

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A CATALOGUE
OF
ENGLISH COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

VOLUME II.

(WESSEX AND ENGLAND TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST.)

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WITH ONE MAP AND THIRTY-TWO PLATES.

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PREFACE

BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum contains descriptions of the Coins of Wessex from Ecgbeorht to Eadwig, and of those of All England from Eadgar to the Norman Conquest. Taken in conjunction with the first volume, which dealt with the coinages of Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, and Northumbria, it completes the description of all the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the National Collection.

In the lists of moneyers given in the first volume the names of those not represented in the National Collection were inserted. In the present volume this scheme has been further extended by including all known types of Coins, whether or not represented in the Museum series. The names of moneyers and the descriptions of the types of Coins not in the Museum are printed in italics.

As the Coins in the volume are all Silver Pennies (unless otherwise described), the weight only of each piece is given, and not the size or metal.

This volume has been compiled by Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of Coins, and by Mr. Charles F. Keary, F.S.A., the author of the first volume. Mr. Keary is responsible for the Introduction, and Mr. Grueber for the description of the Coins, the Indexes, the Illustrations, and for seeing the work through the press.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	iii
INTRODUCTION	xi
ARRANGEMENT	xi
Contents of Present Volume	xi
Types and Moneyers not in National Collection included	xii
Relation of coinage to history	xii
HISTORY	xiii
Ecgbœorht	xiii
Rise of the power of Wessex	xiii
Battles of Camelford and Ellandune	xiv
Extent of power of Ecgbœorht	xv
Institution of a West Saxon coinage	xvii
Distinction between Kentish and West Saxon types	xix
Type derived from Frankish coinage	xx
First coming of the Vikings	xxi
Coins carried by Vikings from England to Ireland	xxii
Æthelwulf	xxiii
Viking attacks on England continued	xxiii
Æthelbald's rebellion and the partition of the Kingdom	xxv
Æthelbald	xxvii
Extreme rarity of Æthelbald's coins cannot be explained	xxvii
Æthelbearht	xxviii
Æthelred I.	xxviii
Viking invasion of England	xxviii
The three great invasions of England during the period covered by the present volume	xxix
'Vikings' distinguished from 'Danes' of the tenth and eleventh centuries	xxix
Republican character of the Vikings	xxx
Invasion of Wessex	xxxii
Ælfred	xxxii
First payment of ransom to the Vikings	xxxiii
London coinage of Hlafdan	xxxiv

	PAGE
HISTORY—Ælfred—continued.	
Proceedings of Guthorm's army	xxxv
Peace of Wedmore	xxxv
Increase in the power of English kings	xxxvi
Rights of coinage reserved for over-king	xxxvii
Last serious attack of the Vikings	xxxviii
Chronological arrangement of Ælfred's coinage	xxxviii
Viking coinages, barbarous imitations of Wessex coinage, &c.	xli
Frankish and Scandinavian moneyers	xliii
Summary of 'Viking' coinages	xlii
Eadward the Elder	xlviii
Rebellion of Æthelbald	xlviii
Extension of West Saxon rule	xlix
Building of the burghs	l
Submission of Vikings by 'armies'	lii
Improvement of coinage under Eadward the Elder	lv
Æthelstan	lvi
Scandinavian States in Northern Europe	lvi
South-Humbrian and Northumbrian Danes	lix
Greatness of Æthelstan	lx
Numismatic records of extension of English rule	lxii
Battle of Brunanburg	lxiii
Eadmund	lxiii
Eadmund and the Northumbrian Danes	lxiii
Submission of the Five Burghs and of Northumbria	lxv
Eadred	lxvi
Revolt of Northumbria	lxvi
Northumbrian coinage an evidence of power of Danish Kings of Northumbria	lxvi
Eadwig	lxviii
Era of external peace begins with Eadwig	lxviii
Religious struggles	lxviii
Eadgar	lxix
English and Danes in Wales	lxix
Honour to Eadgar on Dec	lxx
Coinage of Eadgar	lxx
Eadward II.	lxx
Æthelred II.	lxx
Causes of the decay of the English nation	lxxi
Racial and religious divisions	lxxi
Renewal of Northern invasions	lxxii
Olaf Tryggvason	lxxiii

HISTORY—Æthelred II.—*continued.*

PAGE

Battle of Maldon	lxxiii
Olaf and Svend	lxxiv
Æthelred's revenge on Danes in England	lxxv
Massacre of St. Brice	lxxvi
Fall of Olaf Tryggvason at Svold	lxxvi
Marriage of Æthelred and Emma	lxxvii
Invasion of Svend	lxxvii
Danegeld	lxxviii
Conquest of England by Svend	lxxix
Death of Svend	lxxix
Invasion of Cnut	lxxix
Eadmund Ironside	lxxx
Treaty of Olney	lxxx
Death of Eadmund Ironside	lxxx
Coinage of Æthelred II. ; its great influence in Scandi- navia	lxxxi
Cnut	lxxxii
Scandinavian Empire ruled by Cnut	lxxxji
Establishment of standing army of huscarls	lxxxiii
Peace established by Cnut	lxxxiv
Cnut's viceroys	lxxxvi
Harold I.	lxxxvii
Murder of Ælfred the Ætheling	lxxxvii
Fall of Cnut's Empire	lxxxviii
Harthacnut	lxxxviii
Coinage of Danish kings	lxxxix
Edward the Confessor	xcii
The house of Godwine	xcii
Norman influence	xciii
Harold II.	xciv
Invasion of Harthacnut and Tostig	xciv
Battle of Stamford Bridge	xcv
Norman Conquest	xcv
Coinage of Edward the Confessor and of Harold II.	xcvi

MONEYERS	xcviii
Large number of moneyers' names	xcviii
Difficulties in the way of determining exact form intended	xcix
Earlier moneyers' names all Anglo-Saxon forms	cii
Appearance of Frankish and Scandinavian names	ciii
Status of moneyer	ciii
Signification of 'Monet.,' 'Moneta'	cv

	PAGE
HISTORY—Ælfred—continued	
Proceedings of Guthorm's army	xxxv
Peace of Wedmore	xxxv
Increase in the power of English kings	xxxvi
Rights of coinage reserved for over-king	xxxvii
Last serious attack of the Vikings	xxxvii
Chronological arrangement of Ælfred's coinage	xxxviii
Viking coinages, barbarous imitations of Wessex coinage, &c.	xl
Frankish and Scandinavian moneyers	xlii
Summary of 'Viking' coinages	xli
Eadweard the Elder	xlviii
Rebellion of Æthelbald	xlviii
Extension of West Saxon rule	xlix
Building of the <i>burgs</i>	l
Submission of Vikings by 'armies'	liii
Improvement of coinage under Eadweard the Elder	lv
Æthelstan	lvi
Scandinavian States in Northern Europe	lvi
South-Humbrian and Northumbrian Danes	lix
Greatness of Æthelstan	lxi
Numismatic records of extension of English rule	lxii
Battle of Brunanburg	lxiii
Eadmund	lxiii
Eadmund and the Northumbrian Danes	lxiii
Submission of the Five Burgs and of Northumbria	lxv
Eadred	lxvi
Revolt of Northumbria	lxvi
Northumbrian coinage an evidence of power of Danish Kings of Northumbria	lxvi
Eadwig	lxvii
Era of external peace begins with Eadwig	lxviii
Religious struggles	lxviii
Eadgar	lxix
English and Danes in Wales	lxx
Honour to Eadgar on Dee	lxx
Coinage of Eadgar	lxx
Eatweard II	lxx
Æthelred II	lxx
Causes of the decay of the English nation	lxxi
Racial and religious divisions	lxxi
Renewal of Northern invasions	lxxii
Olaf Tryggvason	lxxiii

KINGDOM OF WESSEX—continued.

PAGE

Eadweard the Elder	83
Moneyers	83
Types	84
Coins	87
Æthelstan	101
Moneyers	101
Types	103
Coins	105
Eadmund	122
Moneyers	122
Types	123
Coins	124
Eadred	142
Moneyers	142
Types	143
Coins	144
Eadwig	156
Moneyers	156
Types	156
Coins	158

KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Eadgar	163
Moneyers	163
Types	165
Coins	168
Eadweard II. (The Martyr)	191
Moneyers	191
Types	192
Coins	192
Æthelræd II.	197
Moneyers	197
Types	202
Coins	208
Canut	243
Moneyers	243
Types	248
Coins	255
Harold I.	302
Moneyers	302
Types	304
Coins	307

	PAGE
TYPES	cv
Their religious character	cvii
Floral designs, buildings, &c., on coins	cvii
Origin of royal bust, crown, helmet, &c.	cvii
Portraiture on coins	cvii
Independent character of types of English coins	cviii
 MINTS	cviii
Anglo-Saxon laws relating to mints	cviii
Growth of mints	cix
Difficulties in identifying mints	cx
Changes of dies	cx
Historical notes on doubtful and new mints	cx-cxxi
SUMMARY of History and Anglo-Saxon coinage	cxix
MAP of ENGLAND illustrating the ANGLO-SAXON MINTS	

CATALOGUE—

KINGDOM OF WESSEX	1
EOGMORHT	1
Moneyers	1
Types	1
Coins	6
Æthelwulf	9
Moneyers	9
Types	9
Coins	13
Æthelbald	21
Moneyers	21
Coins	21
Æthelbearht	22
Moneyers	22
Types	22
Coins	23
Æthelred I.	27
Moneyers	27
Types	27
Coins	28
Ælfred	32
Moneyers	32
Types	33
Coins	33

KINGDOM OF WESSEX—continued.

PAGE

Eadweard the Elder	83
Moneyers	83
Types	84
Coins	87
Æthelstan	101
Moneyers	101
Types	103
Coins	105
Eadmund	122
Moneyers	122
Types	123
Coins	124
Eadred	142
Moneyers	142
Types	143
Coins	144
Eadwig	156
Moneyers	156
Types	156
Coins	158

KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Eadgar	163
Moneyers	163
Types	165
Coins	168
Eadweard II. (<i>The Martyr</i>)	191
Moneyers	191
Types	192
Coins	192
Æthelræd II.	197
Moneyers	197
Types	202
Coins	208
Cnut	243
Moneyers	243
Types	248
Coins	255
Harold I.	302
Moneyers	302
Types	301
Coins	307

	PAGE
KINGDOM OF ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>	
Harthacnut	320
Moneyers	320
Types	321
Coins	323
Edward the Confessor	329
Moneyers	329
Types	334
Coins	339
Harold II.	400
Moneyers	400
Types	461
Coins	461
INDEXES	475
General Index	477
Index of Moneyers	493
Index of Types	532
Index of Mints	537
TABLES	541

INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins ARRANGEMENT. continues and completes the description of the coins which were struck in this country between the Coming of the English and the Norman Conquest. As it was impossible to *describe in one volume the whole number of pieces, issued during this period, which are contained in the National Collection*, the arrangement adopted has been to distribute the coinage into certain classes corresponding to the different heptarchic kingdoms in which the coins were struck. The heptarchic kingdoms of which we possess coins are five: Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, and Wessex. The coinages of the first four of these districts are described in Volume I. The coinage of Wessex has been reserved for the present volume, as it merges into that of All England. These last two series—or say, rather, this single series in its completeness—is of course more extensive than those of the other kingdoms put together; and if the first object kept in view had been the preservation of a uniformity in the size of the volumes, it would have been better to describe in Volume I. the coinage of Wessex down, say, to the reign of Eadgar, and to reserve the coinage of All England—and Eadgar's coins may fairly be so described—for the second Volume. But this arrangement would have involved breaking into a series which is really continuous; and the compilers of the Catalogue felt that that would be too great a sacrifice to make for the sake of a merely superficial uniformity. As it is, we see that the body of the present volume contains, with indexes, &c., 544 pages as compared with the 282 pages of Volume I., and the description of 4106 coins as compared with 2558 previously

described. Thus the whole collection of Anglo-Saxon coins in the British Museum, or, if the expression be preferred, of coins struck by the English previous to the Norman Conquest, numbers at the present moment 6664.

In the last volume the plan was adopted of enlarging the contents of the Catalogue somewhat beyond the limits suggested by its title and its immediate purpose, by inserting, in the lists of moneyers, names which are not represented in the National Collection. Of the present volume the scheme has been further extended to include all types of coins whether or not represented among the Museum coins. The comparative poverty of the National Collection in certain branches—as, for example, in the coins of Æthelred II., of which the *Stockholm Museum* possesses a much larger number than does the British Museum—rendered this extension of the plan of the Catalogue highly desirable if not absolutely necessary.

The period of history covered by the coinage described in this volume extends from the accession of Ecgbearht of Wessex—the first king of Wessex who struck coins—to the Norman Conquest, or from A.D. 802 to A.D. 1066, a period of two centuries and a half. To speak, however, with strict accuracy we should date the beginning of the period from the battle of Ellandune, A.D. 825, for, as will presently be seen, it is not probable that Ecgbearht struck any money before that event. To some extent the present period overlaps that covered by the first volume. It is necessary to assume that the reader of the present Introduction has read, or is in a position to read, the Introduction to and the body of the preceding volume; for it would be impossible to repeat at length either the history of the coinage or the description of certain series of coins there given. It is, again, not the part of the compilers of the Catalogue to enter into anything like a detailed history of England for the period under consideration. The only details to which we need descend are those which immediately affect the issue of the coinage. These will not be many. As a rule, the point at which the history of the currency touches political history is in the wider social aspects of the latter. It illustrates

the peaceful or disturbed state of the country by its excellence or its barbarism; the wealth of the country at any particular time by its quantity. Some of the coinages with which we have to deal are records of the recovery of England by the English kings; for we find Æthelstan and his successors striking at mint places which a short while before had been in the hands of the Danes. At another time the coinage of England, taken in connection with those of some neighbour countries, is a record of the *rapprochement* which had taken place between England and the Scandinavian countries of Europe. But even in such cases as these we must not look to the coins to give us exact dates or any of the minute details of history.

The reign of Ecgbeorht brings to a close the first great period in the history of the English, that of the long struggles between the heptarchic kingdoms of England. These struggles, as was pointed out in the last volume, were due chiefly, first to the rivalries of Northumbria and Mercia, secondly to the rivalries of Mercia and Wessex. Mercia rose for a second time to pre-eminence under Offa, with whom begins the continuous (penny) coinage of England: and it retained this pre-eminence under Coenwulf, Offa's son. In their reigns the kings of Kent and East Anglia were little better than viceroys to the kings of Mercia. Beorhtric, the king of Wessex, Offa's son-in-law, was in much the same position. Ecgbeorht, the legitimate prince, was driven from Wessex and took refuge at the Court of Charles the Great. It is probable that his exile dates from the marriage of Beorhtric to the daughter of Offa, and was continued till Beorhtric's death, that is for a period of thirteen years (A.D. 789-802).*

We need not here stay to discuss the theories which have been enunciated of the imperial ambition which might have been fostered in Ecgbeorht's mind by his friendship with the first emperor of the New Western Empire. For there was in reality nothing essentially new in the policy of

* See *Die. Nat. Biog.* s.v. Egbert.

Wessex under her new king. Ecgbeorht's policy was the policy of all the heptarchic kings who felt themselves sufficiently strong to entertain it. The position of Wessex, however, as an outpost of English conquest, obliged its king to concern himself much with the subjugation of his Celtic neighbours, the North Welsh of Wales proper and the West Welsh of Cornwall. This warfare in which Ecgbeorht was first engaged was the concern of Wessex, not in any sense a national English warfare. After his victories over the Celts (First harrying of the West Welsh, A.D. 815; victory of Camelford A.D. 825), the policy of Wessex required that Ecgbeorht should, if possible, assert his supremacy over Mercia, or he would once more sink into insignificance. Ecgbeorht's Welsh wars were so far from being 'national' wars, that Mercia had taken advantage of them to invade Wessex. But Mercia was no longer as great as it had been when Ecgbeorht fled to Francia. Ecgbeorht was favoured by the failure of the great line of Offa, by the rise of kings of inferior worth, and, as is probable, by a disputed succession. (Deposition of Ceolwulf, and accession of Beornwulf, not of Offa's line, A.D. 822 or 4. See Vol. I. p lviii.)

Beornwulf was defeated by Ecgbeorht at the battle of Ellandune before spoken of. This victory established the supremacy of Wessex. The *Chronicle* continues, speaking of Ecgbeorht: 'He then sent Æthelwulf his son . . . with Ealhstân his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a large force; and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames. And the Kentish people and those of Surrey, and the South Saxons and the East Saxons turned to him because they had been unjustly forced from his kinsmen.*'

* From his margin *Mag* may mean only a neighbour. But the kinsmen here meant are probably the former kings of Wessex, such as Ine, of whom Ecgbeorht was a relation, not a descendant. There is perhaps a difficulty for this translation in referring the 'him' (*him tocirðon*, 'turned to him') to Ecgbeorht. Mr. Earle translates *tocirðon* as 'turned away from,' and refers the him to Baldred, rendering the whole passage, 'They drove Baldred the king over the Thames; and the Kentish men threw off their allegiance to him, as did the men of Surrey, Sussex, and Essex, on the ground that they had been originally unjustly subdued by his family.'

This event heralds the foundation of the West Saxon coinage. The addition of Essex to the kingdom of Wessex does not seem to have been maintained.

The year following the East Anglians too prayed the protection of Ecgbeorht, and when Beornwulf the king of Mercia sought to punish them, they defeated and slew him. The same fate befell Beornwulf's successor Ludican. Ecgbeorht obtained a sort of supremacy over the East Engle; and in A.D. 829 the Northumbrians even consented to acknowledge his over-lordship.

It is now that we first hear of the title of *Bretwalda* about which there has been so much discussion among historians. According to the *Chronicle* it is the same as the imperial title which Beda bestows upon some of the early heptarchic kings. Beda ascribes this *imperium* to certain kings, but in a fashion which appears so arbitrary that it is difficult to formulate any tenable theory as to what it could have signified, or what was the *bretwalda-dom* which the *Chronicle* says is the same thing. But concerning the latter I think we may assume that it was rather a bookish distinction than a real one. A title of pre-eminence which is not bestowed upon the famous and magnificent Offa could not have had any strict relation to the possession of real power. Still, an empty title is quite as often an object of ambition as real power, more especially among barbarous or half barbarous peoples; and in reading history we are apt to give too definite a meaning to such words as *submission*, *tribute*, *supremacy*. Concerning the real power of Ecgbeorht in England the one thing of which we may be sure is that it did not extend beyond the Humber. The Northumbrians we are told met him at Dore (near Sheffield), or by the stream Dore,* and made submission. The formal act, which had no real political significance, was, we may be sure, all that Ecgbeorht required. The Northumbrian kings con-

* This Dore continued to be the northern boundary of Mercia. See *A S. Chron.* (Carle) s. n. 912. The word is simply 'door,' used here for mountain pass. We may compare (with a difference) the name *Egisdýr* (the River Lyder), 'Egir's door.'

tinued to issue a coinage of their own, uninfluenced by that of southern England.

Over Mercia, for some time after the victory of Ellendune the influence of Wessex, as distinguished from its direct rule, was very great. After their long rivalry, the kings of Mercia remained for some generations the allies of the Wessex kings, allied for the most part both in policy and blood. It is probable, however, that the ancient rivalry of the two kingdoms would have revived, had not the Viking invasions given a wholly new complexion to English history.

Over Kent, including therewith Surrey and the decayed kingdom of Sussex, the power which the king of Wessex acquired after the battle of Ellendune was much greater. We have seen that as a result of the battle all this country that is to say, all the territory south of the Thames, was definitely added to the possessions of the House of Cerdic of Wessex and Kent, however (the latter name henceforward includes Surrey and Sussex) continued to be separate kingdoms, each retaining no doubt its distinctive laws and customs; and generally they were governed by different members of the West Saxon House. When the head of the house was on the throne of Wessex, the eldest son or the heir designate was usually King of Kent. In one case the King of Kent was especially debarred from accession to the throne of Wessex; and in another instance we have the relations of the kingdoms reversed, the father reigning as King of Kent and the son as King of Wessex. But this inversion of the usual arrangement was the result of a rebellion.*

The establishment then of the kings of Wessex in the supremacy in Heptarchic England is the first great event in English history covered by the period over which extend the coinages described in this volume. It is also the last event of importance previous to the Viking invasion of southern England.

The beginning of the West Saxon coinage must not be

* See below, p. 227.

looked upon as brought about by the wide conquests of Ecgbeorht, so much as by the incidental fact that his conquests included Kent. The coinage of this king is in fact really a Kentish rather than a West Saxon coinage. This is shown almost conclusively by the names of moneyers on the coins of Ecgbeorht as compared with the names on the coins of his predecessors, the last kings of Kent, or of the Archbishops of Canterbury, his contemporaries; and again, by the types of Ecgbeorht's coins as compared with those of the same rulers. We must remember, further, that many of the coins of the kings of Mercia were probably likewise struck in Kent, and that when we find, as we do, the same moneyers' names occurring on the coins of a king of Mercia who reigned not long before the battle of Ellandune, and on the coins of Ecgbeorht, the probability is that these moneyers were Kentishmen who struck first for one master of their country, and then for the other.

Applying this test, we find that eight at least of Ecgbeorht's three-and-twenty moneyers, struck either for the kings of Mercia or Kent; in other words, that these men were probably coining in Kent before the battle of Ellandune. This is as many as the average of moneyers who continue in a new reign from the preceding one. Thus of Æthelwulf's thirty-eight moneyers a much smaller proportion, only about six, are survivals from the preceding reign. There is therefore a greater air of continuity from the coinage of Ecgbeorht's predecessors in Kent to that of Ecgbeorht himself, than there is from the coinage of Ecgbeorht to that of his son; so that on this ground alone it would be fair to assume that Ecgbeorht began to strike coins only as a king of Kent.

The same conclusion is enforced by a comparison of Ecgbeorht's types with those of his predecessors in Kent, as we shall presently have occasion to see.

The reader must be referred to the *Introduction* to the preceding volume for the history of the introduction of a coinage into this country, and of the intimate relations which long subsisted between the currencies issued on the two

of evidence, nor even to assert that Ecgbearht did not strike money for Wessex.

If we attribute any of Ecgbearht's coins to Wessex, it seems most reasonable to ascribe to it those with the legends SAX and SAXONIORVM (for SAXONUM),* which we have placed last in the list of Ecgbearht's types. For at any rate these types are original and owe nothing to the influence of coins struck in Kent before it was acquired by the West Saxons. This attribution is perhaps upon the whole the most reasonable.

If we compare the types of Ecgbearht's coins with those of the coins of the kings of Mercia and Kent, and the Archbishops of Canterbury, we find that (as has been already said) the large majority of the former are only copies. Thus:

Type ii. may be derived from the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia [A.D. 822-823 or 824]. Vol. I. p. 40, Pl. ix. 4.

Type iv. has also a prototype in the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia. *Ib.* p. 40, Pl. ix. 5.

Type vi. has its prototype in the coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia [A.D. 796-822], cf. *Ib.* p. 35, Pl. viii. 8.

Types vii. (reverse) xv. (obverse) are copied from coins of Baldred, king of Kent [A.D. 806-825]. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 11 (obv.). This, as we know, is the king whom Ecgbearht drove out of Kent.

Types viii. and ix. (reverse) are from coins of Cuðred, king of Kent, the predecessor of Baldred [A.D. 796-806]. *Ib.* pp. 68, 69, Pl. xi. 3, 4 (reverses), 7 (obverse), and 6, 7 (reverses).

The obverses of Types xi. and xii., the reverses of xv., xvi. are all probably only developments of the type of the coins of Baldred. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 9 (reverse).

Type i. calls for special notice. Agreeably with the principle, which has been generally adopted in this catalogue, of placing the coins with the indications of a mint-name before those which have none, those pieces

* 'Saxoniorum' is a ridiculous form, probably due only to the ignorance of the moneyer or of the clerk who gave him his pattern. Freeman, in his life of Ælfred (*Die. Nat. Biog.*), says that the title 'Rex Saxonum' was unknown before the time of Ælfred, and was not common afterwards. These coins, of course, show that the former statement is incorrect.

his coinage; though the accidents of commercial relationship have on the whole much more to do with determining the types of coins than royal alliances or enmities. And this interest is the greater from the fact above alluded to, that close relationship between English and Frankish coins ceases with this or the following reign.

After the introduction of a coinage by Ecgbeorht, which, it may be assumed we are now agreed, followed upon the final assertion of the supremacy of Wessex in the battle of Ellandune, there was no other event of great importance for the history of southern England or the history of its coinage until the invasion of the country by the Vikings. The preparations for this event had already begun. The first appearance of the Vikings was in the previous century; and so far as we can ascertain the first attack made by these northern pirates was upon the English coast. In the year 787, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, or 789, according to the true date, three ships of the pirates landed upon the southern coast, killed the port-reeve, Beaduheard, took some trifle of booty and sailed away again. In 793 the pirates appeared in quite a different quarter, on the Northumbrian coast, where they fell upon the holy island of Lindisfarne, and slaughtered the greater part of the monks of Cuthbert's foundation on that island. The saint revenged himself, the chronicler tells us; for the next year the pirate fleet was shipwrecked near Monkwearmouth and the crews were drowned or slain. The attacks next fell upon South Wales, and the Vikings, driven thence, came for the first time to Ireland (A.D. 795), which for the next half-century was to bear the principal brunt of their ravages.*

From about this time onwards the pirates began to make settlements on the Irish coast. It went so far that in A.D. 832 'a great royal fleet'† of Vikings came to Ireland, under the leadership of a certain Turgesius or Thorgisl. This Thorgisl, after some years of fighting, founded a short-lived

* *Great Chron* s. a. 795 (Camb Archæol Assoc); *War of the Gaedhil*, &c (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 4-5; *Ann Ult* s. a. 791; *Four Mast.* s. a. 790.

† *War*, &c. (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 8-9, of Keary, *Vikings in Western Christendom*, p. 171 and note.

attacks in England during the reign of Ecgbeorht, who died either in A.D. 838 or A.D. 839.*

At the beginning of Æthelwulf's reign the Viking attacks ^{Æthe}were renewed. We find the Vikings in the south of England—defeated at Southampton and victorious at Portsmouth (810)†—and in the eastern shires, Lincolnshire, East Anglia, Kent, (811),‡ and finally plundering both London and Rochester (842)§. Then for some years the attacks cease. On both sides of England the Northmen were more active than they were in this country. In Ireland they had, as we have seen, got so far as to establish a temporary Scandinavian kingdom; and, even after the breaking up of this in 845, their attacks continued to be almost incessant. And it is about the time of the first cessation of the Viking raids on the English coasts that much more serious and determined ones began on the towns and abbeys which lay along the chief rivers of France and Germany, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, the Rhine, and the Elbe. The attacks on Ireland probably came from the Norsemen of the west coast of Norway; the attacks on France came from the Baltic countries (Denmark and South Norway). England lay between the two streams.

One attack on England, more serious than the preceding ones, has to be noticed. It occurred in A.D. 850 or 851,|| and was due to the successes of the Vikings upon the continent. The leader of the expedition was a Dane, Rorik by name, who for a time had held a sief of the empire. He had now adopted the life of a Viking, and at the head of his fleet of 350 sail he steered to the English coast, sailed inside the island of Thanet and up the Stour to Canterbury, and from Canterbury he and his fleet came up the Thames to attack

* We have a charter of Ecgbeorht and Æthelwulf which seems to give us the exact date of Ecgbeorht's death. It is first written in 838, and is confirmed in 839; and at the latter date Æthelwulf says that this year is the first of his reign (Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* I, pp. 318-321, No. 210). Still this last expression is not exact, and we cannot be absolutely certain between the dates 838 and 839.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 837.

‡ *Ib.* 838.

§ *Ib.* 839.

|| *Ann. Fuhl.* 850; *Ann. Xant.* 850; *Ann. Bert.* 852; Keary, *Vikings*, &c., p. 303, *seqq.* It will be seen that the chronology is confused for this period.

Æthelwulf made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return through Francia espoused Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald, king of West Francia. This was the second time that an English king had married a Frankish princess, the first occasion being that of the marriage of Æthelberht of Kent with Berhta, the daughter of Charibert king of Paris, which brought in its train the evangelization of the English. The marriage of Æthelwulf and Judith was solemnized at Verberic by the famous Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims.* Charles made it a condition of the marriage that his daughter should be crowned queen and sit beside her consort,† an honour which the English law or custom forbade to the wife of the king.‡ Æthelwulf had several children by his former wife. The succession to the throne rested among the Teutonic people upon no fixed principle of primogeniture; and there are certainly to be found among them instances in which the superior rank of the mother gave a superior title to the throne—though this was rather among the heathen Teutons, in the case where the king had several contemporaneous wives.§ It is possible, therefore, that this elevation of Judith to the rank of a queen consort was (should she have children) a real menace to the rights of Æthelwulf's eldest son Æthelbald. At any rate it gave offence to a section of the chief men, bishops and ealdormen, of the kingdom; and on his return to his own country Æthelwulf found himself confronted by a rebellion, at the head of which stood his eldest son Æthelbald. Civil war was avoided by the moderation of the king who consented to a partition of the kingdom in a sense the reverse of that which usually obtained between the father and his eldest son. To Æthelbald was given the chief kingdom, Wessex, and

* *Annales Bert.* s. a. 857 (Pertz, vol. i. 450).

† Cf. *Capit. Caroli II., Coronatio Iudithae* (Pertz, *Leges* I. 450)

‡ Asser, *De reb. gest. Ælfridi* (Wise), pp. 10-11; cf. Willelmi Malus, *G. R. A.*, II. § 113 (*E. H. S.*, pp. 168-9)

§ As in the case of Harald *Harfagr* in Norway. Harald's chief wife, wife of highest rank, was Ragnhild, daughter of the king of Jutland, and their son, Erik Blóðox, was, in virtue of his mother's rank, regarded as his father's heir. *Haralds Saga hins Harfagra*, c. 21

his father retained only the (usually) dependent kingdom of Kent.*

age of
Æthelwulf.

For convenience of description and reference the plan adopted for the arrangement of the types of the coins of the earlier West Saxon kings has been as follows. The types when they display a head or bust are always placed before those which have none; and the coins with the indication of a mint-place precede the coins devoid of any such indication. Thus, in the earlier reigns, the coins with the name of Canterbury head the classes to which they belong. This is the arrangement adopted in the first volume, where any attempt to distribute the types into an historical sequence must have proceeded largely on guess-work. From the time of Ælfred an historical arrangement of the types seems possible, and from that period it has been attempted, though the principle of heading the coinage of each reign with the mint-coins has not been abandoned. It is in virtue of this system of arrangement that the coins Pl. II. 1-4 appear among the first of Æthelwulf's types. But it does not follow that they were among his earliest issues; and we might be tempted to explain the juxtaposition of the two names DORIBI and CANT by reading ÆTHELWULF REX CANT(IÆ) and taking DORIBI (for DOROVERNIA) to be the name of the mint. This reading would be forced upon us if we had only the types Pl. II. 2, 4. But the existence of type Pl. II. 1 rather militates against the interpretation suggested. Should, however, this reading be the right one, we might suppose that these coins were struck by Æthelwulf subsequent to the repartition of the kingdom in A.D. 856. The rule over Kent as an under-king did not include the right of striking coins:† of that we may be pretty sure. But when Æthelwulf became once more

towards the end of his reign king of Kent only, he may very well have continued to issue money for his separate kingdom.

Which was the last of Æthelwulf's types we may be reasonably sure. It was type xvii. (last type with the bust*) which is retained upon the coinages of Æthelbald and Æthelbearht.

No satisfactory explanation can be offered of the extreme Æthel rarity of Æthelbald's coins, of which only four specimens have ever been described, and only three are now known to exist.† An explanation (which has already been hinted at) would indeed be given by the supposition that the so-called West Saxon coinage was still—even at this late date—almost exclusively a Kentish coinage. For it does not seem certain that Æthelbald ever reigned as supreme or independent king in Kent. He was king of Wessex between A.D. 856 and the death of his father in 858; and after that date the kingdom of Kent appears to have passed to his brother Æthelbearht.‡ It seems difficult to believe that this explanation is the true one, and that Wessex had not at this date a regular currency of its own, as much as Kent had. And the acceptance of the contrary theory is made a little more difficult by the fact that Æthelbald's solitary type reproduces a type of his father's coinage and is continued in the coinage of his brother and successor.

Æthelbald's reign was a scandal to his contemporaries and to the chroniclers of a later time. He not only rebelled against his father, but on his father's death he married his stepmother, that Judith whom we saw married to Æthelwulf two years previously.§ Judith was still only sixteen, and perhaps can hardly be accounted responsible for the incestuous marriage. At Æthelbald's death (A.D. 860), she returned to her father's court, and after some adventures

* Pl. III. G.

† The genuineness of the existing specimens is much questioned. They are all from the same die.

‡ We have a charter of Æthelbearht as king of Kent, dated A.D. 838. Kemble, *Codex*, no. 251. Cf. also Will. Malm § 117 (*L. H. S.*, p. 174).

§ *Ascer*, p. 13; Will. Malm. l. c.; *Annales Bert.* (Pruentius) 838

these centuries; and her recovery from the first two, or the assimilation of the new elements which they introduced, constitute the most important part of the history of the intervening periods. The first of these invasions it will be convenient to speak of as the Viking invasion, the second is that of the Danes under Svend (Svegn) and Cnut, and the third is the Norman Conquest which brings our era to a close. All these three invasions were invasions by Scandinavians, but by Scandinavians in such different conditions of civilization and government that they must be reckoned almost as three different nations. For this reason, it would be wiser to speak of the first invasion of England, not as the invasion of the Danes but as that of the Vikings. When we examine the lists of moneyers' names for the districts which became subject to these Vikings, we have evidence that there must have been following their banners a very mixed nationality, by no means one of pure Scandinavians. In laws and customs, however, the new-comers were Scandinavians, nay Scandinavians of a very pure type—at any rate, of a type comparatively speaking primitive; and in this respect the Vikings stand contrasted with the Danish nationality, ruled by a single monarch, which was the chief agent in the second invasion of England; and in still more marked contrast to the Normans who were hardly any longer a Scandinavian folk, for they had adopted most of the laws and customs of their neighbours, the Franks. In the interval between the attack which we have now to chronicle, which began in A.D. 866, and the attacks which began a hundred years later (A.D. 980) and ended in the invasion of Svend and Cnut (A.D. 1003–1016), all the Scandinavian nations had undergone a great transformation.

We have some traces of the laws which governed the bodies of Vikings associated at this early period for the sake of plunder or settlement in England. As the ambition of the Vikings grew these bodies increased in size, until from being small armies, they became almost nations. But still the constitution of the larger and of the smaller bodies was the same; and the same likewise was their Constitution in the technical sense, the laws, that is, and the customs by

which their units were held together. In the former meaning of the word we have to note that the smaller and larger bodies were before everything else, armies, whether actively engaged in warfare or at rest. The invading Vikings of A.D. 860, and the subsequent years, are always spoken of as the Army (*se here*), occasionally as the Great Army (*se mycla here*). Sometimes the army divides up into two or more 'Armies,' and long after the first great area of conquest was over we find mention of a number of lesser armies—the Army of Northampton, or the Army of Bedford, &c., when the intention is simply to designate the Vikings settled in or about Northampton or Bedford. The only difference is that what was 'The Army,' has by this time split up into several armies. This latter use of the word continues (chiefly by custom and association) down to the time of the second era of invasion.

Again, with regard to the Constitution by which these earlier bodies were governed, we find that they constantly proclaim themselves Republics. 'We have no king, we are all equal.*' Yet the title king is sometimes given to their leaders. Of one of these kings a Latin versifier says:—

'Solo rex verbo sociis tamen imperitabat.'†

The mere use or disuse of a title, such as the title of 'king,' is of small importance. What we may take to be the essence of the Constitution of these Vikings, that which made it republican in fact, if not in name, was that their leader had no rights over the soil, no superiority, or at any rate no dominant authority except for strictly military purposes.‡

We must bear in mind while we are speaking of the republican character of the Western Vikings (as the Norso Sagas call the settlers in the British Isles), the changes which just at this time are taking place in the constitution of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Everybody knows the story of the taunt of the maiden Gyda to Harald of Norway,

* *Dula, De Norm. Dec. l.*

† *Ables, Isl. Far. Collo. l. 24.*, cf. *Steenstrup, o. c. 277 app.*

‡ But see the more lengthened treatment of the subject in *Steenstrup, l. c.*

when he sought to make her his wife, a taunt which was supposed to have been the awakening of the ambition of Harald Fairhair.

'She answered that she would never sacrifice her maidenhood and take for a husband a king who governed no more of a kingdom than a few *fylkir*.' "And it seems to me wonderful," said she, "that there is no king here who has the will to unite Norway, and become its supreme king, as have done king Gorm in Denmark, and king Eirik at Upsala."†

Before Harald had realized the policy thus sketched out for him, all of the petty kings of Norway who thought themselves strong enough to resist his encroachment, had entered into a confederacy, and—the feature in the case which more specially concerns us—had obtained the assistance of many of the Vikings of the West, *i.e.* of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The settlers in these islands, therefore, who were of the same class, and perhaps some of them the same individuals who took part in the great expedition of 866,‡ appear in the history of the Scandinavian nations as the representatives, in the countries of their origin, of a bygone or passing order of things, as the opponents of the extended sort of kingship which was the new order of the day in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

These considerations are enough to show that in many points beside the mere difference of date, the epoch of the Viking invasion of England in A.D. 866–878 must be distinguished from the Danish invasion of the end of the tenth, and the beginning of the eleventh centuries.

During the greater part of the reign of Æthelred I., the doings of the Great Army did not intimately concern the history of Wessex. In A.D. 867 the Army marched north, and as has been already described in the *Introduction* to the

* Districts.

† *Haralds Saga hins Háfagra*, c. 3. (Heimskringla, ed. Unger, p. 50.)

‡ The battle of Hafirsfjord, in which this confederation was defeated, and the supremacy of Harald assured, is usually dated about A.D. 870; and if that date be accepted, we cannot suppose that any members of 'the Army' of A.D. 866 took a part in it. But there are reasons for postponing the date of the battle till about thirty years later. See *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, II. 487, &c. Cf. also Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, I. 3.

previous volume, it took York, killed two rival kings of Northumbria, and subdued the greater part of that country. The next year the army marched into Mercia, and this act affected the West Saxon kingdom in so far as Mercia was either an acknowledged dependency, or a close ally of that state. Consequently Burgred the king (whose coins we observe are of types similar to those of the majority of Æthelred's coins) sent to seek the aid of his brother-in-law, the king of Wessex; and a Wessex army commanded by the two surviving sons of Æthelwulf, Æthelred the king, and the next in command, the *secundarius* Ælfred, marched to Burgred's assistance. The united English army found the invaders shut up in the stronghold of Nottingham. After a fruitless siege a compromise was effected, which brought no honour to any of the leaders of the English forces; a ransom was paid to induce the 'Army' to return again into Northumbria. This was in A.D. 868. For the next two years the doings of the Vikings were confined to the northern and midland countries, to Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia (Vol I. *Introduction*, pp. li. lxi.), and then in A.D. 871 half of the Army crossed the Thames and began the invasion of Wessex. The invaders took camp at Reading, where they were protected by two streams, the Kennet and the Thames, and the war was for a time confined to attacks by the English upon foraging parties, and to sorties of the garrison. But at length the invaders thought themselves strong enough to march westward, and they were brought to an engagement with the English forces under the command of Æthelred and Ælfred, at the famous battle of Ashdown.* The Danish forces consisted in reality of two armies, one commanded by two kings, Halfdan and Bægsæg, and the other by five earls, Asbjörn, Fræne, Harald, and the elder and the younger Sihtric. The only survivor of all these leaders was Halfdan, who effected his retreat, and once more shut himself up in Reading.

Ælfred.

All these events in the invasion of Wessex passed during the earlier months of the year 871. Æthelred now died,

* Asser (Wise), p. 12.

and Ælfred the Great, then only twenty-two years old, ascended the throne. Some delay was caused by the ceremonial of accession, which had no doubt to be affirmed by the Witan (Æthelred had left an infant son), and by the funerals of the dead king. The English army was never summoned but for a short period at a time,* and was no doubt disbanded during this interval. When Ælfred was again able to collect a force, he was confronted by an utterly changed condition of things in the country. The Danes had received reinforcements and marched westwards. Ælfred was obliged to abandon all the eastern side of his kingdom, and the next important engagement between the English and the Vikings took place at Wilton. This time victory fell to the Danes, but a hard-won victory. After this Ælfred purchased the departure of the invaders from his country.

It is of importance to take note of these money payments to the Danes, in view of the fact which we shall presently see, that many of the coins with the name 'Ælfred' were probably not really made under the auspices of that king, but are barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coins, manufactured either by the Danes themselves, or in districts which their invasions had disorganized. We cannot call these payments a *danegeld*. For as seems almost certain the *danegeld*, instead of being, as the earlier historians supposed, a sum gathered together as ransom and paid to the Danes, was in reality a tax (a sort of 'ship-money') imposed to raise money for the arming of a force—essentially a naval force—to protect the country against the Vikings.†

Halfdan, the leader of the Vikings, withdrew his forces from Wessex and retired to Mercia. Mercia got rid of the Vikings by paying a ransom, and they returned into Northumbria. Next year (A.D. 874) the army came back and deposed the Mercian king Burgred, and raised up in his stead a puppet of their own, Ceolwulf, an 'unwise king's thegn.'‡ 'And he swore oath and gave hostages that it

* Asser, p. 21 *seqq.*

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. p. 148 *seqq.*

‡ Asser, p. 26; *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 874: MS. A. omits the name of the thegn.

should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and that he himself would be ready, and all who would follow him at the army's need.*

But while Ceolwulf II. remained titular king of Mercia, it is very likely that Halfdan and his Vikings took possession of London. For we have an interesting coin, not in the National Collection, nor published in this catalogue, but described in Mr. Kenyon's edition of Hawkin's *Silver Coin of England*, p. 79, which is without doubt a coin of Halfdan struck at this period in London. The piece is given here.



DESCRIPTION

Obv. VLF (in ex.) DEME XRX†

Barbarous imitation of coin of
Valentinian I., or of Magnus Maxi-
mus as on Ælfred Type iv. (*reverse*).
p 31

Rev. London monogram as on Ælfred
Types vi., vii. (*reverse*), p. 35

We see that this eccentric coin is in a certain way a link between a very rare piece of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia, and one of Ælfred.

For two years 'the Army' remained in Mercian territory. Then it divided into two sections. One of these, under Halfdan, marched into Northumbria, and began definitely to settle in the country. The northern half of Northumbria was left under the rule of princes of the old English line. But they struck no coins, and probably their power was small. The southern half of Northumbria, the kingdom of York as it is now often called, the Vikings made their own kingdom, and Halfdan was the king of it, so far as they had any king. Thus the ancient kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira reappeared.†

* 'Dæ heores þearfe,' the oath of military service.

† *A. N. O.* (1884) p. 876

But the other half of the Army, whose leader now was Guthorm, or Guðrum, after settling for a short while at Cambridge, sailed out to sea and round to attack once more the kingdom of Wessex, the only one of the four English kingdoms which remained unsubmerged. For two years Wessex had to sustain the hardest struggle which it had yet known. Guthorm's army came first to Wareham. There it was besieged by Ælfred, and a fleet which came to relieve it was defeated by the fleet which Ælfred had taken advantage of the lull in the Viking attacks to build. (He had already gained one victory with it in A.D. 875.)* The Viking Army was allowed to depart from Wareham on condition that it would quit the territory of the West Saxons. This concession, which appears unadvisable, may have been necessary. Still the result was that it brought to ruin the English defence. The Army went no further than Exeter. There it received reinforcement, and in A.D. 877 it marched to Chippenham. The resistance of the English seemed to break down on every hand. 'Many they drove over seas, and all the rest submitted to them save Ælfred the king.† The winter of 877-8 is the winter of Ælfred's entrenchment with a little band of devoted followers on the island of Æthelney (The Princes' Island), at the junction of the Tone and the Parret, about which and his hunted days of wandering, so much picturesque legend has gathered. The spring of 878 saw the revival of his hopes and of the courage of the English. An army secretly assembled under the shade of Selwood forest, and marched upon the Danes encamped in or about Chippenham, who were quite unprepared for its appearance. The armies of Ælfred and Guthorm encountered at Ætbandune, probably upon the downs close above Westbury. This time the victory of the English was decisive. It was followed by the baptism of Guthorm and his followers at Wedmore, and by a partition of England, which added to the kingdom of Ælfred, roughly speaking, Mercia west of Watling Street and the River Lea, but gave over the rest of England north of the Thames, to

* Asser, p. 27.

† A. S. Chron. s. a.

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* Asser, p. 27.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. s.

be inhabited and governed by the Viking invaders. It was not however till A.D. 880 that the army of Guthorm fairly settled in its new dominions.

The rest of the reign of Ælfred was devoted chiefly to the fruitful victories of peace.

During the years of peace that followed it is probable that Ælfred extended the shire system into Mercia; that he redacted and amended the laws both of the West Saxons and of the Mercians; above all, that he found the leisure to do more than any king before him, or perhaps any that followed him has done, to spread and encourage knowledge and learning among his people, and to repair as far as might be the ravages which a century of Viking attacks had made in the civilization of England.*

That the new England which rose up out of the anarchy of the war, was different from the England which preceded it we may feel sure. Many of the characteristics of the early Teutonic civilization were unfitted to the changed condition of things. On every hand, not in England alone, the kingly power was becoming more defined. And in all these lands it rested more or less upon a standing army, such as it had been the effect of these wars to create. We may take it that the payments made to the Danes, the creation of a standing army, of a fleet, and the taxes which had to be contributed to these ends, are the main causes of the increase in the coinage which is characteristic of Ælfred's reign.†

One result of the war was that Wessex now finally and completely absorbed the countries south of the Thames. There was never again question of an under-king in Kent. Western Mercia took the place of Kent in this respect. She

* The earlier Viking attacks on Northumbria had done not a little to destroy the comparatively high civilization of that country at the end of the eighth century. Compare the letter of Alcuin in Jaffe, *Bibl. Ber. Ger.* Vol. vi p. 22.

† What Ælfred did in the direction of creating a standing army was to divide the militia into two sections, and keep one half or the other always 'with the colours.' It is probable that in addition to this there was a permanent army for garrison duty. See *A. S. Chron.* a. a. 804. For Ælfred's ship-building, see *A. S. Chron.* a. a. 807.

became the dependent kingdom, not yet the integral portion of the domains of the House of Cerdic. Æthelred, the leading caldorman of Mercia, and a man of the old blood royal, was made the lord or the caldorman (but not, we observe, the king) of the Mercians, and he was married to Æthelsfæd, the famous 'Lady of the Mercians,' the daughter of Ælfred and sister of Eadweard the Elder. But of course this under-lordship did not include the right to strike coins; so that if Æthelred issued money at any mint in his dominions, that coinage would bear the name of Ælfred, just as Eadgar's Mercian coinage (struck in the lifetime of Eadwig) would bear Eadwig's name. This does away with any external difficulty in the way of accepting the coins which read ORSNAFORDA as an Oxford coinage, if the internal difficulties in the way of changing an R into a K are not considered too great.*

In the year 884 the Chronicle tells us that the army in East Anglia broke the peace, and at the same time a new Viking army—probably with the connivance of the East Anglians—made a landing in Kent. Ælfred had kept his fleet in good order, and when he had driven away the new comers, he made with his ships an attack on the East Anglian coast, which was only partially successful.† Two years later we find Ælfred rebuilding or refortifying London and giving it over to his son-in-law Æthelred. It may be at this time that the coins with the London monogram were struck. In that case we must consider Halfdan the originator of this important type in the coinage of Ælfred. This seems in fact the most reasonable conclusion. Finally, in A.D. 892-3, the English sustained the last serious attack from foreign Vikings which she was to know for many years. One Army

* All that has been said by J. R. Green ('Conquest of England,' p. 144), and others concerning the evidence afforded by these ORSNAFORDA coins, is founded on a misconception.

† Asser gives the impression that Ælfred's attack on East Anglia preceded the breaking of the peace. But this cannot have been the case: otherwise the expression *opprobriosa fregit* would be too unreasonable. Even supposing (as Asser also implies) that Ælfred's naval attack was directed more against the English than against the Danes.

of continental Vikings came—probably from the Rhine—and another, headed by the famous Hasting, came from France. The Vikings from Northumbria and East Anglia joined their former brothers-in-arms. We described in the last volume the coins probably struck by the Siefred, a Northumbrian leader, who at this time, or the year following, came with a fleet of 140 ships to Hasting's aid, and eventually sailed round to Exeter, whither Ælfred was obliged to carry the English fleet to besiege him; while Æthelred the ealdorman led an army against the invading force, which had marched right across England from the Thames to the Severn. These last were encountered and defeated at the battle of Buttington, in which Ælfred's son Eadweard, the future king, took part. With intervals this new war lasted till the year 897.*

We see that Ælfred took occasion of his latest victories somewhat to extend his empire, and this circumstance is to be noted as the first evidence of a turn of the tide. In the succeeding reigns we see the tide running strongly towards a complete recovery of England by the English kings.

Ælfred's long and famous reign ended in A.D. 901.

age of
red.

We may assume that the greater number of Ælfred's coins were struck during the years of comparative tranquillity which followed the expulsion of the Danes from Wessex. But though this applies to the coins it does not appear to hold true of the *types*.

Type i. is the type of Æthelred I.'s coins, and was no doubt the type of the first issue of Ælfred.

Type ii. is that of Æthelred, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held his see between A.D. 870-889. Vol. I. p. 78, Pl. xiii. 9.

Type iii. is a variety of Type ii.

Type iv. is the curious and inexplicable type which occurs on the coin of Halfdan (VLFDENE) described above, and on a coin of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia (A.D. 874). It resembles certain sceatta types and types of early English gold coins (Vol. I. pp. 2, 3, Pl. i. 2) and is apparently derived from the solidi of Valentinian I. or of Magnus Maximus. Such a case of 'atavisism' on the part of a coin-type seems almost inexplic-

* See also Introduction to Vol. I. pp. xlix.-lxx.

able. The case is clearly an abnormal one, and too much stress must not be laid on it. This type is by the VLFDENE coin closely connected with the London monogram type which almost immediately follows.

Type v., like the previous type, is similar to the coinage of Ceolwulf II. issued in 874. (See Vol. I. Pl. x. 16).

We come next to the monogram types, Nos. vi.-xii. We have already described a coin with the London monogram, that of Halfdan, struck as it seems in A.D. 874. Probably this coin is the inauguration of the monogram type. The monogram upon the reverse of coins had been hitherto essentially a Frankish device. And not only is it *primâ facie* probable that the Vikings would be more familiar than the English with the Frankish currency of this date (so much of which had been paid as ransom into their pockets); but we have evidence in the Cuerdale coins (Vol. I. pp. xxix. 95, 204 *sqq.*) that the Vikings, in the earliest coins which they struck for their own use, were disposed to imitate the coinage of the Franks.* This first London monogram, then, was introduced in A.D. 874. But Halfdan only remained a short time in London. It is highly probable that after his departure the Londoners continued to strike coins with this monogram but placed upon it the head and name of Ælfred. It seems hardly likely that the monogram type should have remained totally in abeyance after its introduction by Halfdan until the year Ælfred was fully and legally lord of London, though it might have done so. For during a part of this time London lay in a deplorable condition. In A.D. 886, as we have seen, Ælfred rebuilt the town and made Æthelred, lord of the Mercians, its governor. From the London monogram are derived the others, Lincoln and Roiseng? (Castle Rising?) These types for convenience sake are placed next; though chronologically type x. probably precedes some of them. Both the last mentioned places, if the reading of the last monogram be correct, were like London before A.D. 886,

* The Frankish king whose coins may be taken to have suggested the London and Lincoln monogram-types is Louis le Bègue (A.D. 861-879). Compare Gariel, *Monnaies Royales de France sous la Race Carolingienne*, pl. 33.

outside the kingdom of Ælfred. Though therefore they bear the name of the king of Wessex they are almost more Viking coins than English ones.

Type xiii. is derived from the St. Eadmund coinage of East Anglia described in Vol. I. (see pp. 97-137, Pls. xvii.-xix.) the issue of which must have taken place before A.D. 905.

Types xiv. and xv. are the types which were copied by Guthorm-Æthelstan when he began to strike coins (Vol. I. pp. 95-6, Pl. xvi. 12).

Type xvi. with the reverse CNVT, as on the coins of Northumbria described in Vol. I. pp. 204-221, Pls. xxiv.-v., is in its obverse similar to Type xiv. Guðred-Cnut of Northumbria reigned from A.D. 877-894.

Type xvii. ('Dorobernia') is the same as that of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held the see between A.D. 890 and 914. In fact, we have now arrived at the types which closely resemble some of those of Ælfred's successor Eadweard I.

Type xviii. is the 'Orsnaforda' type, which likewise resembles the earlier types of Eadweard the Elder; and

Type xix. is only a variety of Type xviii., made by introducing a design which is Frankish in origin and is to be found on the coinage of Siefred, king of Northumbria (Vol. I, pp. 223, nos. 1029-1032, Pl. xxvi. 5-7), who reigned from A.D. 894 to circ. A.D. 898.

Type xx. the Gloucester coin stands rather apart from the other mints, and it may perhaps belong to an earlier part of Ælfred's reign than the other mint-types which follow, viz.:—

Types xxi. and xxiii. struck at Exeter, Winchester, and Bath; and

Type xxii., the *pièdes-forts* or so-called 'offering pennies,' which read on the reverse ELI MO, but have on the obverse the same legend, AELFRED REX SAXONVM, as have the coins of Type xxi. This legend, 'Ælfred rex Saxonum,' connects the last types of Ælfred with Type i. of Eadweard the Elder, which reads EADWEARD REX SAXONVM; and these coins of Eadweard too have on the reverse the three first letters, BAD, of the mint Baðan, as on Ælfred's coins of Type

xxiii. This reverse again is similar to that of Type xxi., which, however, has the three first letters of the mints, Exeter and Winchester, arranged in a different manner. Again, the moneyer Eli on the *pieds-forts* connects these coins with Ælfred's piece struck at Bath. It is obvious, therefore, that all these types belong to the latter years of Ælfred's reign.

It may, we think, be taken that all the types from Type xiii.-xxiii. were issued subsequently to what is known as the Peace of Wedmore. And albeit these only include a minority of Ælfred's types, the coins which belong to these types constituted without question a large majority of the issue of this reign. In the Museum Collection the later coins stand to the earlier in the proportion of 384 to 68.

The confusions of this time of invasion and internal warfare, and of a new departure in the history of England, are very well reflected on the coinages of Ælfred's reign; and it results from this that when we have, according to the best lights which we possess, determined the order of Ælfred's issues, we have by no means finished with the classes into which the coins are to be distributed. It seems almost as certain as it can be that all the coins bearing Ælfred's name were not struck under his authority or within his dominions. And we have now to examine again Ælfred's coins with the object of distinguishing two classes: (1) The true Wessex coinage, and (2) The more or less barbarous imitations of the coins of Ælfred.

We must look back for a moment to the previous volume to ascertain the different coinages which we know to have been struck outside the limits of Ælfred's kingdom during his reign. Of these there are three classes, two Christian and one heathen. The first are the coins which commemorate the martyred king Eadmund of East Anglia slain by the Danes in A.D. 870. Most of this coinage must have been struck somewhere between that year, 870, and the year 905. (See Vol. I. pp. xxix. 97-137.) Then there are the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan (A.D. 878-890), the first Christian Danish king in England (*Ib.* p. 95). Finally, there is that curious series the penny coinage of Northumbria, of

which all the known examples formed part of the Cuerdale Hoard (*Ib.* pp. 204-230). This is the series which more than any other issued in England deserves the name of a Viking coinage.

Beside coins of these series, which are what they profess to be, coins struck outside Ælfred's dominions, we have other series of more or less barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coinage, which were probably made in places under the rule of the Vikings and where society was a good deal disorganized. We have even a series of imitations of the St. Eadmund coins (Vol. I., Introduction, p. xxix., cf. Pl. xvii., no. 11; Pl. xviii., no. 10; Pl. xix., nos. 11, 13); then, we have imitations of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (Vol. I., p. 79, no. 66; p. 80, no. 76), and finally we have imitations of just the same character of Ælfred's coins (p. 41). The following numbers of Ælfred's coins may be designated as probably imitations, and therefore, though professedly Wessex coins, probably not struck either in Wessex or under the authority of Ælfred.

- p. 38, No. 2 (St. Eadmund).
- pp. 41-45, Nos. 28-74
- p. 46, Nos. 81-83 (Lincoln)
- p. 48, No. 103.
- p. 49, No. 113 (London)
- pp. 53, 54, Nos. 148-151 (Oxford)
- p. 59, No. 180 (St. Eadmund)
- p. 79, Nos. 424-427
- p. 82, Nos. 453, 454

We see that we have a link between the coins of Ælfred and those of St. Eadmund (2), as well as between Ælfred's coins and those of Northumbria (454). It is in each case most probable that the coin was made in the district of the least celebrated type. In other words, the coins of the famous king of Wessex are likely to have spread farther than those commemorating St. Eadmund, or those struck by Guthred-Cnut of Northumbria; and therefore imitative coins which combine Ælfred's types with one or other of these two are likely to have been made in the country of the St. Eadmund coinage or in the country of Cnut.

It is just at this point that the confusions and varieties

in the names of the moneyers which appear upon the coins reach their maximum. A large number of the names upon the St. Eadmund series, for example, seem to defy analysis.

Puzzling, however, as these names are, there is one thing that comes out clearly with regard to them, that a large number cannot be English names. Directly we pass outside the region of Ælfred's kingdom these un-English names meet us face to face. But what is strange is that they do not appear to be so much Scandinavian names as Frankish ones.

The majority of the moneyers' names, which we marked as uncertain in the Index to Vol. I., belong to this St. Eadmund series. But still among those names about which we need entertain no reasonable doubt by far the greater number are certainly not Old English. We find such names as—

Abbo*	Eldecar?	Odulbert (Adalbert?)
Abbonel	Elismus	Odulf
Adalbert	Enodas§	Remigius
Adradas	Ergemond	Risleca (poss. Gisleca)
Aunmer	Fredemund	Robert
Albert	Gislefrød	Sæcfren (Stefan?)
Alus (Adradas?)	Grim	Sten
Ansiger†	Gundbert	Stephan
Arus (Adradas?)	Iludovicus	Walter
Bado‡	Iaiemund	Wandefrød
Beringar	Johaunes	Wigbald or Widbald
Beslin	Martinus	Wineger
Deinolt	Milo	
Domundan	Odomoncr	

Of names which appear to be English we have only Ædinwine or Eadwine, Eadred, Eadwulf, Huscam (= Hussa?), Oswulf, Tedwine, Winedulf, and Wulfold. The remainder are corrupt and obscure. Both in the case of Guthorm's moneyers and of those who struck the St. Eadmund series most appear to have been not Danes but Franks. We have

* Cf. Pertz, vol. i. p. 198, also the well-known Abbo, author of the poem, *Bella Parisiacæ Urbis*.

† Anskar or Ansgar, the Saint, Archbishop of Hamburg in the reign of Lewis the Pious, was of Danish origin. Cf., however, Fürstemann, *Deutsch. Pers.*, pp. 105-6.

‡ Fürstemann, *o. c.*, p. 196.

§ A moneyer of Guthorm-Æthelstan.

number of Frankish captives (thralls), and these having some skill in metal-work were employed to engrave dies and were at the same time authorized to place their names upon them; or finally, that the coins were issued by traders, and the majority of these in East Anglia at this time were men of Frankish descent.*

As the English power extends to the north and east we find Frankish and Scandinavian names beginning to appear beside the English moneyers of the West Saxon kings. Thus in the coinage of Eadweard the Elder, we have—

Beringar (Beringar?)	Lanfer	Rinnard (Rinard)
Grimwald	Marbert	Sigot
Gundbert	Paator	Waltore
Iofermund	Pitit	Wartmer

We also have the following names, which are probably Scandinavian—

Framwis	Irfara	Sigebriand
Friuðulf	Odo	Sigefers
Frijð	Rægenulf	

In the following reign, Æthelstan (A.D. 925-910), we have among new names—

Alba	Domencea, Dominic	Mærtan
Baldric	Duriant	Paul
Baldwine	Glongbald	Stefanus
Barbe	Gislemer	
Bardel or Burdel		

of possible or probable Frankish origin, and—

Rægenald	Rægeogrim	Purstan
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which may very well be Scandinavian.

And if we continue our inquiry into the succeeding reigns, Eadmund's and Eadred's, we still find a large number both of Frankish and Scandinavian names. In addition to eleven Frankish names from the preceding reign we find on Eadmund's coins—

Abenel	Efrard (Everard,
Agtard	Eberhard)
Bonsom †	Ercimbald,
Dudelet	Hadebald (?)

* This is the theory adopted by Mr. York Powell, *English Hist. Rec.* v. pp. 131-5. But see below, p. ciii. *seq.*

† This may be a corruption of 'bonus homo,' a pedantry for Godman.

And for Danish names we have—

Ærnulf or Arnulf	Ragnulf	Ulf
Farnen*	Randulf	Podulf
Os	Beingrim	Dorulf or Dornulf

Under Eadred only—

Englfræd	Nortbert	Oðelric	Walter
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have a Frankish look—

Godin	Grim	Urbain
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may be Scandinavian, and so forth. Under Eadwig the Frankish names grow fewer, and by the time we reach the reign of Æthelred II. they have almost disappeared, but the Scandinavian names naturally continue in large numbers.

The various series of coins initiated during Ælfred's reign which we have been recently describing, the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan, Northumbrian coins from the Guerdale Hoard, the imitations of the St. Eadmund coinage, of the coinages of Ælfred and Plegmund may be grouped together as the Viking coinage of England, and as such they are of considerable interest. It must be remembered that as yet scarcely any English coins had found their way to Scandinavia,† and certainly they had as yet produced no imitative coinage in the Scandinavian countries. And though, as we see in the case of the Delgany Find, it is probable that English coins had been carried over into Ireland by the Vikings of that country, they had produced no imitative coinage there either. It is possible, as was noticed in the *Introduction* to Vol. I, that the Swedes possessed a certain currency copied from the coins of Dorset, which found their way to the north; but that is by no means certain. What is certain is that for the initiation of a lasting Scandinavian currency, Irish, Scandinavian, Norse or Swedish, we must go to a much later date, to the end of the tenth century, that is to say, to the era of the second Scandinavian invasion of England, that in which the Danes, now become the

* A York moneyer.

† See *New Chron.* 1-2 (paper already cited on the Delgany Hoard) p. 21.

Danish nation, took a leading part. This earlier currency, this mixed collection of original and imitative types, stands apart from any other Scandinavian coinage, and is the only one which represents what we have ventured to speak of as the nationality of the Vikings.

If the coinage itself is, as we see that it is, mixed and chaotic, it represents sufficiently well the nation and the governments of that nation which issued it. It would not be wise to press the coinage for more information than can reasonably be drawn from it. Numismatists are too apt to make that mistake. We cannot tell by what authority these copies of Ælfred's coins were made. The St. Eadmund coins themselves, though they were issued under the auspices of Christians, were coined in a country subject to the Vikings and must have passed current among the latter: the barbarous imitations of the St. Eadmund coins seem to prove that they did so. The Cuerdale-Northumbrian coins again, with their rude workmanship and their imitations of Frankish types, stand quite apart from any other series that we know. Though they bear the names of kings Cnut and Siofred, we can hardly suppose that they were issued under royal authority in the sense in which the contemporary coinage of Ælfred was so.* The only pieces out of all these extra-Wessex series which at all correspond to our ideas of an ordered and regular currency are the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan. These are the only coins which can be said to imply a state of kingship among the Vikings at all corresponding to the kingship which obtained among the English.†

* The genuine coinage of Ælfred, that is.

† What is meant by this is that 'king' among these wandering Norsemen is like 'earl,' always a personal and not a territorial title. In England it was of course originally the same: but though Ælfred is still nominally 'king of the Angel-cyn,' he is in effect as much King of England, or of the part of England which he rules, as his successors Eadweard or Eadgar. It does not seem a too bold conjecture to suppose that Guthorm-Æthelstan, when he adopted Christianity, did so partly with a view to obtaining a more territorial kingdom than had been customary with the Vikings. And there can be little doubt that the settlement of Normandy and the vassalage of the Norman dukes is to be explained on the same principle. Halfdan in Northumbria probably attempted the same thing. He is always spoken of as a tyrant,

It is impossible to do more than hint these various points in which the coinage of Ælfred's time may illustrate the history of the period; in the first place, because it is no part of our purpose to write that history at length, still less to dwell upon all its constitutional aspects; and in the second place, because it is not advisable to overstrain the evidence which can be derived from coins, as numismatists are somewhat apt to do. The history of this period for all the parts outside the kingdom of Ælfred is buried in obscurity, and the confusion of the coinage only reflects the state of confusion of the country.

Eadward
Elder.

With the accession of Eadward the Elder, in A.D. 901, we enter upon a simpler period of history and a simpler coinage.

According to the strictest laws of primogeniture, Eadward was not the heir to the throne. That was Æthelwald,* the son of Æthelred I., who not unnaturally was aggrieved at being passed over by the Witan, and who attempted to raise a rebellion. It is probable that this Æthelwald was a man of no worth or likelihood, whereas Eadward had already showed his metal in more than one encounter with the Vikings. The course which Æthelwald pursued in his rebellion was an outrage on the patriotism and the religious feelings of his countrymen; and it leaves a taint upon his courage. When he found how little support he received at his first rising, he retreated to Wimborne and shut himself up in the city with a nun whom he had ravished from the cloister. He swore that he would die there; but instead secretly left the place and fled north to Northumbria, where he was welcomed by the Northumbrians as a king.† Guðred had probably been dead six or seven years. The people of the north were perhaps

but then he had the Christians and the priests (the depositories of the law) against him. The story of the 'invention' of Guðred-Cnut (see Vol. I. p. lxvii), shows the part the Christians played in changing the succession. But the history of Northumbria is buried in too much obscurity for us to say what manner of king Guðred-Cnut was.

* Æthelwaldus, Æthelweard

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 901; Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.), pp. 117-8

glad to welcome a claimant from a family whose ideas of kingship were more determined than their own. The rival of Eadweard maintained himself for a time; but in A.D. 905 he and his Northumbrians were defeated by the English at Holme, in Norfolk, far, as we see, beyond the borders of Eadweard's kingdom.* This was the first of a series of engagements which all mark the turn of the tide of victory against the English Vikings.

A like turn of the tide had occurred—it may be as well to note in passing—on the Continent also. The prelude of it is the defeat of the great Viking fleet and army which besieged Paris in A.D. 885-7.† And though subsequent and temporary successes followed that defeat, the next great event in the history of the continental Vikings, the settlement of Normandy in A.D. 912, must be looked upon (like the settlement of East Anglia in this country) rather as a register of defeat than a token of victory. In Germany the Vikings sustained a decisive defeat at the hands of Arnulf the Emperor—the successor of Charles the Fat—in A.D. 891.‡ (It was this defeat abroad which brought about the second Viking invasion of England during Ælfred's reign.) This victory of Arnulf's was a final one as regards the relief of Germany from serious Viking invasions. Let us note that two new elements of warfare became at this time conspicuous by the aid which they gave towards the Vikings' defeats—the increase in the 'cavalry arm'—the development of the heavy-armed man-at-arms of the mediæval type—and the development of military engineering, the building of forts and fortified bridges to hinder the advance of invading armies and invading fleets. In the defence of Paris, above spoken of, it is the fortification that plays the principal part. In Germany, too, at this period the building of forts was being actively carried on. And it is this element in warfare which is the most important one in England for the

* According to Florence he had been driven over sea and had returned, p. 118. Steenstrup has set right the chronology of this rebellion, *o. c.* III. 32 sq.

† Abbo, *Bel. Par. Urbis* (Pertz, vol. ii. pp. 776-805); *Annales Vedastini* 885-7 (Ib. i. 522-4); *Reginonis Chronicon* (Ib. i. 535-6), &c.

‡ *Annales Fuldenses*, s. a. 891.

by Eadweard but by his sister, Æthelflæd the Lady of the Mercians. We first read that in A.D. 907 Æthelflæd restored the town of Chester which had lain waste for some time. The town (it is probable) became a mint under Æthelstan. But we are not told that Æthelflæd fortified it.* A.D. 911 is the probable date of the beginning of the work of building forts. Æthelflæd's first burg is said, in the Chronicle, to have been at Bremsburg, which Steenstrup places in Hertfordshire. Thorpe identifies the place with 'Bramsbury or Bramsby,' in Lincolnshire.† This identification is quite inadmissible; for it is impossible that at this date Æthelflæd's power could have extended into that country. If we accept Steenstrup's allocation we find her beginning near the boundary of her own and her brother's rule. Her second burg, 'Scergeat,' cannot be identified. After that we find her building upon quite the opposite side of her dominions at Bridgnorth, near the Welsh border, and therefore as much against her Welsh neighbours as against the Vikings.

The first burg which Eadweard built was upon the old line of division in the Ælfred-Guthorm peace, that is to say at Hertford on the Lea. But the country north of the Thames had formerly belonged to the Mercian half (Æthelflæd's half) of the West Saxon kingdom, so that it is clear that Eadweard's dominions had extended in this direction. The next burg was built further east, at Witham, half-way towards Colchester and in the country formerly assigned to Guthorm.

From this time forward the work of fortress-building went on apace. In A.D. 914-15 Æthelflæd further built Tamworth, Stafford, and Wedensborough,‡ in Staffordshire, Cherbury in Shropshire, Eddesbury and Runcorn in Cheshire, and Warwick. Then in A.D. 918 (?) Æthelflæd died. Her husband had predeceased her in A.D. 912, and they left only a daughter.§ It was unfitting that Mercia should any

* *A.S. Chron.* s. a. 907 (cf. y^e. 894); Fl. Wig. p. 129.

† See *A. S. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.) Vol. I. Index s. v. Bremsburh.

‡ Wardborough? in Oxfordshire; see *A.S. Chron.* s. a. 915 and below p. cxix.

§ Æthelflæd's daughter, Ælfwyn, had been betrothed to Ragnald of York (the Ragnald, son of Ivar, whose biography is given in Vol. I p. lxi.) without

period on which we are now embarked. This practice of fort-building was the main instrument in the extension of the power of the West Saxon kings over the Scandinavians settled south of the Humber.

After his victory over the Vikings at Holme we find Eadweard renewing his father's compact with the king of the East Engle. This king is not Guthorm-Æthelstan who died in A.D. 890,* but another Guthorm called Eohricson (Eiriksson).

Whenever, upon his coins, Eadweard takes any title in addition to that of 'rex' it is simply 'Rex Saxonum,' as his father and great-grandfather had done before him. But in his charters Eadweard calls himself 'Angul-Saxonum Rex.' Before his death Eadweard had the opportunity of wholly incorporating Mercia with his dominions, and even in the lifetime of Æthelred, the ealdorman of Mercia, and of Eadweard's sister, Æthelflæd, the Lady of the Mercians, Eadweard was the king of this part of England. We may assume, and the types of the coins which bear it favour this assumption, that the rather restricted title 'Rex Saxonum' was only used by Eadweard at the beginning of his reign.† For Eadweard had very early in his reign the opportunity of extending his immediate rule over some of the Angles north of the Thames, over part of the country of East Mercia, which had previously belonged to Guthorm-Æthelstan. Each step whereby Eadweard gained his extension of territory we cannot trace—not, that is, until we enter upon the succeeding phase, the greatest in the recovery of England from the Vikings—the Building of the Burgs. At the date at which Eadweard begins building these frontier fortresses of his kingdom we find that his power has already extended some way into the old Viking country.

The building of fortresses in England was not inaugurated

* *A. S. Chron. s. a. (C. 891).*

† In Kemble, nos 323, 325 (A.D. 901 and 903), the title Angul- (or Angul-) Saxonum Rex occurs; in no 327 (A.D. 904) Eadweard called himself 'Rex Anglærum.' These are the only genuine charters given Æthelred, of Mercia, and his wife Æthelflæd, call themselves in their only genuine charter (K. 329, A.D. 904), 'Monarchiam Merciorum tenentes, &c.'

Whenever a burg is completed we find that submission is made by the dwellers in the immediate neighbourhood. Æthelflæd's first burg was built subsequent to a victory which she had gained over the Danes at Tetterhall or Wednesfield.* This at least appears to have been the case, though the connection between the two events is not clear. It is probable that the West Saxons and Mercians fought together against the Vikings, and that the battle took place in A.D. 911.† Whether therefore it was brought about by Æthelflæd's work, or was the cause thereof, must be left doubtful. When Eadweard had built his burg at Witham, we read that a good deal of the folk submitted to him, which were before subject to the Danes.‡

But it was not to be expected that these works would go on without opposition on the part of the 'Danes.' In A.D. 914 'the Army rode out from Northampton and from Leicester, and broke the peace, and slew many men.' This 'army' was eventually defeated. Except in the early account of the peace between Eadweard and Guthorm Eiriksson, we only now and then hear of kings being concerned in these risings. And we may conclude that a very large part of Danish England or Viking England was at this time under a republican form of government (see what is said above, p. xxx). Possibly we may divide Viking-England into three distinct divisions—East Anglia, where the proportion of Viking, or at any rate of Scandinavian blood was comparatively small, but which had been and probably was still a kingdom; Northumbria, where the people were anxious to have a king as a counterpoise to the English kingdom; and the middle region, parts of Cambridgeshire, of Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, a great part of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, where the Danes were settled in large

* Tetterhall in the Chronicle; Wednesfield in Æthelweard and Florence.

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iii. 13 *sqq.*, shows the identity of the battles of Tetterhall and of Wednesfield. The site of the battle is in Staffordshire; but Danes from Hertfordshire may have taken part in it.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913

in the English kingdom in Eadweard's reign, or at the latest in that of his son Eadmund. We know too that all Viking England—all Danish England if that expression be preferred—continued to be governed by its own laws till it once more obtained a Scandinavian sovereign in Cnut. But for larger purposes of administration—for the furnishing of an army, for example, and the manning of a fleet—we may believe that England south of the Humber was now one.

Certain verses quoted in the Chronicle, speaking of Eadmund, Eadweard's son and second successor, assign to this king the especial credit of having subdued the Five Burgs. But that must, one thinks, have only been subsequent to a second revolt. For Æthelstan struck coins at two (or three) of these five towns.* And, as we have said, the Five Burgs are still a sort of political unity long after the days of Eadmund.

In every respect the reign of Eadweard the Elder is one of reviving prosperity for the English, and this characteristic is sufficiently reflected in his coinage. Ælfred's later coinage (the Exeter and Winchester coins for example) are a great improvement upon his earlier ones; and these later types are continued in the earlier coins of Eadweard his son. But, presently Eadweard's coins undergo a further improvement. The busts upon them are sometimes beautifully modelled and engraved, and remind us of the best drawings on Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the period. The letters in the inscriptions are better made and more clearly cut than heretofore; and, in their reverse types, the coin-engravers launch out, as it were, into a series of elaborate

Coinage of
Eadweard the
Elder.

* The attribution of the coins of Æthelstan assigned to Chester was adopted subsequent to the publication of a paper on the mints of Chester and Leicester by Mr. Hyman Montagu (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. xi. p. 12 *sqq.*). Previously the coins were assigned to Leicester. The reader must be referred to the paper for the arguments by which Mr. Montagu sustains the attribution which has been followed in the catalogue. They are of great weight. But at the same time it must be acknowledged that the time when we first find an English king beginning to strike at Nottingham and Derby, is precisely the time when we should look for a Leicester coinage also. It may be, therefore, that the supposed Chester coins are Leicester coins after all.

ornaments and designs (the hand of Providence,* the representation of buildings, &c.), the like of which are not to be found either before or after—unless indeed we go far back to the peaceful and prosperous reign of Offa, king of Mercia, the reign which saw the first faint warnings of that great Viking invasion of which Eadweard in a certain sense saw the end.

It might even be fancied that the types of a building or a wall, such as those of the reverse of Pl. viii. 13 and 14, were commemorative of the building of the burghs, which had done so much to free England from the yoke of the foreigners.†

The Scandinavian populations in the British Islands, or even in the Scandinavian world generally, were at this moment entering upon a transition era which separates what may be called the First Viking Age from the Second Viking Age. When we read in the *English Chronicle*, as after an interval of forty years we do once more, the accounts of attacks upon England by various bodies of Scandinavians which begin almost directly after the accession of Æthelred II., we might fancy we had gone back two hundred years and were reading the history of the outbreak of the Viking era at the end of the eighth century. The names and expressions which we have been used to in the earlier age, 'the Danes,' 'the Army,' appear again in these accounts. But it would have been impossible for the Scandinavian people to remain stationary during these two hundred years; and, as a matter of fact, we know that they did not do so. Great changes had taken place among all the Scandinavian peoples since the moment at which

* This type of the 'hand of Providence' occurs on some imperial coins of the period (Dannenberg, *Deutsche Münzen*, pl. 21, 563). This fact is interesting in view of the relations of Eadweard's son (and daughter) to the German Emperor.

† Originally they were no doubt derived from the 'temple' type of Lewis the Pious. It is possible that this type (like the monogram type) was introduced by the Vikings, and that the coin of Æthelred I. which bears this type was struck by Viking invaders in East Anglia (cf. Vol. I. p. 94; Vol. II p. 27). In any case the buildings on Eadweard's coins are only remotely connected with this parent type.

they first emerge into the light of history. We may place the ending of the First Viking Era about the year 912, which is the date of the treaty of St. Clair-en-Epte.* At that date the extent of the conquests of the Scandinavians was practically complete. During the era which preceded it, out of the three parent Scandinavian countries had gradually been built up a vast congeries of states, a Greater Scandinavia. This Greater Scandinavia, with the older countries, included (counting from the East to the West) a huge district in the North and West of Russia extending from Kiev to Lake Ladoga. It included Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and a strip of land in North Germany (Mecklenburg), Northern England, Man, most of the Western Scottish Islands, the Orkneys and Shetlands. There were, further, large settlements in Ireland grouping themselves into what were known as the three kingdoms of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. Then there were the Scandinavian Colonies, the Faroes and Iceland, to complete this great stretch of territories which were all inhabited by peoples closely allied in blood, in speech, and in customs. Here were ready to hand all the materials for forming a great northern empire; and at one time it was quite within the bounds of possibility that an empire might have been formed out of these elements. For not only had the northern states expanded in the way we have described, but the constitutions under which they were governed had been changing likewise. In the three older kingdoms at any rate monarchies had been established on a tolerably secure basis; and the establishment of these strong powers in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark no doubt had an influence on other *Scandinavian settlements*. The earls of Orkney (Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness) were nominally vassals, for a portion of their territory, of the kings of Norway, for another part, of the kings of Scotland. But the earls of Orkney who appear upon the stage of history at this period were men of very strong character who made themselves into practically

* This date has been disputed by Mr. Howorth (*Archæologia*, xlv. 244 *sq.*). But not in our judgment on sufficient grounds.

independent sovereigns. We know less about the rulers of the Western islands and of Man, or again about the kings in Ireland. But we may feel sure that in these countries also the very nebulous groups of Vikings, which resembled the different 'Armies' which our English Chronicle speaks of as settled, at the beginning of the tenth century, in East Anglia and Mercia, were beginning to group themselves into stronger and better-governed states.

There is another way in which the second era of Scandinavian conquest in England stands contrasted with the first. When the Vikings first came to England, or to any of the other countries of Christian Europe, they came as an army rather than as a navy. In other words, the Viking ships were not originally designed to take part in naval engagements, but were only ships of transport. The earlier Vikings could not fight at sea, for the simple reason that the Christian powers had no fleets to oppose to them. Among the Christian powers the English were the first who set about the building of fleets. And in the earlier naval battles between the English under Æthelwulf, or under Ælfred, and their invaders, the former were generally victorious. During the period of the Second Viking Age all the Scandinavian powers had learned to fight at sea, and naval battles were their chief delight.*

We have not yet arrived at the outbreak of the Second Viking Age, but so far as England is concerned at a transition era between the two. Among the English, as in other

* The era in which the word 'Viking' is found in commonest use, in the Sagas, &c., is during the latter part of the tenth century and the beginning of the eleventh. 'Viking' signifies in this use neither more nor less than sea-rover, sea-adventurer. But this is not the etymological meaning of the word *vik-ing*. Etymologically it is either the man of the *rik* (bay) in the general sense, or else the man of the *Vik* (the Bay par excellence) i.e. the land on the northern side of the Skager-rak. This etymological meaning must be the earliest one; so that the change in meaning to the general sense which 'Viking' has in the Sagas, implies a change in the character of the Vikings themselves. These changes in meaning may be compared, in the first place (as a mere expansion), with the change in the meaning of the word 'Hellenes'; in the second place (as a change from a proper to a general name), with such words as 'myrmidons,' the modern French '*suis-e*,' and so forth. See *Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary* (Vigfusson), s. v. 'Viking.'

countries, an instinctive tendency towards centralization and stronger government made itself felt. This tendency was strengthened by the vigour of the West Saxon kings who, during the two generations which follow Ælfred, expended all their energy in absorbing into their kingdom the Danes south of the Humber. All the lesser armies or the smaller republics, such as those five burghs, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Stamford, and Derby, lose their distinct individuality and became levelled away into a larger Dane-Law, a district subject to the English kings though governed according to Danish law and custom. The country north of the Humber, however, remained, and we may surmise became more homogeneous and stronger by the same process which was simplifying and strengthening both the English and the Scandinavian states. So that a good deal of the sense of nationality among the Northumbrians, even among the English of Northumbria, rallied round the Danish kings of that district, and we actually find an Archbishop of York, an Englishman, taking the part of these foreign kings against the kings of Southern England.

The Vikings of Northumberland came very near to submitting to Æthelflæd. But they would not submit to her brother Eadweard. There had been talk, as we saw, of marrying Æthelflæd's daughter to Ragnald, a Norse king of Northumbria. This Ragnald was a ruler whom the Northumbrians had imported from Ireland. And he was only the first of a series of Northumbrian kings who all belonged to the same house; collectively this house is known in the Chronicles as the Sons of Ivar ('Hy-Imhair' in Irish*), and Ivar, the founder of the house, has been identified with Ivar, a son of the half mythical or wholly mythical Ragnar Lodbrog.† The biographies and the coinages of these kings of the house of Ivar were given in the last volume,‡ and it is not therefore necessary to repeat their history here. But what we have to note is that during the reigns of the

* Todd, *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill* (R. S.), pp. 268-277.

† The identification is probably mistaken. See Vol. I, Introduction, p. lxxix.

‡ Vol. I. pp. liii, lxviii.-lxxv, 231-238.

three sons of Eadweard, Æthelstan, Eadmund, and Eadred, these kings do not at once disappear before the power of the West Saxon kings, as did no doubt the petty rulers in Mercia and East Anglia.

Æthelstan, about whose title to succession there was some doubt, was not at the beginning of his reign in a position to attempt the conquest of Northumbria from her new kings; the less so that (as we have said) the English Northumbrians showed that they had enough of the spirit of nationality or separatism left in them to make them ready sometimes to side with their heathen conquerors, rather than allow themselves to be incorporated in the West Saxon kingdom.

One of Æthelstan's first acts was to make peace with the present king of Northumbria, Sihtric Gale, and to give him his sister in marriage. Sihtric Gale died the next year, and Æthelstan was then able to take over the kingdom of York, and add it to his own kingdom. He may have done this as heir to King Sihtric, or as protector of his sister. The act was not in all respects a prudent one: for it produced the first great alliance of lesser British princes, directed against the power of the English king. Howel, king of the North Welsh,* Constantine (III.), king of the Scots, and Eadred, king of Bamborough—i.e., Bernicia, the portion of Northumbria which had still been left to the Anglian kings though as under-kings only—were the members of this coalition. But they were, the Chronicle says, subjugated by Æthelstan, and compelled to swear oaths and give hostages to him. Guthfrið [Godfred], king of Dublin, who was a relative of—according to William of Malmesbury he was the son of—Sihtric Gale,† tried to make good his claim to the kingdom of Northumbria. Æthelstan, however, drove him from the kingdom. Guthfrið went first to the king of the Scots; but he did not deem himself safe there from the power of Æthelstan, and so returned to Ireland. A little later another unsuccessful attempt on the Northumbrian kingdom was made by one Turferð. It was probably subsequent to these events that

* 'West Welsh' the Chronicle says, by a slip of the pen.

† Wil. Malm. G. E. A. (E. H. S.), p. 212.

Æthelstan assumed the title 'Rex totius Britannia' which we see on his charters and his coins. (See below p. lxii.)

Then followed seven years of peace, the most glorious years which any king of Wessex had yet known. That the titles which Æthelstan assumed were not empty boasts, but that his position was recognised by foreign princes we know. We know that many foreign princes sought the hands of his sisters, the daughters of Eadweard the Elder. The most famous of these marriages was that of the Princess Eadgith (Eaditha), with the Emperor Otto I. Charles the Simple of France married Eadgifu (Eadgiva). This queen and her son Lewis, amidst the troubles which surrounded the late Carlings, sought asylum in England; it was from England that this Lewis was brought back to be crowned king of the West Franks. Whence he is known in history as *Ludovicus transmarinus*, or Louis d'Outremer. Eadhild (Ethilda) married Hugh the Great, the father of Hugh Capet; and Ealgifu (Ealgiva) married Louis, king of Provence, son of Boso, and nephew of Charles the Bald's second wife, Richildis. Æthelstan had thus intimate relations with nearly all the Christian princes of Western Europe.

Æthelstan's greatness was recognised by the northern powers. Harald of Norway, now nearing the end of his reign, sent an embassy to England.

There are many accounts of the relations of Æthelstan and Harald. The best known story, the one told in *Haralds Saga* *Hárfagra*, represents the intercourse of the kings as hardly friendly. But we may believe the stories of the practical jokes (for such they really were) which Æthelstan and Harald played upon each other are apocryphal. We must only accept the outcome of the legend that Æthelstan did really become godfather to Harald's son Hakon, who was called Hakon Æthelstans-fostri. Harald Fairhair had no cause to love the Norsemen who were the foes of Æthelstan; for they were the men, or the sons of the men, who had fought under the banner of Kjötvi and his allies at Hafirsfjord. So that friendship between Harald and Æthelstan was as natural as were the friendly relations of Harûn-el-Rashîd and Charlemagne. This relationship between England and Scandinavia is of interest; more especially in view of the

part which the English coinage played in inaugurating a Scandinavian currency.

In the reign of Æthelstan we have the earliest numismatic record of the conquests of his father in the coins struck by the son at certain mint-places in Mercia, viz. at Chester (?), Derby, Nottingham, and a record of his own conquests in the coins which he struck at York. Another feature of the coinage of Æthelstan is the appearance on it of the title REX TOTIUS BRITANNIÆ [REX TOT. BRIT.] of which we have just spoken. We find that this title appears on nearly all the coins with mint names; though in one instance, a coin of Derby, we have a reversion to the antique form *Rex Saxonum*.* We have already said that the title *rex totius Britannię* was probably first assumed after the submission at Eamôt (Emmet) of the Scottish and Welsh kings and of the Northumbrian Guthfrid.†

* Which never occurs on the charters of Æthelstan.

† On the probably genuine charters of Æthelstan in Kemble we find the king signing or described as follows:—

Charter no. 315 (date uncertain).		Æthelstanus rex Anglorum, per omni-
		trantis dexteram totius
		Britannię regni solio sub-
		limatus
" 317, A.D. 929 . . .	"	regnum totius Albionis deo
		auctore dispensans
" 318, " " . . .	"	rex Anglorum
" 353, " 931 . . .	"	rex Anglorum, per omni-
		trantis dexteram totius
		Britannię regni solio sub-
		limatus
" 356 (date uncertain).	"	rex Anglorum et neque totius
		Albionis, . . . rex totius
		Brytannię
" 357, A.D. 931 . . .	"	totius Britannię hærens
" 362, " 933 . . .	"	apice totius Albionis sublimatus, . . . totius Britannię rex
" 363, " " . . .	"	rex et rector totius hujus
		Britannię insulę, . . . rex
		totius Britannię
" 364, " 934 . . .	"	rex Anglorum per omni-
		trantis dexteram totius
		Britannię regni solio sub-
		limatus
" 373, " 937 . . .	"	rex monarchus totius Britan-
		nię insulę . . . rex totius
		Britannię

In A.D. 934 Constantine III., king of Scotland, rebelled against Æthelstan; and the English king sent a fleet and an army to invade his country. It was either just before or just after this event that Constantine married his daughter to Olaf Quaran, a Norse King of Dublin, and likewise, according to one tradition, the brother-in-law of Olaf Tryggvason, subsequently King of Norway.* Three years after this harrying of Æthelstan's in Scotland, Olaf Quaran came back to Scotland bringing with him another Olaf, Olaf Godfredsson from Dublin. A new coalition was formed against Æthelstan. Owen of Cumberland joined it. The fleet of the allies sailed up the Humber and took York. Æthelstan must have been taken more or less by surprise. He craftily opened negotiations with the two Olafs. But in the interval he and his brother Eadmund hastened the muster of an army. At length the English troops encountered those of the allies at the battle of Brunanburg, and gained that memorable victory the fame of which lives in song.

From this time to his death (A.D. 940) the reign of Æthel- Eadmund
stan was undisturbed. On his death he was succeeded by his brother Eadmund, who was then only eighteen years of age. It was natural that when the firm hand of Æthelstan was withdrawn Danish England should think once more of revolt. The Northumbrians chose Olaf Quaran, the son-in-law of Constantine the Third, and one of the two Olafs who had fought at Brunanburg† (Vol. I., pp. lxx., lxxi.). We must remember that the last king of Bernicia had been driven forth, and there was now no ruler to represent the nationality of the Northumbrians. It is likely that since the time (A.D. 870) when Halfdan first 'gedælde' (divided) the Northumbrian land among his followers, not wholly dispersing the English, a *modus vivendi* had been established

* Vol. I. p. lxx; *Ólafs S. Tryggvas.* c. 33.

† 'Anlaf of Ireland' the Chronicle (D.) calls him. But this title is far from distinctive, as almost all the Olafs (Anlafs) who appear in history at this juncture came from Ireland. The Chronicle is extremely confusing at this point, and the different MSS. (D. E. F.) must be compared with each other and with the corresponding portions of the history of Simeon of Durham.

between the two races, and that the English even were not unwilling to welcome a Norse king from Ireland in default of a king of the old Bernician stock. For we find that the Archbishop of York, Wulfstan, allied himself with Olaf. The Danes of the east too—of East Anglia and of East Mercia—acknowledged him as king. It was for these republican ‘armies’ now a choice between Norse kingship or English.

Olaf marched first on Northampton; but this place he failed to take. At Tamworth he was more successful. The town was stormed with great slaughter on both sides. Eadmund upon his part had collected an army; he marched therewith to Leicester and nearly succeeded in capturing both Wulfstan and Olaf; but they escaped during the night.* Eventually, through the mediation of the celebrated Odo, himself by descent a Dane,† who had been lately raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury,‡ a peace between the two armies was brought about. The contest had lasted for at least a year. The effect of the peace was to make of Northumbria a legally dependent but practically separate Norse kingdom. Olaf accepted baptism; and Eadmund stood sponsor for him, as Ælfred had done for Guthorm; or as the Emperor Lewis the Pious had done 116 years earlier for one of the first converted Danes mentioned in history.§ This event took place in A.D. 942. Olaf Quaran and his cousin Olaf Godfredsson, probably divided the Northumbrian kingdom between them.|| But Olaf Godfredsson apparently died in this same year 942; and Regnald, another son of Godfred, became the second king in Northumbria.

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 943

† *Vita S. Oswaldi, Arch. Ebor.* (Raine, *Archbishops of York*, R. S.), p. 491.

‡ Stubbs, *Reg. Sac. Angl.*, p. 14.

§ Einhard, *Annales* (Pertz, i. 212); Thegan, *Vita Lud. Pii* (Pertz, vol. ii. 597, sq.); Ernoldus Nigellus, *Carmina* l. iv. (ibid. ii. pp. 501-516).

|| See Vol. I. pp. lxx-lxxi. Olaf Quaran is supposed to have been the brother-in-law of a third Olaf, Olaf Tryggvason, the king of Norway (see preceding page and cf. *Corp. Poet. Boreale*, ii. 84), and the conversion of the Irish king may have been the determining cause of the conversion of his more distinguished brother-in-law. If so, this baptism of Olaf Quaran was an event of capital importance in the history of Scandinavia.

If, however, Eadmund was compelled to behold a Norse Northumbrian kingdom established upon a more or less legal footing at one end of his dominions, he gained an equivalent by adding to the latter the whole of eastern England. Simeon of Durham, indeed, says that Watling Street was the boundary between the English and Northumbrian kingdoms.* But this is certainly a mistake, a reminiscence, perhaps, of the terms of the Ælfred-Guthorm peace. The *Chronicle* specially mentions that the Five Burghs were added by Eadmund to his kingdom.† What the exact meaning of this statement is it is not possible to determine. For on the one hand we find Æthelstan striking at at least two of these five towns, and possibly at three; on the other hand, we read of the burning of the seven 'burghs' (and these seven certainly included the earlier five) as much as seventy years later, in the reign of Æthelred II.‡

Still, though we cannot define with precision, it does not seem that we have any authority to reject the general sense of the statement that Eadmund made, more completely than his predecessor had done, these Danish republics of East Mercia and East Anglia an integral part of the territory of the West Saxon kings. On the other hand there is no doubt that all Danish England, all the ancient Danelaga, continued to be governed by Danish law and ruled with a certain independence. Before Cnut came and divided all England up into earldoms, we find earls ruling in East Anglia and in Northumbria.

The kingdom of Olaf and Regnald in the north lasted only two years. In A.D. 914 Eadmund drove out both these kings. He gave part of their dominions to Malcolm, king of the Scots; no doubt with the object of forestalling any such hostile combination against the English as that which had threatened Æthelstan at Brunanburg. Two years after this Eadmund was murdered by Leofa at Pucklechurch.

* Simeon Danelm., *H. R.* ii. p. 91 (Rolls Series).

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1015

rd.

He was succeeded by Eadred the third of the sons of Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 947 Eadred received at Tadeaster (in Yorkshire) an oath of allegiance from the Northumbrian Witan with Archbishop Wulfstan at its head. But in A.D. 948 the Northumbrians again revolted. This time they did not look for support to the Irish Norsemen, but elected as their king Erik Blóðöx, the son of Harald Hárfaqr. Erik had been expelled from the throne of Norway by his half-brother Hakon, known as Æthelstan's foster-son. Erik, who had carried with him into exile a large fleet and army, came to York, and was there received as king. Eadred marched an army into Northumbria, and as an act of vengeance, fearfully ravaged the country. Ripon Cathedral was among the buildings burnt by the English army. Eventually the Northumbrians made peace with Eadred, and Erik was driven out. But before long the Northumbrians once more took Olaf Quaran for their king, and then Erik for a second time.* Eadred died in A.D. 955.

Undoubtedly during the last two reigns we find a certain recrudescence of the power of the Norse kings in Northumbria. And in many ways the coins struck by the princes who reigned alongside of Eadmünd and Eadred are evidences of this. The coins struck by the kings of the House of Ivar are very different from those struck by the mysterious Cnut (Guðred-Cnut) and Siefred of the Northumbrian kingdom during Ælfred's reign. They are not barbarous fabrications such as those earlier Danish-Northumbrian coins; but are modelled upon the contemporary coins of the Wessex kings, Æthelstan, Eadmund, or Eadred, from which in many instances they are clearly copied (cf. Vol. i. Pl. xxviii. 4 [Ragnald] xxix. 4 [Olaf Quaran] with Vol. ii. Pl. ix. 1, 3, 7-12, 14 [Æthelstan]; Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 5 [Olaf], with Vol. ii. Pl. xi. 9 [Eadmund]; and Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 8-11 [Olaf and Eric], with Vol. ii. Pl. x. 5, 6 [Æthelstan] xi. 2-8 [Eadmund], and xii. 2-6 [Eadred]).

Again, how much power Eadmund and Eadred possessed in Northumbria during the periods in which they were nomin-

* See Vol. I pp. lxxi.-ii.

ally kings of that country it would not be easy to determine. Against the representations of the historians is to be weighed the fact that Eadmund struck but one coin with the name of the York mint and Eadred none. But then neither of these princes affected very much the placing of mint names upon their coins. Æthelstan's York moneyers are Adelbert, Æðelred, Arnulf, Ecberht (?) Holdalt, Rægenald or Regnald, Rotberht and Siuard (Siward); and of these eight names, four, viz., Arnulf, Ecberht (spelled Ecgbriht), Rægenald or Rægenold, and Rotbert (Rodberht), occur on the coins of Eadmund without mint names; two of the names, Arnulf and Rægenald, are, though not rare, sufficiently so to be fairly characteristic, and Rotbert is somewhat rarer. We may assume therefore that the coins struck by these moneyers, even when the pieces bear no mint-name, were struck at York. Arnulf and Rotbert occur again on the coins of Eadred. We have to add Eadmund's known York moneyer Ingelgar, who struck for Eadred also. This might in itself be taken as evidence of a continuous currency at the city of York. But on the other hand we have good reason for believing from a comparison of different writers that, as is said in Vol. i., Olaf Quaran reigned at York from A.D. 941-944, and again from A.D. 949-952, while Erik Blóðöx probably reigned from A.D. 948-949, and from A.D. 952-954. These dates are arrived at after a careful comparison of different authorities; for the evidence in regard to dates and periods is very conflicting at this point. It would be difficult to believe that Olaf with an array of eight moneyers and eighteen types, or Erik with his five moneyers and eight types, could have held the kingdom of York for a short period only. Let us further note that Olaf's and Erik's lists of moneyers have several names in common (Ascolu-Aculf, Farman, Ingelgar, Radulf). Eadmund has two of these moneyers, Farman and Ingelgar (the latter his known York moneyer). Of Erik's moneyers Hunred strikes also for Eadred.

It may be noted, by the way, that the occurrence of these names, Ingelgar, Farman, and Hunred, on coins of the Norse and English kings of York alike seems to dispose conclusively of the theory that the moneyers were

not local people, but men who travelled in the service of the king.

By the expulsion of Erik shortly before the death of Eadred, England gained definite and final possession of the Northumbrian kingdom, and under Eadwig a considerable York coinage is once more found.

Put more concisely, the facts with regard to the coinage at York are:—

Under Æthelstan there is a considerable coinage at that town.

Under Eadmund and Eadred it almost disappears.

It reappears under Eadwig.

Then again—

Under Eadmund and Eadred we have a considerable Norse coinage at York.

Under Æthelstan and under Eadwig we have practically none.

If then we are to assume a continued extension of the power of the English kings during the reigns of the sons of Eadweard the Elder, we must suppose that during the reigns of his two younger sons the English ^{rule} was extended especially towards eastern England, among the Danes of the Five Burgs, of the rest of Eastern Mercia, and of East Anglia. This is of course more or less in accord with what the chroniclers tell us, for they represent the conquest of the Five Burgs as the principal achievement of Eadmund's reign. Eadred's great achievement was the subjection of the Northumbrian kingdom, though the effects of the achievement were felt not in his reign, but in those of his nephews.

Eadwig

We may consider that England's practical immunity from Viking troubles dates from the accession of Eadwig, not from that of Ladgar the Peaceful. This was a sort of anti-cyclone between two storms, and it lasted for twenty-five or twenty-six years.

It was of evil augury for the future that England made this period of calm the occasion for bitter intestine quarrels, which at one time practically went the length of civil war. With the ecclesiastical disputes of this period we have

nothing directly to do ; as it is impossible to see any way in which they could have affected the coinage. Their only interest for us is the degree in which they weakened England and prepared the way for the disasters which overtook the next generation. The first effect of the unpopularity of Eadwig was the separation of Mercia from Wessex, which took place in A.D. 957, two years after Eadwig's succession. We may, I think, assume that Eadgar who now obtained the rule of Mercia, ruled as under-king to his brother, just as the former kings of Kent, when they were brothers or sons of the king of Wessex, ruled as under-kings to the king of Wessex ; or as Æthelbald, even though king of Wessex, ruled as under-king to his father the king of Kent.* We may assume, for instance, that the five moneyers who struck for Bedford under Eadwig did not all strike between A.D. 955 and 957. For though three of them were moneyers of Eadred (Baldwine, Boiga, Grim), the same three also struck under Eadgar. No doubt the effective rule belonged to the younger brother ; and to him belongs the credit if, during Eadwig's reign, the Norsemen made no attempt, even partially successful, to wrest Northumbria from the English kings.

Eadwig died in A.D. 959, and then followed the reign of Eadgar. Eadgar, the fifteen most glorious years in the history of the kings of the house of Cerdic.

During this reign the English and the Norsemen found fields for struggle outside the boundaries of the English kingdom. A disputed succession in the kingdom of North Wales invited the interference of English and of Norse troops. Eadgar espoused the side of Howel against his uncle Jago. The latter was assisted by troops sent by Maccus, the king of Man. Howel was successful ; he paid allegiance to Eadgar as his over-king ; nay, it seems that Maccus was himself compelled to do the same. Cumberland again—a larger country than the modern county—which had been over-run by Norsemen from Ireland and had long before been freed by Eadmund and granted as a fief to

* *I.e.*, that if he struck coins for Wessex he placed his father's name upon them

Malcolm I. of Scotland (or Alban*), was confirmed to another Malcolm by Eadgar.† These three princes, Howel, Maccus, and Malcolm, were three of the eight under-kings who gave token of their subjection by rowing Eadgar upon the river Dee. The remaining princes were Kenneth, king of Scotland, Dufnall, king of Strathclyde, Juchill, 'king of Westmoreland' (it is difficult to understand a king of Westmoreland by the side of a king of Cumberland and also a king of Strathclyde), and Siefers or Siefred and Jacob who are also spoken of as kings of Wales. Is it possible that this Jacob is the same as Jago, and that the uncle and nephew had found some sort of *modus vivendi* in North Wales? This celebrated row upon the river Dee—or say universal homage to Eadgar, as 'basilens totius Britanniae,' took place in A.D. 973, two years before Eadgar's death.

Of the coinage of Eadgar we have only to note that in the excellence of design and execution, in the number of the pieces struck, and in the number of the moneyers employed to strike them, it fairly well carries out the impression of magnificence and prosperity which the chroniclers attribute to this reign. We have also to note that there is now a considerable increase in the number of mint-places recorded on the coins. There exist coins of Eadgar struck at Bath, Bedford, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester (?), Chichester, Derby, Dover, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford (?), Huntingdon, Ilchester, Ipswich, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, London, Lymne, Norwich, Oxford, Rochester, Shaftesbury, Southampton, Stafford, Stamford, Tempsford (?), Thetford, Totness, Wallingford, Wilton, Winchelsea, Winchester, and York.

The short reign of Eadweard the Martyr (A.D. 975-979) intervenes, and then we come to the reign of England's great disasters, that of Æthelred II. As generally happens in history, Æthelred's character has borne the chief part of the blame for the misfortunes which fell upon England during his long reign. Æthelred's *sobriquet* of Unready does

* Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, i. p. 362.

† Malcolm I., son of Donald, was slain in 954.

not of course, as everybody knows, bear its modern signification, but means the Counsellor. Freeman gives it rather a technical meaning of one who acted without advice of the Witan. But it is by no means just to lay the chief blame for all the misfortunes of England upon its ruler. The truth is, we see, during the whole of this reign, evidences of a most extraordinary degeneracy in the English people, for which it is impossible adequately to account; we see treachery on all sides among the nobility, and very frequently cowardice among the people. It may be conjectured that the English really had very much deteriorated during the foregoing generations. The country was like a human body which has been overfed on too nourishing or too stimulating food. It had not yet absorbed the large foreign element which had settled in the country. It is probable that the religion of the people had altered very much for the worse. This is only to be expected when we remember how very rapid and superficial had been the conversion of the Vikings. The efforts of Dunstan and Odo to reform the clergy were rendered necessary by the scandalous condition into which church discipline had fallen; and no doubt the corruption of the clergy only reflected the corruption of the people.

In trying to understand the history of this new era we must never lose sight of the fact that there were two lines of cleavage among the inhabitants of England at this moment: one a distinction of blood, and the other of religion. The party which represented the secular party of the previous reigns, the party opposed to Dunstan would be the people among those of English birth who were, when the time came, the least bitterly opposed to the half-heathen Svend in his claim to the throne of England; while of course among the two nationalities who lived side by side in England at this moment, the descendants of the Vikings in the East and North, would be far more favourable to Svend than the English in the South and West.*

* Note in this connection an expression used in a verso in the *A. S. Chronicle* (s. a. 1011) in speaking of Ælfheah the martyr—

Was ða nepling, so ðe ar was heafod
Angelhyumes and Cristendomes.

Superficially, as we have already said, the points of likeness between the beginning of this second Viking age and the beginning of the first one, are almost absurdly striking. It is curious, moreover, that the second age begins almost exactly two hundred years after the first. We read how the first age was preceded by a supernatural warning—a rain of blood which Alcuin saw descending upon the minster at York. Just before the beginning of the second age, that is to say on the accession of Æthelred, a bloody cloud was remarked in the sky. Probably it was only an aurora borealis; but still it was accepted by the people of the times as a warning of some coming terror; and the very next year ravages on the coast began, just like those that (to read the accounts in the *Chronicle*) began in England towards the end of the eighth century.

It is probable again that the first invaders in Æthelred's reign came either from Ireland or from the Western Islands, and we know that that holds true of the first invaders in Ecgbeorht's time. Down to Eadgar's time there had been considerable fighting in the outlying parts of Great Britain between the English troops and the Vikings of the islands, and the relations between the English and the Norse islanders were becoming strained. Maccus, the Norse king of Man, took, as we saw, one side in the quarrel over the succession in North Wales, and Eadgar took another.

But these and other points of resemblance in the first and the second era of Scandinavian invasion are chiefly superficial. We have already pointed out how many points of difference there were between the two classes of invaders; this one among the rest, that this second army of Vikings came in well-armed fleets ready to fight both by sea and land.

In A.D. 980 we read that a naval force ravaged Southampton; another ravaged Chester, and Thanet also was attacked. The next year there was another fleet on the south coast; Padstow was harried and the fleet likewise attacked Wales. In A.D. 982 three ships came to Dorchester; and afterwards they sailed round to London, which was partially burnt. There were other attacks in 983 and 986; and in 989 Watchet was ravaged. This year, too, is memorable for the death of

Dunstan. All these attacks were like the attacks which opened out the first Viking period, merely plundering expeditions, and without any great significance; but the Northern powers in general were, as we have already said, in a far better organized condition for making great conquests than they had been two hundred years before, and it is quite certain that both Denmark and Norway had their eyes upon England, which was already half Danish, and which was much the richest country of any which lay at all near the great belt of Scandinavian States which we described upon an earlier page.

In A.D. 991 a fleet came to the east coast and attacked Ipswich; this fleet, it seems, was under the command of three leaders, Olaf, Justin, and Guthmund. The Olaf was the famous Olaf Tryggvason, who four years later was to make himself king of Norway. There is a long and fabulous history relating to this Olaf's birth, and to his early bringing up in Russia; but we really know nothing definite about him before his appearance at this moment upon the stage of history. It is very likely that he came from the Western Vikings, either from Ireland or from the Isles; his first wife, we saw, is said to have been a sister of Olaf, king of Dublin. This year, 991, is memorable not only for the appearance of Olaf, but for the battle of Maldon, in which the English ealdorman Brihtnoth strenuously but vainly endeavoured to resist the invaders, the memory whereof has been preserved in a fine Anglo-Saxon poem. After this defeat, the English paid their first bribe (10,000 pounds of silver) to the Northmen.

In A.D. 992 Æthelred gathered a great fleet at London intending to revenge the Maldon defeat and to drive the invaders from the Eastern Counties. But he was betrayed by one of his ealdorman, Ælfric, and the enemy had time to escape.

In A.D. 993, Bamborough, the Bernician capital, was stormed; the army then sailed up the Humber and plundered Lindsay in Lincolnshire. This was probably a Danish army, for now a new Scandinavian foe had appeared in the field—the most powerful of all—Svend, king of Denmark.

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the harrying of the Norsemen in Cumberland was an absurd notion. One authority states that Æthelred likewise sent a fleet to attack the dominions of the duke of Normandy. Acts such as these quite serve to explain the still more foolish and criminal act of two years later, the celebrated massacre of Saint Brice. The order given was that on Saint Brice's day all the Danish men in England were to be slain.* It is of course impossible to suppose that Æthelred contemplated a massacre of all the people of Danish blood settled in England, many of whom were, as Odo the Archbishop had been, champions, not of Christianity only, but of the high ecclesiastical party. Others such as Ulfsketil, the earl of East Anglia, were among the most capable defenders of England against the invaders. But there can be no doubt that this slaughter of Saint Brice was, as it is always called, a massacre, and perpetrated upon men who were settled peaceably in this country and had no reason to expect attack. They may have been comparatively recent comers, but they had been allowed to settle themselves and become subjects of the English king.

The epoch of these two attacks—the attack upon the Danes in Cumberland, and the massacre of Saint Brice—was a very important one in the history of the Scandinavian nations. The year 1000 was the year of the great coalition made between the three Northern leaders, Svend, king of Denmark, Olaf, king of Sweden, and Erik, the son of Hakon, former earl of Norway. The coalition was directed against Olaf Tryggvason. Sigvald, the leader of the Jomsburg Vikings, a very celebrated little republic of fighting men situated at the mouth of the Oder, was drawn into the alliance and was induced to betray Olaf Tryggvason into the hands of his enemies. The three allied potentates lay in wait for Olaf as the former was returning from a friendly voyage to the Slav king who ruled in the country of the Oder, and as he and Sigvald were sailing in company past the island of Rügen. The battle which ensued—the battle of Srold—is

* *See* *Olden* *calla* *ja* *Danish* *men* *to* *be* *Anglo-Saxon* *war* *men*.—*A. S. Chron.* *v.* *1002*, *B. C. D.*

one of the most celebrated in Scandinavian history. In it Olaf Tryggvason fell, and his death was followed by the partition of Norway, the southern part of which went to Svend, the western part to Earl Erik, while a strip was taken from the east and incorporated in the kingdom of Sweden. It was natural that the king of Denmark should have been a good deal occupied with these events and with the settlement of his rule in Norway. But when the news of the massacre of Saint Brice came from England it found the king of Denmark more powerful than he had ever been, and fully prepared to undertake in a more thorough fashion than he had yet done the invasion of England. According to the Northern Sagas he had always intended not merely to ravage the country, but to make himself master of it, and to drive Æthelred from the throne. He is said to have taken an oath to do this at his succession over the Bragi cup; but now for the first time he saw himself in a position to put his purpose in execution, while the Massacre of Saint Brice had given him a sufficient pretext for so doing.

In the year of the massacre, it should be noticed, Æthelred had married Emma (Ælfgifu, the English called her, after Æthelred's first wife), the sister of Richard the Fearless, duke of Normandy; by this act a new influence was imported into English politics. We shall have hereafter to notice the gradual spread in England of the Norman influence, which was, as we shall see, the counterpoise to the spread in this country of Danish influence, or of Scandinavian influence generally. It is curious that in the first year of definite Scandinavian invasion we find these two influences brought into connection in the betrayal of Exeter to Svend's army by a certain Count Hugo, a Norseman, who had been, through the influence of Emma, made the governor of that city. It was in A.D. 1003 that Svend returned to England to avenge the slaughter of his countrymen. He began with the siege of Exeter, which was betrayed to him by the above-mentioned Count Hugo. In A.D. 1004 Svend turned his fleet against the eastern counties, burning Norwich and Thetford. This was the country under the rule of an earl or ealdorman of Danish descent, Ulfsketil or Ulfskel Snilling,

had been one of the three powers allied against Olaf Tryggvason at the battle of Svold; another of the allies, Erik, the Norwegian earl—celebrated already as a victor in two of the most famous engagements of the Scandinavian world—joined Cnut with his contingent. ‘He,’ says the *Ólafs Saga hins Helga*, ‘was present at the taking of the castle of London, where he slew Ulfkel Snilling’—Ulfketil the East Anglian earl, Æthelred’s most doughty champion.

Eadmund
Ironside.

London was not in fact taken during the lifetime of Æthelred, but he himself scarcely ventured outside of its fortifications, and there he died in A.D. 1016. His son, Eadmund, well called Ironside, was universally chosen as Æthelred’s successor by the English party. He did all that it was possible for a man to do to vindicate his rights. He fought against the Dane with doubtful results at Pen Selwood by Gillingham, at Shoiston, and he relieved London which the Danish fleet was investing. But at last he suffered a severe defeat at Assandune (Essington), a defeat brought about by the desertion of one of his thanes, Eadric Striona, who had acted in a similarly treacherous manner on several occasions.

Cnut, says the Chronicle, there won him all the English people (*Þær ahte Cnut sige & gefeht him ealle Engla þeoda*). Still the Danish king thought it wiser to come to a compromise with Eadmund, and at the treaty of Olney, England was divided in much the same way that it had been divided by Ælfred after the peace of Wedmore in A.D. 878. Cnut took the whole of the country north of Watling Street and the Lea. Later on in the same year Eadmund was murdered—according to the Norse writers by the aforementioned Eadric Striona [‘Henry’ Striona].* And Cnut the king took all the English empire.† Eadmund Ironside struck no coins and can hardly be reckoned to have really reigned in England.

Coinage of
Æthelred II.

In reviewing the coinage of Æthelred II., it must be owned that in appearance it does not by any means tally

* ‘Heinricke Striona,’ *Ólafs S. hins Helga*, c. 21

† A. S. Chron (A) s. a. 1017. Hér on þisum gearc feng Cnut cyning to eallum Angelcynnes ryce.

with the picture of terror and suffering which the chroniclers draw for us during this reign. It has already been said that a large currency is not at this historical period an evidence of commercial prosperity to the degree that it is with us at the present moment. For coins were used much more for the payment of dues, taxes, or tributes than for the ordinary purpose of currency. It is evident that a large—nay the larger—number of coins coined by Æthelred II. were used for the payment of ransom to the invaders. For at this day larger hoards of his coins have been found in the Scandinavian countries than in our own; and, as we have said above, the National Museum at Stockholm is richer in this series than our own National Collection.* But at the same time it is hardly possible that such an immense number of coins could have been made unless there was a good deal of wealth in the country; and a good many things lead us to believe that in spite of the disorders in which England was plunged during all this reign, the wealth of the country was increasing. Professor Thorold Rogers has noted that the same thing took place during the Wars of the Roses.† It is not only that Æthelred's coins far exceed in number those of any previous reign; that might be an accident of discovery; but that there were in this reign more minting places than there ever were before, and a much greater number of people employed in striking coins.

At any rate there can hardly be a doubt that the wealth of England had grown enormously during the century which followed the death of Ælfred, and still more rapidly during the years subsequent to the accession of Eadgar. The wealth of England made a great impression upon the Scandinavian states of the north.‡ And the effect of the English wealth and the English currencies was more felt during Æthelred's reign than any other.

It is for this reason that in the history of the Numismatics

* Compare the catalogue by B. E. Hildebrand, *Anglo-Sachsiska Mynt i Svenska k. Myntk.*

† *History of Prices*, Introduction to Vol. iv.

‡ *Olaf's S. hins Helga*, c. 139 (Hilmskringla).

The creation of such an empire Cnut effected. But as soon as he had completed the conquest of England he became an English king much more than a Danish. England became in reality the central state and the seat of government of Cnut's empire, which included this country, Denmark and Norway. The kings in Scotland, not the lowland king of Scots only, but two highland kings, likewise acknowledged his supremacy. That he had any power in Ireland seems doubtful. Coins with the name of Cnut were indeed struck in Dublin; but so also were coins with the name of Æthelred. The latter certainly could not have been struck by Æthelred himself: they were only imitative coins, the predecessors of a regular Dano-Irish coinage. In the same way we have no reason to assume that Cnut's coins with Dublin mint-marks prove that he had any actual rule in Ireland. Still his power was so great that but for one fatal flaw in the Scandinavian system of government, there seems no reason why his empire should not have been extended over the whole Scandinavian world, with the exception possibly of the Swedish states, *i.e.* Sweden proper and Scandinavian Russia, or Greater Sweden as it was called. For Cnut, as ruler of Norway, possessed Iceland and the lesser colony of the Faroes which were dependencies of Norway.

Cnut began his reign in this country harshly by putting to death several of the chief men in England who had previously opposed him or whose power he feared. Among those who were executed was Eadric Striona who, as the Chronicle says, suffered deservedly enough.* Cnut likewise levied an enormous tax of 72,000 pounds of silver for England at large, and 15,000 pounds for London alone; an incidental proof of the high position in the country which the chief city of England had attained, of which there are many other proofs in the history of this time, and to which again the large London coinages of Æthelred and Cnut bear witness.

Taxes of this kind were no doubt heavily felt by the

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English; but they were necessary to the imperial aspiration which Cnut cherished. He introduced the traditions of the Vikings and of the Scandinavian nations into English politics by constituting for the first time a standing army and a standing fleet. Neither was very large. The Standing Fleet consisted actually of forty vessels; the standing army was the crew which manned it.* At other times they formed a body-guard round the king. These men who were the far-off descendants of the *Comitatus* of the Prince in the days of Tacitus's Germani †—went by the name of *huscarls*. The designation was well understood in the north. No doubt most of the members of this small standing army were Scandinavians, and they would serve the secondary purpose of guarding the king against plots or violence on the English side. We read of one of the most famous Earls of Orkney, that he had been commander of Cnut's *huscarls*.

In A.D. 1017-18 there was a meeting of the Witenagemot held at Oxford, which may be taken to mark the cessation of the severities consequent upon the conquest. At this assembly it was decreed that the laws of Eadgar should be observed; we may understand by this expression the laws which were in force during Eadgar's reign. Both Danes and English united in this decree, which foreshadowed the principles upon which Cnut intended to govern his newly-acquired kingdom. The reign of Cnut was as regards

Britain almost a repetition of the reign of Eadgar. His conduct showed that he did not hold the throne as a conqueror, but as the lawfully elected king of the whole people. It is a marked contrast to the policy adopted by William of Normandy half a century later. The majority of Cnut's troops were sent back to Denmark: and he only reserved forty ships, the crews of which constituted, as has been said, his famous army of huscarls.

The terms of this agreement of Oxford were to a certain extent embodied in a series of statutes identical with or similar to those which bear the name of Cnut in the collection of Anglo-Saxon laws. We may assume that the coins with the legend 'Pax' (PACX) have some reference to the agreement at Oxford, or to the promulgation of Cnut's laws, and to the theory that the peace of Eadgar had been re-established.

We remember that the peace of Eadgar's time was by his descendants first broken through ecclesiastical disputes. In Church matters Cnut was a complete contrast to his father. It is quite possible that the story of St. Eadmund's miraculous vengeance is a contemporary legend. At any rate we find Cnut richly endowing the shrine which his father had desecrated. And on every side the Danish king was a liberal endower of churches and monasteries, not in this country and in his native Denmark only, but even on the Continent. No course could have been wiser from a mere worldly point of view; though we have no reason to suppose that Cnut was actuated chiefly by worldly motives. The founders of the second German Imperial house—or say the first truly German Imperial house—the Brunos and Liudolfs, dukes of Saxony, from whom were sprung Henry the Fowler and the emperors of his line, had been famous for their liberality to the Church. If Cnut desired that his power and wealth should be recognized by the continental princes, and that he should take his due place among the European powers, he could find no better way of bringing himself to their notice than by allying himself as he did by marriage with the German Imperial family, by endowing abbeys in France, and by making a pilgrimage to Rome.

With regard to his own government Cnut adopted a system not unlike that adopted by the emperors in Germany. He divided all his domains into great earldoms. Wessex was one earldom; it was governed by the celebrated Godwine. Mercia was another; its first earl was Eadric Striona, who, we saw, soon met the reward of all his treachery, being put to death at Christmas, A.D. 1017. East Anglia—under Thurkill, a Norseman who had at one time been a comrade of Olaf (the Saint) of Norway—formed a third; Northumbria—under Erik Hakonsson of the House of Hlade, the king's brother-in-law—formed a fourth; Norway, when Olaf had been driven from the throne, was entrusted at first to Hakon the son of Erik, whose house had given so many rulers to the country; but afterwards it was made into a kingdom, and Cnut's son Svend was made king of it. Denmark, when Cnut succeeded to that country, was ruled by Earl Ulf, the brother-in-law of Cnut, and likewise, through his sister Gyda, the brother-in-law of our Earl Godwine. Later on Ulf entered into a sort of conspiracy to make Harthacnut, Cnut's son, king of Denmark; and though Cnut seems to have consented to leave his son in possession of regal powers, his share in this conspiracy cost Earl Ulf his life.

Never therefore, during her history, were the prospects of England brighter than they were during this reign. Though England had been conquered by the Dane she was really the centre of his Danish empire; and if that empire could have been extended to include all the Scandinavian countries, she would still have remained so. The superior wealth of the country, the greater antiquity of its habitation, and the density of its population, its position in the centre of the great arc—say rather great cusp—of which we have often spoken, its proximity to the Continent, all tended to secure it a foremost position. But what more than anything else ruined these hopes, as they almost always ruined the hopes of extended Scandinavian rule, were the customs of inheritance which obtained among the northern nations. That which proved fatal to Danish power in this country, was the same cause which weakened the edifice of power which Harall Hárfagr erected in Norway, the custom

of inheritance which divided the estate equally among the sons of the deceased. Thus one of Cnut's children succeeded in England, another in Denmark, and a third in Norway.

The result was not in strict accordance with the intentions of Cnut. Harthacnut was the son of his wife of highest rank, in fact, his only legitimate son. Besides this, it had been agreed between Emma and Cnut on their marriage, that if she had any son he was to follow his father in England; and Harthacnut was the son of Cnut and Emma. Cnut had two sons by his first wife or mistress Ælfgifu,* Svend (Sveinn) and Harold; Svend he always designed to succeed to the kingdom of Norway, and Harthacnut during his lifetime became, as we saw, king of Denmark; probably he was intended to reign both as king of Denmark and king of England, so as to keep intact the greater portion of Cnut's empire. It does not seem that any place was assigned to Harold.

From what we know of the two brothers, Harold appears to have had the stronger character; they were equally unscrupulous. Harold found a party of Danes ready to support his claim to the throne on the death of his father, and, as Harthacnut was absent from the country, all the advantage was on his side. He was however opposed by Earl Godwine and the more English part of the population. If Harthacnut had at once come from Denmark to assert his claim, a civil war might have arisen; but as he still stayed away his party became reconciled to Harold.

Harold's principal and most disgraceful act was the measure he took to get rid of one of his rivals, one of the children of Emma and Æthelred II. Ælfred, the Ætheling, was enticed over to England and murdered, many people said by the connivance of Godwine. In the series of events which followed Cnut's death, we see the fatal process of decay which seems among the Scandinavians always to follow a prosperous reign and a period of extended empire. However great they were in other things, these people seem to

* Called Alfis in the Icelandic Sagas, cf. *Ólafs saga hins Helga*, c. 252 (*Heimskringla*).

The coinage of the period of Danish rule from Cnut to Harthacnut shows in its general appearance a continuity with that of the previous reign. In especial the likeness of the two series in the formation of the inscriptions and in the reverse types is to be noticed. For in these respects the coinage of Æthelred is distinguished somewhat—not perhaps from that of his brother Eadweard—but certainly from the coinage of Eadgar his father. The double cross on the reverse first becomes common under Æthelred II. (Cf. Pl. xv. 1, 3-5, 7, 10, 11; Pl. xvi. 2, 7, 11, 12). This type has a certain fiscal significance; for the double cross was made to facilitate the cutting up of the coin into halfpence and farthings. This type of reverse becomes still more usual under Cnut and his immediate successors (cf. Pl. xvii.-xxi. *passim*). It was not afterwards abandoned; and, as we should see if we continued our inquiries into the later English coinage, it long survived the Norman Conquest.

The whole appearance of the coinage of Æthelred II., as compared with that of the previous reign signifies an increase in fiscality, that is to say, in the use of a circulating medium, consistent with what was said above of the possibly increased wealth and trade of the country, even during the severest days of Danish invasion. Unquestionably the whole history of our Anglo-Saxon coinage points to the fact that if our Northern conquerors were great despoilers, they were likewise great founders of trade and commerce. In all these features the coinage of the kings of the Danish line is but a continuation of that of Æthelred II.

But in minuter points there are some changes. Especially we must note the introduction by Cnut of two varieties of obverse type: (1) the head wearing a pointed helmet, and (2) the head wearing a crown. The representation of the pointed helmet is interesting. It is the same helmet which we frequently see upon the Bayeux Tapestry. But historically this type has no special significance. With the crowned head it is different. It may have been a purely original device. But it may with equal likelihood have been copied from a similar type to be found on the coinage of the

Coinage of
the Danish
kings.

Emperors in Germany about the same period.* It is to be noted that on the Continent a wider and wider divergence in type and general character between the coinage of France and Germany was at this time declaring itself. The two series were descended from the earlier Carolingian *denarii*, the types of different varieties of this coin were becoming appropriated to the two divisions of north-west Europe, the German-speaking and French-speaking territories. We have seen (long before) one type of Carolingian coinage—the monogram type—suggesting a type of Egbeorht. Another Carolingian type, the temple, suggested a rare type of Æthelwulf, and perhaps was afterwards copied by some king in East Anglia. But before the period at which we have now arrived the direct influence of Carolingian coinage is quite lost sight of in the English currency. Not so, however, its indirect influence through that of Germany. If we accept the theory that the crowned bust of Cnut was copied from the crowned bust on some coins of the German emperors, this would be the strongest example of the influence of the German coinage on the English.

This is in such complete accord with the political history of England at this moment that there does not seem to be any valid reason for doubting that Cnut, who framed his Scandinavian empire so much upon the pattern of the empire of the German emperors, who had his earls of Norway, Denmark, of Northumbria, of Mercia, of East Anglia, of Wessex, as the German emperors had their duke of Saxony, of Lotharingia, of Franconia, of Swabia, and so forth, deliberately adopted the crowned bust upon his coin in imitation of the crowned bust of the German emperor.

Under Cnut the number of mints does not diminish; most of those cities and burghs which exercised the right of mintage under Æthelred continue to do so in this reign. Of the new mints which appear we shall speak under

* Cf. Dannenberg, *Deutsche Münzen der sächs. u. fränk. Kaiserzeit*, I. 311. [Otto III., 963-1002].

special heading.* We have referred above to the coins of Cnut which bear the mint name of Dublin.

The exact chronological arrangement of the types of Cnut is rendered not difficult by paying a due regard (1) to the types of the preceding and succeeding reigns, and (2) to what may be called transition types, those which combine a new obverse with an old reverse, or *vice versa*. Types i.-iii. correspond closely with those which occur on the coins of Æthelred. It may therefore be concluded that these comprise the first issues of Cnut. They could not however have been struck before the death of Eadmund Ironside and Cnut's accession to the western portion of the kingdom. For the mints at which coins of these types were struck are Bath, London, Norwich, Oxford, Shrewsbury, and York. Coins of these types must have been issued in very small numbers, as they are all rare. The National Collection only possesses one specimen of type i.; and that so indistinct as to make the mint place illegible. Of types ii.-vii. it possesses no specimens. Types viii.-x. were evidently coined in large numbers, as numerous specimens of all are known. Of these types nos. v.-x. are all closely allied, and contain the two forms of the royal bust spoken of above, the king wearing a pointed helmet or a crown. While the idea of the crowned bust was, as has been said, probably suggested by the coinage of the emperors, the crown itself is no doubt the exact form of one worn by the king. We find him wearing a similar crown with three fleurs-de-lis in a contemporary MS. in the British Museum. This manuscript records the dedication of the abbey of Hyde, near Winchester, and there Cnut is represented presenting a golden cross to the abbey.† Types xi.-xvi. were probably issued during the second half of the reign, and they are nearly as common as those which immediately precede them; whilst types xvi.-xx., which occur also on coins of Harold I. and Harthacnut, are found in very small numbers, and may reasonably be assigned to quite the end of the reign. We have referred above to the inscription PACX

* See below p. cxiii. seqq.

† B. M. Stowe, 960.

which occurs on the coins of Cnut. Type xvi., on which the king is shown holding the Danebrog or Danish national standard, is perhaps the most interesting of all the types of Cnut. A similar representation is that which occurs on Northumbrian coins of Sihtric and Anlaf [Olaf]. (See Vol. I., Pl. xxviii. 3 and 5, and Pl. xxix. 1.)

The types of Harold I. follow in the like order. Nos. i.-iv. are but repetitions of the later types of Cnut; and nos. v. and vi. we find again occurring during the reign of Harthacnut. It is a curious fact that of all the types of this last king published by Hildebrand, only nos. i. and ii. are represented in the National Collection, and the dearth of his coins of other types is general. They have never been found in this country. That they are English we need not question, as they bear on them the mint names of London, Norwich, and York. The general scarceness of the coins of Harthacnut is of course primarily due to the shortness of his reign; but the fact that his coins are more common in the Scandinavian countries than here, shows that the English treasury was drained to support the army and fleet which Harthacnut had to maintain in Denmark against the ambitious designs of Magnus the Good.

Edward the
Confessor.

When Harthacnut died, a portion of the English, or rather of the Danish population of England, desired to keep the Dano-English empire still united by offering the crown to Svend Estrid's son. But it may be doubted if Svend was at that time strong enough to accept it. Magnus of Norway had laid claim to the succession in Denmark, guaranteed by his treaty with Harthacnut, and for some time he continued to assert his claims. Meanwhile the more English party, headed by Earl Godwine, decided to offer the crown to Edward, Æthelred's son, then an exile at the court of the Norman duke. Earl Godwine acts in these negotiations the part of General Monk at the Restoration of Charles II. After Edward's restoration the earl of Wessex retained a position of much greater power than Monk was ever able to attain. The history of England from this time forward is almost more the history of the house of Godwine than of the house of Cerdic.

But at the same time a new element was beginning to enter into English history, namely the introduction of Norman influence; as Freeman says, the Norman Conquest really began in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The reign of Edward the Confessor is of great importance in the history of England on this account alone. But it is a curious fact that no trace of the Norman influence is to be detected in the coinage of this reign. The coinage of Normandy, under the contemporaries of Edward—Robert or William—is undistinguishable in its general character from the other French coinages, royal or feudal. The coinage of Edward the Confessor, on the other hand, is continuous with that of the previous reign; and where it does show originality in types these changes are certainly not due to the influence of any French coinage. What is stranger still—though this matter lies outside the subject of the present volume—the Norman coinage in this country has no sharp line of demarcation from the Anglo-Saxon coinage, and it owes nothing whatever to the coinage of the dukes of Normandy. It is probable that for a while William himself continued to strike two distinct classes of coins—for his English subjects and for his Normans in Normandy. After that the coinage of Normandy ceases for a century and more.

It is not necessary therefore to trace at great length the growth of the Norman influence in England before the Conquest. We know that during the earlier years of Edward the Confessor's reign there took place a continuous influx of Normans into this country, and that the new comers gradually absorbed more and more the offices of State. Up to the year 1051 the history of this country is the history of the decline of the power of Godwine and of his house and the rise of the power of the Normans with Robert of Jumièges, who in A.D. 1050 became Archbishop of Canterbury, at their head. In A.D. 1051 took place the banishment of Godwine. This was followed, however, in the next year by a counter-revolution; and English influence was once more supreme. This state of things continued not only till the death of Godwine in A.D. 1053,

but, under his heir Harold, during all the remainder of the reign of Edward, which was indeed as much the reign of Harold as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Harold II.

Harold II.'s reign, which sees the end of this reaction towards the Scandinavian side of English politics, is marked by the same tokens of weakness which sooner or later manifest themselves in the government of other Scandinavian countries. The different earls whom Cnut had appointed to govern under him in England,—the earls of Wessex, of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria,—had during the weaker reigns of Cnut's sons once more split England into a series of smaller States, and the triumph of the Dano-English party meant the revival of the power of these earls. Wherefore as soon as Harold had overcome the rivalry of the Normans he had still to encounter the rivalry of the other earls in England, some of whom were members of his own family.

Let us note how the same sort of thing had been going on in other Scandinavian countries, how that Magnus, who had once all but succeeded in extending his empire over Denmark, had since found a rival in his uncle, St. Olaf's half brother, Harold Sigurdson or Harald Hardrada (Harðráðr). When Harald returned from his long residence in the Greek empire, he claimed half the kingdom of Norway. Magnus divided his kingdom with Harald, and they reigned together on comparatively good terms till Magnus' death in A.D. 1048, when Harald Hardrada became sole king of Norway. The English Harold did not settle matters so amicably with his kinsmen. The most serious of all the disputes and rivalries which had arisen among Edward's earls was that between Tostig, our Harold's brother, and the earls of Northumbria and Mercia, Morkere and Eadwine. Harold, we know, eventually sided with these earls against his brother, and Tostig was banished.*

There were two external forces threatening England. Magnus had once extended his claim as heir of Harthacnut, not only to Denmark but to England. So far as

* *A. S. Chron.* v. a. 1054-5. *Wil. Malm. G.R.A.* § 290 (E. H. S.)

England was concerned he had gone no farther than to make some naval preparations and to send an embassy to Edward the Confessor to assert his rights.* Harald Hardrada, who was more adventurous than Magnus, and had probably a larger army of mercenary troops at his command, entertained, from the moment of his accession, the thought of asserting in a more active manner his claims to the throne of England. This was one danger by which the power of Harold Godwinson was threatened. On the other side of this country lay the territory of William, duke of Normandy, who, claiming to be the heir designate of Edward the Confessor, and the favoured of the Pope, was a more serious rival than Hardrada, and had stronger claims than his. When Tostig was driven from this country, he had thus a choice between these two powers, both of which were threatening England. He turned first to William of Normandy and obtained a fleet from him, with which he harried the south coast of England, but was eventually driven off. Then he turned, with far more memorable results, to the other claimant, Harald Hardrada.†

It is extraordinary to see how in this brief space the position of England in northern Europe had been entirely changed. Under Cnut, as has been pointed out, though she was a conquered country, England was in reality the greatest of all Scandinavian states, and stood in a position to become the seat of empire over them all; now that she had been shaken, as it were, from her moorings, and the other Scandinavian countries had drifted into separate policies of their own, she lay a prey for two rival claimants, the duke of Normandy in the south, the king of Norway in the north. The results of the prosecution of these two claims is well known. The fact that England was ruled at this time by one of her most capable sovereigns only brings the inherent weakness of her

* *A. S. Chron. s. a. 1046 (D). Magnús S. Goða* (Heimskr. ed Unger), cc. 37-39.

† *Haralds S. Harðræða*, c. 82.

position into greater relief. Before the death of Edward the Confessor and the coronation of Harold, Duke William had begun his preparation for an invasion of England; for he knew that he could not acquire the crown by peaceable means only. At the same moment Tostig succeeded in persuading Harald Hardrada to undertake the invasion of the same country from the north. The Norse army arrived in Yorkshire, and sailed up the Humber. Harald Hardrada received hostages from all the northern provinces. He had only just done this, when there appeared upon the field an army which the English Harold commanded. Then followed the battle of Stamford Bridge, in which Tostig and Harald Hardrada were decisively defeated, and both were slain. Meanwhile the Duke of Normandy, having completed his preparations, set sail for England; and by the time that Harold had brought his fatigued army back to the south, William had effected a landing. Then followed the battle of Hastings, which brings our period of history to a close.

Coinage of
Edward the
Confessor and
Harold II.

We have the same criteria for determining the sequence of Edward the Confessor's coinages, viz. the survival of types from the previous reign, the occurrence of transition types, and the survival of one type into the succeeding reign, which were our guides through the coinages of the Danish kings. We may assume that the types with a beardless bust are the earliest of Edward's types. Not probably because the king, who was in his fortieth year when recalled to ascend the throne of his ancestors, and about sixteen years older than the half-brother who preceded him on it, was ever without a beard. We have in the anonymous *Vita Edwardi Regis*, a contemporary description of Edward: 'Hominis persona erat decentissima, discretæ proceritatis, capillis et barba canitie insignis lactea, facie plena et cute rosea;' * and on the

* MS. Harl. 525. Publ. in *Lives of Edward the Confessor*, ed. Luard (Rolls Series), p. 293. Barba might of course stand for moustache, were Edward ever represented, like Harold Godwinson's son, with a moustache only.

Bayeux Tapestry, the king is always represented with a full beard, and is indeed the only figure who wears one. Harold and Duke William alike wear their hair after the Norman fashion; that is to say, they shave all but the moustache. It seems on the whole reasonable to suppose that the beardless bust of Edward the Confessor is a mere survival of the type of the previous reign.

The majority of the reverse types with the beardless bust occur also in previous reigns; they are the small cross pattée, the short cross voided beneath quadrilateral ornament, and the PACX type (types i.-iv.). The types with beardless bust which are new are the cross with expanding limbs, and the short cross with limbs terminating in three crescents (types v. and vi.). This last type is the connecting link between those with the beardless and with the bearded bust (type vii., &c.). The most remarkable of the new types of this reign are (1) types ix. and x., known as the sovereign types, which show the king upon a throne; (2) the types with a facing bust (xiii. and xiv.). The obverse of the sovereign type, which represents the king seated facing, holding sceptre and orb, is probably adopted from late Roman coins. The martlets in the angles of the cross, on the reverse of type ix., are commonly called the arms of the Confessor. The facing bust appears now for the first time on coins of the English kings; but it is a type destined to survive all the others. This type likewise may be derived from Byzantine coins; possibly, however, it comes from the German coinage. Type xvii. with the reverse type PAX between two lines connects the coinage of Edward with that of Harold II., who adopts this type only. Whether this was mere chance, because it was one of the latest, if not the last type of his predecessor, or whether it was adopted designedly, we need scarcely discuss. Harold knew when he accepted the crown of England that he was beset by enemies on all sides, and his greatest desire therefore might well be for peace—a desire which, unfortunately for him, was not realized. Or we may suppose that he meant by adherence to this type what Cnut meant when he first adopted it, that the ancient laws of the country, the laws of

Eadgar, would be maintained in their integrity, and the peace between Englishmen and Norsemen reign as heretofore.

MONEYERS.

The names of the moneyers contained in the present volume complete the list of these officials up to the time of the Conquest; and the whole list furnishes us with a larger contribution towards an *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* than is given by any other series of documents, not even excepting the Charters. But there are some special difficulties in the way of making use of these names on the Anglo-Saxon coins which it is necessary to point out here.

In the first place, we are not dealing with the writing of lettered men—men lettered, that is, up to the standard of their age—as we are in the case of the charters. For it must be remembered that the names of the witnesses to the charters were always written by the clerk who drew up the document. The duty of the witness was not to sign the instrument, but to attest it by placing his finger on the cross in front of his name; just as we to-day deliver as ‘our act and deed’ a transfer of land or of shares by placing a finger on the wafer which is attached to the document. The result is that we do not see any great discrepancies in the spelling of the names on the charters: an ‘Ælshere dux’ or an ‘Ædelwold episcopus,’ whose name appears on some half-a-dozen different charters of about the same date, has that name spelt generally in the same way on each. Exactly how the signatures upon the coins were made it is impossible to say. We possess no information as to the manner in which the various mints throughout the country were provided with dies for striking coins. In later times, at all events from Henry II. downwards, the supplying of dies appears to have rested with the Exchequer, even in the case of those which were used at the London mint. Should this system have been in force before the Norman Conquest, we can then well account for a great similarity of workmanship and minute resemblances which sometimes characterize coins of the same type albeit struck at different mints. This strong similarity might also

have been brought about by the sending of workmen provided with patterns to the various towns.

But even if the types were supplied in this manner, there can be little doubt that the process by which the names of the moneyers were finally transferred to the dies was in the hands of unlettered people, who were capable of almost any kind of mistake in copying an inscription placed before them. It does not affect the question whether these engravers were placing their own names upon the pieces or not; because, even if they were doing so, we must suppose them incapable of signing their own names, and ignorant of the value of the letters which expressed them. If, as is most probable, the great earls and thanes would have been unable to sign their names below a charter, it is not likely that an obscure coin-engraver in Norwich or Exeter would have been able to sign his name upon a coin. It follows therefore that the first class of errors in the proper names would arise from the mistakes which the engravers made in copying the inscriptions, through mere ignorance of the phonetic value of the signs set before them.

A further and subsidiary group of errors would arise in the mechanical process by which the inscriptions were copied and preserved. We have not now to do with men wielding a pen and writing upon parchment; but with engravers making use of one or two tools to punch in letters upon a coin-die. It would seem that they had two implements, or two classes of implements, to work with. One class we might liken to a blunt chisel on a very small scale—or even a screw-driver; the other class was of the nature of a gouge. The one implement makes the straight line in the letters, which is generally well noticed rather wedge-shaped, showing how the cut has broadened out at the end of the stroke; the other implement made the curves. In the formation of each letter the engraver uses one or other of his tools several times. Thus in the commonest form of A for example he uses it four times (A); in B he uses it thrice (B). Here, then, we have another and a subsidiary cause of error. It is so easy for a man who understands very little of the use of the signs he

is engraving to leave out or to misplace one of the three or four strokes which make up his letter; or to use the wrong implement, the straight one instead of the curved one or *vice versâ*; or even to alter a letter by the mere alteration of the angle at which he holds his tool. Thus B may become P; R may become F; D may become P, which might then be either P or W. The slightest stroke will change L into C. The faintest shake of the hand may transfer C into F. A and H constantly interchange; so in fact do H and M; still more frequently do H and N. In this last instance we have another source of error, the confusion between the Runic H [=N] and the Roman N: it would appear that this confusion long survived the disuse of the body of the Runic alphabet. The smallest stroke gives us L in place of C. (See for examples of the changes of A into H and N, pp. 393 *sqq.* of the coins of Edward the Confessor.)

These errors of the engraver give us by far the largest number of mis-spellings with which we have to deal. Familiarity with the inscriptions gives the numismatist a certain *flair* for these mistakes. But he must always allow a very large margin for errors of this kind.

It has been necessary to dwell at some length on this point, on account of some of the criticisms which were made upon the first volume by writers who are not themselves accustomed to the handling of coins; and of the evidence which these criticisms afforded of how far the considerations which we have detailed above were liable to be overlooked by such writers. These critics supposed that there was no difficulty in deciding what name the moneyer had *intended* to write—as would have been the case had we been dealing with a clerk writing upon parchment—and that therefore the right reading of the name upon the coin was far more a question of philology than of epigraphy. This is by no means the case. The epigraphical considerations must first be weighed; the etymological come after. If, for example, we find a number of coins in one reign, or in a succession of reigns signed by a moneyer 'Eardulf,' and only one or two signed 'Eadulf,' it is more probable that the engraver has in one or two instances left out the R than

that a new moneyer has appeared who only signs one or two coins. This epigraphic question is not affected by the consideration that Eardwulf and Eadwulf are perfectly distinct names. The same argument would apply to such names as 'Eadmund' and 'Eadhun'; seeing that H is throughout these coinages constantly used for M, and that the last letter of a moneyer's name is very frequently omitted.

CYTELM would naturally stand for Cytel Monetarius; and the name Cytel is very common in this coinage. But if we had a number of pieces in one reign struck by Lytelman and this form CYTELM only occurred once, it would be more probable that the engraver of the coin had made the slight, it might be almost infinitesimal, error of changing L into C than that a new moneyer Cytel had appeared in this reign. Any number more of such changes might be instanced which, slight in themselves, would convert one moneyer into another. And though both the names might in themselves be perfectly natural, we should yet have to consider (after the manner of Hume) where the fallibility of the human instrument was most likely to manifest itself. All attempts to decide such questions upon *primâ facie* considerations of philology are therefore to be deprecated.

The reader of this catalogue may here be warned against a possible source of error which is inseparable from any printed catalogue of coins. In the present volume about a hundred different alphabetic forms are used, including as many as twelve A's, not fewer G's, seven D's, seven or eight O's, seven R's, seven S's—this is of course speaking only of the single letters; when we include the compound letters the number of types used in the following pages is increased very largely. But it is impossible to give all the intermediate forms which actually occur. Take, for example, the two letters C and F. We have among our types one intermediate form Ꝣ which is neither one nor the other. But as a matter of fact there may be infinite variations in the way the two horizontal strokes are attached to the perpendicular stroke. It is extremely hard for the cataloguer to decide

to which of two normal forms he is to relegate any particular intermediate one. The same applies to the gradations between H and N. We have one intermediate form M; but the gradations of the middle stroke are really infinite. M varies indefinitely between that form and Π, and sometimes merges into H, at other times into N. P and D have the same number of intermediate forms; and B and O, B and R, V and Y, are very difficult to distinguish.

To set against these difficulties we have the advantage derived from the repetition of the same name a number of times upon the coins. For each variety of coin in the catalogue implies that a different die has been used for the piece, and therefore that the engraver has had a fresh opportunity of correcting his error. And, as has been said before, familiarity with the kind of mistakes that engravers commit allows us to strike an average between many different kinds of spelling and to approximate to the original form which the engraver has probably had before him.

As a matter of fact it is only with regard to quite the minority of names that we are left in any serious doubt. We may get a considerable variety in the spelling of a quite recognizable name, such as Burnwald, Byrnwald, Birnwald, Brynwald, &c. But on the whole the names range themselves into easily recognized forms. During the earlier portion of our history, both in this volume and in the previous one, the moneyers' names are of normal Anglo-Saxon character. That is to say, they are either monosyllabic, such as *Brid*, *Dun(n)*, *Man(n)*; dissyllabic, ending in *A*, such as *Bosa*, *Buda*, *Diga*, *Lilla*, *Hansa*, *Ila*, *Lulla*, *Ola*, *Tata*, *Toega*, *Tuma*, *Wina*, &c.; or else ending in one or other of the characteristic old English terminations, such as *-leald* (*bald*), *-berht* (*bryht*), *-brord*, *-el*, *-frið* (*ferð*), *-gar*, *-geard*, *-hrod*, *-heah*, *-heard* (*hard*), *-helm*, *-here*, *-hun*, *-ing*, *-lac*, *-laf*, *-mod*, *-mund*, *-noð*, *-red*, *-ric*, *-rige*, *-stan*, *-wald* (*weald*, *wold*), *-ward*, *-wig*, *-wine*, *-wulf* (*ulf*), with a few rarer terminations, *-hysc*, *-uc* (*Daduc*, *Lulluc*). Precisely the same is the case with the names attached to the charters of the same era. No doubt there are some peculiar names, but by comparison very few.

We might expect to find here, as in the charters, a certain number of Latin and biblical names. But as a matter of fact we hardly find any among the moneyers of the earlier period. Presumably these names were borne chiefly by ecclesiastics, and the moneyers were all laymen. When we come to Ælfred's reign we have among the moneyers a Samson, a Simon, and a Stefanus. There is nothing in these names to suggest that the bearers of them were not Englishmen.

But as we have already seen it is different when we get to some of the 'Viking' coinages which are contemporary with the coinage of Ælfred. In these we find two varieties of un-English names, some which appear to be Frankish, and others which are certainly Scandinavian. The former are at first the most frequent, but later on the latter become the commonest. It is not easy, amid all the varieties of spelling to which the moneyers' names are subject, to distinguish with certainty between English and Scandinavian names. But we see that certain very characteristic and quite unmistakable prefixes and suffixes are to be found on the coins of the later period: such prefixes as Arn-, Nor-, Od-, Ulf-; such terminals as -cytel, -fara (Irfara), -fugel, -leda. Ulf as a suffix cannot be distinguished from uulf, the proper Anglo-Saxon form—for the two forms are constant throughout the coinage (as on charters likewise). Dreng again is undoubtedly Scandinavian; so, we may believe, is Winer, which is probably the O. N. *vinr*, slightly Englished. Oda again is Scandinavian. Some of the Scandinavian names are particularly interesting, such as Sumerleda, Winterleda, Sumerfugel, Winterfugel. Those forms with 'winter' (instead of 'vetr') appear to be hybrids, or forms slightly corrupted by English influence.

Fastolf is a good Scandinavian name, which has, further, no small interest for us both historical and literary. It is especially interesting to find Fastolfs at this date striking at Thetford and at Lincoln,—quite in the country, that is, of the well-known Caistor family, the family of the Sir John Fastolf of the Paston letters, the prototype (however really unlike him) of the far more famous Sir John Falstaff.

Concerning the exact status of the moneyers, something

was said in the Introduction to the first volume; though not much more can be said than that we are left without precise information on the subject. As was noticed in the first volume, the extract from the laws of Æthelstan there given seems to point the moneyer out as the actual fabricator of the coin. At any rate he must have been at the smithy to superintend its fabrication. For if the coin was debased, he was to be punished by having his hand cut off and stuck up 'over the mint-smithy.' The story which Eadmer relates of how Dunstan insisted on the punishment of three false moneyers who were his villeins (*qui in potestate viri erant**) shows that as a class they were men who were more or less in a servile condition. This would not, however, prevent them from being men of some wealth; and it is likely that at the end of our period the right of coining was farmed out to the moneyers. This at least is implied in one or two passages in 'Domesday.'† It appears from all these entries that the moneyers received dies, and it is implied in most that they had to go somewhere (generally to London) to get them. If, therefore, the *monetarius* usually paid a sum down for the right of coining, he was without doubt a person whose position enabled him to put money in circulation. He would be in something of the position of the tradesmen who issued copper tokens when a copper coinage was scarce at the beginning of the present century; or still more like the earliest issuers of a token copper coinage in England, such as John, Lord Harrington, in the reign of James I.

The inscriptions on the reverses of the coins throw no light upon the position of the moneyer. These inscriptions

* Eadmer, *Vita S. Dunstani*, c. 27, p. 202, Ed. Stubbs (Rolls Ser.). The punishment inflicted was that decreed in the law of Æthelstan, the loss of a hand.

† E.g. concerning the town of Worcester "In civitate Wincestre habet Rex Edwardus hanc consuetudinem. Quando moneta vertetur quisque monetarius datat xx solidos ad Londoniam pro cunctis moneta accipiens." And of Hereford in like manner we read "Septem monetarii erant in civitate. Unus ex his erat monetarius episcopi. Quando moneta renovatur datat quisque eorum xviii solidos pro cunctis recipiens et ex eo die quo redibant usque ad unum mensem datat quisque eorum regi xx solidos; et similiter habet episcopus de suo monetario xx solidos." The entries for Dorchester, Budest, and Wareham are similar to that for Worcester.

are, it is known, at first the name of the moneyer only, such as DUDD, LULLA, &c. Then a portion of the word 'Monetarius' is added BIORNFRED MONETA, &c. Finally the mint place appears, and we have at first ELI BAD, BOIGA MONET DEORABI, CENARD M'ON EXE. These forms give place to the universal one with the name of the moneyer followed by ON (in), and then the name of the town.

It has been disputed whether the monetarius was or was not sometimes an itinerary moneyer travelling in the service of the king. There may have been a few moneyers of this kind, but the evidence of the coins is opposed to the belief that there were many.*

We must note that, though the earlier English coins contain a certain number of different contractions such as MON., MONET., &c., almost from the very beginning of the coinage the form MONETA becomes the usual one after the name of the moneyer. Later on it becomes—till the appearance of the mint-names—almost the stereotyped form. In some cases, notably for example in the case of the type introduced by Æthelwulf (no. xvii.), and continued by his successors and on the contemporary coinage of Mercia,† it is obvious that this word 'Moneta' is no necessary contraction, the exact number of the letters in the inscription being carefully arranged beforehand. The question therefore arises whether at this time 'moneta' could really have in the eyes of the coin-engravers stood for 'monetarius.' If it did so, why should they have voluntarily

* Mr. Ernest Willett gives some statistics with regard to the moneyers of Edward the Confessor, represented in a large hoard found in the City—

† In the account of the City Hoard, Table V. (*Num. Chron.*, vol. xvi., p. 375) occur 220 different moneyers' names, and an examination of the list will show that 155, or nearly three-fourths, occur in one town only. Of the remaining 65, 32 occur in only two towns, and 11 in but three, reducing the number of widely distributed names down to 22, or just one-tenth of the whole. Of these one, Leofwine, occurs in 19 towns, Godwine in 16, Elfwin in 13, Godric in 12. The rest are distributed as under: four occur in 7 towns, four in 6, three in 5, and eleven in 4.—*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. i., p. 33.

These facts are certainly opposed to the notion of peripatetic moneyers.
 † See pp. 21, 23 sqq. of the present volume, and Vol. I., pp. 75, 76. Compare also Ælfred, type i.

The majority of the coins present on the obverse a bust, on the reverse some religious symbol. The varieties of these reverse types are moreover not numerous. We have first in frequency some variety of the cross, the cross pattée, the cross crosslet, and the cross moline; then we have A and W combined, and the R or P. Very often these symbols appear on both sides of the coin. There are a certain proportion of coins which bear inscriptions in place of types on one or both sides. These are most frequent in the reign of Ælfred. The coins of Eadweard the Elder stand out conspicuously by the variety of designs that they show, floral patterns, the hand of Providence, and various forms of buildings—one device seems to be that of a church, possibly the minster church of St. Peter at York.

Until the reign of Edward the Confessor the bust when it appears is always in profile. It is a traceable descendant from the bust on Roman coins, as for example on the *solidi* of Honorius or Arcadius, and at first following its prototypes is always a filleted bust and is beardless. Under Æthelstan we get in one type a crown or the suggestion of one, and this appears once more in the coinage of Eadgar. The coins of Æthelred II. show us for the first time the king wearing a helmet. It is a round helmet, and sometimes seems to have a spiked crown outside it. Under Cnut appears the pointed helmet such as we see on the Bayeux Tapestry, and for the first time a conspicuous crown similar to the crown on the coins of the German emperors. But of the types of the later kings we have already spoken at sufficient length.

During this period the busts on the obverse begin to show often unmistakable signs of attempted portraiture. The busts of Ecgbeorht, Æthelwulf, Æthelbearht, and Æthelred I., are purely conventional. Ælfred's coins show some attempt at portraiture which becomes much more apparent in the coins of Eadweard the Elder, Pl. vii. 8 and 9, of Æthelstan, Pl. ix. 13, and Pl. x. 2, 3 and 10, of Eadmund, Pl. xi. 10, and of Eadgar, Pl. xiii. 9. The workmanship of many of these coins is highly artistic. The beauty of the work is still more striking when we take into

consideration the extremely low relief of the engraving. With the accession of Æthelred II. the art of the engraver conspicuously declines, and we lose all traces of portraiture for a time, the bust being again quite conventional, but we find a revival of the latter at any rate on the coins of Edward the Confessor, whose beard is as conspicuous and as much of a personal distinction on the coins as it is in the Bayeux Tapestry.

The whole of the coinage described in the present volume is distinguished in its general character by its independence of the coinage of the Continent. The dissimilarity is greatest between the coinages of the two nearest countries, England and France. We have seen one type of Ecgbeorht copied from the monogram type of the Carling *denarius*; another type, the 'temple' type, imitated on a few rare coins of Æthelred I.* We have seen that the crowned bust of 'Cnut' may have been suggested by the crowned bust of the German emperors. The crowned bust, facing, of Edward the Confessor may have come from a like source. But in almost every other case where we find an approach between the coinage of England and that of any continental people, it is an instance of copying from England, and not of the reverse process.

MINTS.

The rapid growth of mint-places, and their importance as showing the increasing domination of the kings of Wessex, have already been noticed. Of the laws which regulated the constitution and the working of the mints, we know little or nothing. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle affords us absolutely no information on these points.† The laws of Æthelstan, however, are a little more explicit. In the first volume reference was made to the enactments of the Synod held at *Græntley*‡ in Huntingdonshire, in A.D. 928, when it was ordered that there should be one kind of money throughout

* Pl. iv., nos. 5, 6.

† The Charter in which Edgar gives one moneyer of Stamford to the abbey of Middelhamsted (Nottingham) is of doubtful authenticity (see A. S. Chron. a. a. 963, and Kemble, 575).

‡ Schmid, *Gesch. der A.S.* pp. 138-9.

the whole realm, and that no one should coin save in a town. Each burg was entitled to have one moneyer: but certain places, on account of their importance, were to have two or more moneyers. Thus, Canterbury was to have seven—four for the king, two for the bishop, and one for the abbot; Colchester three—two for the king, and one for the bishop; London eight; Winchester six; Lewes two; Hamtune [Southampton] two; Wareham two; Shaftesbury two; Hastings and Chichester, though specially mentioned, were to have one moneyer each. Many of the burgs availed themselves of this privilege granted by Æthelstan: yet we have no coins struck during that reign of even some of the places specially mentioned in the edict of Greatley; such as Chichester, Colchester, Hastings, and Lewes. It does not follow, of course, that these places did not strike coins at that time: all that we can say is that none are at present known. A find of Anglo-Saxon and Oriental coins in Skye in 1891* has brought to light the new mint of Wardborough, one of the burgs founded by Æthelflæd. This is of importance, as future finds will very probably increase the number of mints during the reign of Æthelstan, and thus show that the privilege of coinage was of wider extent than at present it can be proved to be. During the successive reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint places decreases, but with Eadgar they again increase, till in the reign of Æthelred II. there was no place of any note which did not exercise the right of coinage. There is no doubt that the frequent and heavy payments caused by the Danish invasions was one great cause of the growth of the mints. The fines and taxes had to be paid in coin, and this could not have been done had the number of mints remained restricted. It was the easiest and readiest way of levying a tax. Religious houses as well as very small towns and even villages must have had to share in the burdens; and this would in some way account for many mints only existing for a very short time. Among such places may be mentioned Bedwin, Brewton, Darent, Otford, Sidbury, Welmesford, Weybridge, Witham, &c.

* Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. 1891-92, Vol. xxi. p. 225.

The mint towns mentioned in Domesday form but a very small portion of such as were actually coining money during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the making of the Great Survey.

The identification of the various mints is rendered difficult from the fact that as a rule only the three or four initial letters of the names are given in the inscription. London is often written in full, LVNDENE; sometimes LVNDONI, LVNDONIA. Lincoln is sometimes found written LINCOLNE, but we also have the form LINCOLLA. We have DEORBY, GIPESWIC, DEOTFORD, and in two instances DEORBU, DEOTFORDE. For Salisbury we have the forms SERBY and SERBI, which are enough to show that the whole inscription would have been SEREBYRIG or SEREBIRIG.

These forms are no doubt, properly speaking, those of the oblique case. But it is equally certain that (like the Celtic Kil- in place names, which is also an oblique case) this is the form of the word which survived the longest, and that from this termination 'byrig' in Æglesbyrig, Cadanbyrig, and the rest, the modern forms Aylesbury, Cadbury, &c., are derived. The Latin writers nearly always use this form, and we have in them frequently such phrases as 'quod Glastingabyrig nuncupatur,' 'quod Sceftesbyrig nuncupatur,' 'qui Searesbirig nominatur.'

It is evident from the passages in Domesday cited on a previous page* that the establishment of a large number of local mints was a source of considerable revenue to the king, which was augmented by the frequent changes of the types of the coins. The entry under Worcester which directly mentions the reception of the dies at London is important; it probably shows that the practice of issuing them from the Exchequer existed during the reign of William I. To what extent this custom prevailed we do not know. In later reigns it was general. But in these later reigns the position of the moneyer would be greatly changed. He was no longer the actual maker of the die on which his name occurred, but he became only the officer in

charge of the mint, and as such was responsible for the true standard of weight and fineness of the coins issued by him.

The mints described below are either doubtful or else have been identified for the first time in the course of preparing the present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins.

Ashdown (*Æsðedune* or *Æscedun*) in the parish of Blewberry, co. Berks, now usually called Aston-Upthorp, is first mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 618, when Coenwealh, king of the West Saxons, gave 3000 hides of land there to his kinsman Cuthred. It was probably the scene of the famous victory of Æthelred and Ælfred over the Danes in A.D. 870. In A.D. 1006 it was occupied for a while by the Danes. Why a mint should have been established at this place we have no evidence to show. The only known coins attributed to this mint were struck during the reign of Æthelred II.*

Bedwin (Bedewind or Bedewine) in the union of Hungerford, Wilts, is better known as Great Bedwin, to distinguish it from the smaller place of that name. There is an ancient camp in the immediate neighbourhood. In A.D. 675 it was the scene of a battle between Wulfhere, king of Mercia, and Æsewine, king of Wessex. Ælfred gave land there to his elder son, Eadweard.† Edward the Confessor signed a charter there‡; and a grant of land at that place was made to the monks of the church at Abingdon. At the Great Survey 'the king held it, as also did Edward the Confessor: it was never assessed or hidet.' The only coins of this mint in the National Collection were issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor.§

Brewton or Brutun (*Brintune*) in the union of Wincanton, Somerset, was distinguished as the site of a monastery founded by Algar, earl of Cornwall, circ. A.D. 1005, for monks of the Benedictine order.|| It was for a time annexed to the abbey of St. Martin of Trouarn in Normandy. The manor was a royal one before the Conquest, and was held by William I., who granted it to William de Mohun, in whose

* Hildebrand, *Angl. Mynt*, p. 37.

† Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, 553 (Alfred's Will).

‡ "Istud factum est ad villam nomine Bedewinde in camera regia," Kemble,

possession it was at the time of the Great Survey. The coins of this place were issued in the reign of Cnut. It is probable that the mint belonged to the abbot of the monastery.

Bridgnorth (Brydiga, Bricge, or Brigge) in Shropshire, a burg built by Æthelflæd in A.D. 912.* There appears to be no further record of this place till after the Conquest, when the castle and land there were held by Robert de Belesme, son and successor of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Cadbury (Cadanburh or Cadeberie) in the union of Wineanton, Somerset, was the site of a Roman camp or city, as many Roman antiquities, coins, &c., have been found there. We have however no records of this place during the Anglo-Saxon period. At the time of the Survey it was held by Turstan Fitz Rolf, a Norman, who also resided there. Alwold held the manor during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and it was assessed to the geld of twelve hides.† South Cadbury (Sud-Cadeberie), close by, was also held by Alwold, and later on by Turstan. The coins of this place belong to the reigns of Æthelred II. and Cnut. (See p. 258, and Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, pp. 41 & 207.) Though there seems no reason why Cadbury should have a mint, there can be little doubt of this attribution, as on the coins of Æthelred II. the name of the place is given in full, 'Cadanbyrig.'

Castle Rising (Roiseng or Risinges) in the Lynn division of the Freebridge Hundred, Norfolk. The evidence of this place having been a mint during the Anglo-Saxon period has been discussed by Mr. H. Montagu.‡ It is based on the doubtful reading of the monogram on the reverse of the coin of Ælfred (no. 155, p. 54). Mr. Kenyon read the monogram CROINDEN for Croydon; Mr. Haigh read it ROISENG or ROISENGER for Castle Rising (?). With this latter reading we are more inclined to agree, and the coin is ascribed to Castle Rising in this catalogue. Castle Rising was a place

* A. S. Chron. s. a. 912.

† Domesday

‡ Num. Chron., 3rd Series, ix. 335.

of considerable importance from a strategical point of view. It stands on the Wash and in a district frequently attacked by the Danes. No other coins which can be assigned to this place occur till the reign of Stephen, when the mint appears to have been revived for a short period.

Corbridge (Corabridge) in the union of Hexham, Northumberland, was a Roman settlement, and during the Anglo-Saxon period the site of a monastery. There exist however no records of this place earlier than A.D. 1138. The only coin which has been ascribed to this mint reads on the reverse OIERHD MO. COR.* It was struck by Æthelred II. The attribution is, therefore, very doubtful.

Darenth (Darentune, Dærentān, Derent, or Tarent) in the union of Dartford in Kent, derives its name from the river Darent. In A.D. 934 Æthelstan gave a grant of land at Darenth to Ælfwald.† In Domesday it appears as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is only one coin known which can be attributed to Darenth. It was issued during the reign of Æthelstan, and is in the possession of Mr. H. Montagu. It is of type v., and reads on the reverse BEORHTULF DARENT. VRB. In the catalogue it is erroneously given to Dartmouth (see list of moneyers, *Beorhtulf*, p. 101).

Derham, East (Deorham or Dyrham), in the union of Mitford and Launditch, Norfolk, was the site of a nunnery of Benedictines founded by Anna, king of the East Angles, in A.D. 650 for Withburga, his youngest daughter, whom he made prioress. The nunnery was subsequently destroyed by the Danes; but the remains of Withburga were disinterred and translated circ. A.D. 974 to Ely, to which see the maion of Derham was given by Edward the Confessor‡. The only coins which can be attributed to this mint belong to the reign of this king.§

Dorchester (Dorceastro or Dorecestro). There were two Dorchesters in Anglo-Saxon times, both places of great importance, and either likely to have possessed a

* Hildebrand, *Ang Mynt* p. 47

† Kemble, 907

‡ Kemble, 304.

§ P. 356, nos 200-202

mint. It remains to determine whether the DOR on the coins is Dorchester in Oxfordshire or Dorchester in Dorsetshire.

Dorchester in the union of Wallingford in Oxfordshire was an ancient British and Roman settlement. In A.D. 651 an episcopal see was established there, and Birinus was its first bishop. It ceased to be a see from A.D. 703-870, in which year Leicester having fallen into the hands of the Danes, Dorchester was made the seat of the united bishopric of Dorchester, Leicester, and Lindsey. It continued to be a see until A.D. 1085, when it was transferred to Lincoln.* In ancient charters this place is styled *villa episcopalis*. There is no mention of Dorchester in Oxfordshire having received the right of coinage or of a mint.

Dorchester in Dorsetshire was also a British and Roman settlement. The first mention of it is in a charter of Ecgbeorht, A.D. 833,† containing a grant of lands at Wennland to three sisters, Beornwyn, Alfred, and Uualenburch. The town is there styled *villa regalis*. In Domesday it is again spoken of as a royal demesne. As, moreover, we are expressly informed in Domesday that in this Dorchester there were [in the reign of Edward the Confessor] two mint-masters, each of whom paid to the king one mark in silver and twenty shillings upon a recoinage, it is evident that Dorchester in Dorsetshire was the mint place during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Geodaburh or *Joðaburh*. This place is identified with Jedburgh by Hildebrand.‡ Raine and Dixon identify in like manner Juðanburh with Jedburgh (Archbishops of York, vol. i., p. 116; cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 952; also Toller and Bosworth, *A. S. Dict.*, s.v. Juðanburh). It would seem, however, that the usual names for Jedburgh were Gedword, Goddewerde, Gedewurth, &c. It cannot, therefore, be said that this identification is other than doubtful. Jedburgh is not a likely site for the event mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 952.

* Parker, *Hist. of Dorchester*, pp. 15-22

† Kemble, 232.

‡ *Ang. Myth.* p. 497.

Hamtune (Southampton or Northampton). Both places, Southampton and Northampton, are called in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and at this period simply 'Hamtune.'

Southampton, as the chief port in the west, was a place of considerable importance even in Roman times. It was occasionally the residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and it suffered much from the incursions of the Danes. Frequent mention is made of this town in the charters of Edward the Confessor, and from Domesday we learn that it possessed two moneyers. The Hamtune mentioned in the Edict of Greatley above referred to* is also undoubtedly Southampton; for all the other towns mentioned in the edict are in the ancient dominions of the kings of Wessex.

Northampton was captured by the Danes in A.D. 917 and served as their head-quarters circ. A.D. 921. In this year, being defeated by Eadweard the Elder, the Danes evacuated Northampton and for nearly a century the town remained undisturbed. The year 1010 witnessed another invasion by the Danes, during which Northampton was burnt to the ground; and in A.D. 1064, during the rising against Tostig, it was plundered and the inhabitants outraged. During the reign of Henry II. it received the right of coinage. But the balance of probability is that Southampton alone enjoyed this right in the Anglo-Saxon period. The 'Hamtune' mint was in active operation from the time of Æthelstan to the Conquest, though coins of all the reigns are not represented in the National Collection.

Horndon (Horninduna, Hornyngdone, or Torninduna) in Essex is divided into three parishes, a division which appears to have existed since the time of Edward the Confessor. (1) East Horndon was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Aluwin, one of the king's thegns. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, also had twenty acres there. (2) West Horndon, otherwise called Little Horndon, was held by two freemen during the same reign. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by Edward son of Algot. (3) Horndon on the Hill was in the reign of Edward the Confessor

* P. cxvii.

held by Uulric a freeman, probably the same who held East Horndon; but Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and his under-tenant Garner held it at the time of the Survey.* The only coins of this mint were issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Jedburgh, see *Geodaburh*.

Lowik or Luffwick (Laueic, Lufwyk, or Luhwic) in Northamptonshire. Of the early history of this place scarcely anything is known. From Domesday it appears that the manor there was divided between the Bishop of Constance and the crown; as Edwin and Algar held one virgate of the former and Sibold one virgate and a half of the latter. The attribution of the coin reading LVVEIC (no. 20, p. 195) to this place is therefore very doubtful.

Lymne (Liman, Limna, or Limene) in Kent. This is the Portus Lemanus of the Romans, one of their most important harbours. The harbour fell into decay at an early period of the Saxon occupation, and Hythe sprang up to take its place. In the early part of the eleventh century the lands at Lymne were divided up into several manors. The most important of these was that of Aldington, which became part of the estates of Christ Church, Canterbury, in A.D. 1032. In Domesday it is entered under the general title of *terru militum archiepiscopi*, i.e. 'land held of the Archbishop by knight's service.' Coins of this mint range from Eadgar to Edward the Confessor.

Maldon in Essex and Malmesbury in Wiltshire. The similarity in the spelling of the names of these two places makes it, when we have only the initial letters to guide us, almost impossible to distinguish between the coins of the two mints.

Maldon is found as Mældune, Mælduna, Mældune, Meldane, and Meldunum; and Malmesbury as Maildulf-barh, Malmesbiriensis, Mealmesburh (Mealmesbyrig), Mældemesbarh, and Meldunum. Both places were of considerable importance during the Anglo-Saxon period. The first mention of Maldon

* *Morant, Hist. of Essex*, vol. i pp. 286-216, *Wright, Hist. of Essex*, vol. ii p. 250.

is in the *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, when Eadweard the Elder came with some of his forces into Essex at Mældune, and encamped there whilst a town was building and fortifying at Wiðam (q. v.). Again in A.D. 920 the same king came to Mældune and rebuilt and fortified the town. In the next year Maldon was unsuccessfully besieged by a joint army of East Angles or of Vikings from over the sea, and was again besieged and captured in A.D. 993. At the Great Survey Maldon formed part of the royal domain, as the king had in it one house, and pasture for 100 sheep, and also 180 houses, which the burgesses held of him.

The first mention of the town of Malmesbury during the Anglo-Saxon period is of the burning of the burg by the Danes, circ. A.D. 878. The town was afterwards consumed by another fire and rebuilt by Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 1015 (*A. S. Chron.*) after the murder of the thanes, Sigferth and Morkere at Oxford, the king ordered that Sigferth's widow should be taken to Malmesbury. The town owed its origin as well as its name to the celebrated abbey founded in the seventh century by Maildulf, an Irish monk, and is made illustrious by the writings of William of Malmesbury.

Newark (Newarcha or Nowerke) in Northamptonshire was an ancient chapelry in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough. There exists some doubt whether the coin attributed to this town (see no. 13, p. 160) may not have been struck at Newark in Nottinghamshire, in which city a castle is said to have been built by Ecgbearht. This manor was subsequently held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and in Domesday Godiva, his Countess, appears as paying the danegeld for it.

Newport (Niweporte), in the hundred of South Bradfield, Shropshire, is situated near Watling Street. There appear to be no records of its early history. Sir John Evans identifies this mint with Newport in Cornwall, the Celtic name of which was Lanstephadon, or the town of St. Stephen's Church.*

Northampton, see Hamtune.

* *Num Chron*, 3rd Series, vol. v., p. 237.

Otford (Oſnsford, Ottanforda, &c.), in the hundred of Codsheath, Kent, was the scene of the victory obtained in A.D. 773* by Offa of Mercia over Ealhmund of Kent (cf. Vol. I., p. xlv.), and also of the battle in A.D. 1016 in which Eadmund Ironside defeated the Danes. *Offa gave the manor of Otford to the Church of Canterbury*, and at the Great Survey it was assigned to the Archbishop, and continued to form part of the possessions of the see till long subsequent to the Conquest.† There are no coins of this mint in the National Collection. A penny of Æthelred II., reading LEIFÐOD. MO. ODN, is described by Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, p. 130. It is of type iv. *rar.*, a.

Richborough (Rieyeburh) in Kent is the Portus Rutupiae of the Romans. Traces of Roman work are discoverable in the ruins of the castle. There are in fact no evidences of Saxon occupation. Such occupation, however, might very well have taken place, and yet have left no durable traces either in buildings or in walls. It is therefore with considerable doubt that the coins with the legend RIC (see pp. 289, 422) have been attributed to this place. There is no mention of Richborough either in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or in Domesday.

Sidbury (Siðesteburh or Sideburh), a parish near Sidmouth, Devonshire. This manor was granted to the see of Exeter by Edward the Confessor during the episcopacy of Leofric, and it was in the possession of that see at the time of the Great Survey. The attribution of the coins described at p. 231 and p. 292 (Æthelred II. and Cnut) is doubtful.

Sidmouth (Sidmes, Selemunde, or Sedemude), a seaport in Devonshire. The most ancient name appears to have been Sidmen. Numerous Roman antiquities and coins have been found there. At the time of the Conquest, Gyda, mother of Harold II., was in possession of the manor of Sidmouth; but shortly after the Conquest and prior to the Great Survey it was bestowed by William on the monastery of St. Michael 'in periculo maris,' Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The

* A. S. Chron., a. a. 773.

† *Hasted, Hist. of Kent*, vol. I., p. 322.

only coin attributed to this place has the mint name SIDMES.*

Southampton, see Hamtune.

Tempsford (Tømeseforda or Temesanford), in the union of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, was fortified by the Danes in A.D. 921. Later on in the same year it was taken by Eadweard the Elder, 'who beset the burg and fought against it and slew the King, and Earl Toglos and Earl Manna, his son and his brother, and all those who were there within.' The city appears to have remained undisturbed till A.D. 1010, when the Danes took it and reduced it to ashes. The coins attributed to this mint (pp. 173-174) were struck before the place was burnt by the Danes.

Tonbridge (Tonebrig, Tonebrug, &c.) in Kent. Of this place there are no records before the Conquest. There was an ancient castle there which is supposed to have been built before that time. In Domesday the only reference to Tonbridge is in speaking of Richard de Tonbridge, *alias* Fitz Gilbert, who held the manor there and was also possessed of land in various other parts of Kent. The attribution of the coins of Æthelred II., ascribed to Tonbridge by Hildebrand, is doubtful.†

Totleigh or Totley (Totleah or Totele) in the union of Ecclesall-Bierlow, Derbyshire. Of this place there appear to be no early records. The coin of Cnut, which is ascribed to Totleigh, reads TOTEL.‡

Wardborough (Weardburh) in the union of Wallingford, Oxfordshire. We have scarcely any records of this now small and unimportant place. In *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, we find that Æthelstæd, lady of the Mercians, built 'in the next year after midwinter that (burg) at Cyricbyrig (Cherbury) and that at Weardbyrig,§ and that same year before midwinter that at Runcosa (Runcorn).' Land at Wardborough was granted by Eadmund to Wulfrie A.D. 944.|| Of this

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.* p. 137.

† *Ib.* p. 149, 3328-9.

‡ *Ib.* p. 304, 3566.

§ Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, vol. iii., p. 42, identifies this place with Wadsworth in Staffordshire (see above p. 119)

|| Kemble, 1148.

mint only one coin is known. It is of Æthelstan, type v. p. 103, and bears on the reverse the inscription BYRHELM MOT PEARDBV. This coin formed part of the Skye hoard found in 1891, and the presence in the same hoard of coins struck at Oxford renders its attribution to Wardborough beyond question.

Warmington (Wermington), in the hundred of Polebrook, Northamptonshire, formed part of the possessions of the see of Peterborough, during the Anglo-Saxon period; though the documents which profess to record the grants of it are, as in the case of Welmesford (q.v.), not of the date which they profess to be.* At the time of the Survey the abbey of Peterborough still held seven hides and a half at Warmington. Coins attributed to this mint read *PORT* or *PORIME*, &c. They were struck during the reigns of Æthelred II., Cnut, and Harold I.†

Welmesford, Walmesford or Wansford (Welmesforda), in the union of Stamford, Northamptonshire, was also an ancient possession of the see of Peterborough. The passage interpolated in *A. S. Chron.* (E) s. a. 657 records the supposed grant of the manor to the abbey of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, at Medeshamstede, i.e. Peterborough, by Wulfhere, son of Penda, king of Mercia; and a spurious charter in Kemble (575) is supposed to confirm the grant. Welmesford is not mentioned in Domesday; but appears to have been part of the knight's fees which Anketil de St. Medard held of the abbey. The attribution to Welmesford of the coin of Cnut with mint name *PELMIAE* (no. 556, p. 296) is open to doubt.

Weybridge (Weybricca, Weybrugge, or Wibrieg) is in the union of Chertsey, Surrey. Two hides of the manor of Weybridge were granted by Æthelstan to the abbey of Chertsey, A.D. 13 Dec. 933.‡ This grant was confirmed by Edward the Confessor in A.D. 1062.§ At the Great Survey the abbey still possessed two hides of land at Wey-

* Cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 923, and Kemble, *Col. Dipl. Sax.*, 375.

† Hildebrand, *Ang. Myt.*, pp. 165, 314, 375.

‡ Kemble, 523.

§ *Id.*, 512.

bridge, and Alured held them in the time of Edward the Confessor, and after his death. The coins having the mint name πIB or πIBR , struck during the reign of Cnut,* can only be doubtfully ascribed to Weybridge.

Wincheombo (Wincelcumb) in Gloucestershire was a place of residence of the Mercian kings. Offa of Mercia founded a nunnery there in A.D. 787. Two years later Coenulf of Mercia laid the foundation of a Benedictine abbey dedicated to St. Mary, which took the place of the nunnery. Coenulf was buried there in A.D. 822. The monastery suffered severely during the Danish ravages and was in a ruinous condition in the reign of Eadgar, when Oswald, bishop of Worcester, rebuilt it, and it was reconsecrated to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelm.† The only coin which can be attributed to this place is that of Cnut, no. 597, p. 299.

Witham (Wiðam) in Essex. This burg was built by Eadweard the Elder in A.D. 913.‡ There are no further records of it till the compilation of Domesday, from which we learn that it belonged to Earl Harold (Godwine's son) during the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the time of the Great Survey, Peter the Sheriff kept it in the king's hands, and it was some time part of the estate of Eustace, Earl of Bouillon, who married Goda, sister of William I. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and Stephen gave it to the Knights Templars.§ A coin reading πIDA , struck during the reign of Harthacnut|| is attributed to this mint.

In completing, as we do in this volume, the description of the whole series of coins struck between the time when the English first began to strike money and the Norman Conquest, it may be well to review in a few words the contents of the two volumes together, and sum up very briefly

SUMMARY

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt*, p. 307.

† Rudder, *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, pp. 825-26.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913.

§ Wright, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. 1, p. 216.

|| Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt*, p. 408.

the chief points of historical and artistic interest which the whole series of Early English coinage has to offer.

English coinage began, as we saw, with the series of imitations of the money current among the Franks of the earlier Merovingian dynasty and of their neighbours the Frisians. We saw also reason to conjecture that, at the time at which this first English money was made, some Roman silver and gold coins and a very large number of small Roman copper coins were still current in this country. The first series of English coins consisted of a few gold and a very considerable number of silver pieces (*sceattas*), which were no doubt chiefly current in the districts nearest to the French coast. But they evidently spread through middle England as far as Northumbria, for we have coins of this series with the name of Mercian and Northumbrian kings. In Northumbria it is probable that the *sceattas* did not displace the chief currency of the district, which still consisted in the small copper Roman coinage of which we have before spoken, and the result of the introduction of the *sceattas* was that these coins assimilated themselves in appearance to the small Roman coins. The Northumbrian coinage, called the *Styca* series, changes from a silver to a copper one, and this *Styca* series endures until the conquest of Northumbria by the Danes in the year 868.

South of the Humber, the history of the English coinage is affected by the changes which took place in the coinage of Francia. In the latter country the house of Heristal introduced, before the end of the eighth century, a new type of silver coin by the coinage of what was called the *new denarius*; and this money was speedily imitated in England in the penny coinage of Offa (probably struck in Kent) as also in the penny coinages of the kings of Kent, the Archbishops of Canterbury, and a few of the kings of East Anglia. Between the battle of Ellendune in A.D. 825, and the death of Burgred in A.D. 874, we watch the other South Humbric coinages disappear and that of Wessex alone survive. As we have pointed out, the early so-called Wessex coins were probably at first struck only in Kent.

The two classes of coins, then, which mark the beginning

of an English coinage—the sceattas of the seventh and eighth centuries and the pennies which succeeded them—were both derived, so far as regards their general appearance and fabric, from similar (Merovingian and Carolingian) coinages on the Continent. But from the very beginning of the English coinage a great originality is shown in the details of the fabrication, such as in the choice of the types, in the forms of the letters in the inscription, &c. In truth the originality is even more conspicuous on the earliest coins,—in the sceattas, for example, and on the first coins issued by Offa, than it is on the later pieces. Still on the whole we may say that in respect of type and general appearance the English currency throughout is markedly independent of influences coming from the Continent. The continental coinage develops into two distinct branches, the French and the German. The English coinage stands apart from both as a distinct series. All these facts argue a very considerable wealth and remarkable commercial activity in this country.

The incursions of the Vikings and the first coins struck by a Scandinavian people during the latter half of the ninth century form the next important feature in the history of the English coinage.

One of these different series of Scandinavian coinages is imitated rather from the Frankish coinage than from the English. (See Vol. I. pp. 204–229, and Pl. xxiv.–xxvii.) All the other coins which were struck by or under the influence of Scandinavian conquerors in England, are no more than debased imitations of the current coinage of the country. It is at this time that the names of the moneyers upon coins begin to show a curious infusion of foreign elements, and not Scandinavian elements only, among the population of England. In Ælfred's reign we have to note the beginning of the practice of adding the names of mint-places upon the coins, the only mint-places which had before his reign been mentioned on any coins being London Vol. I. pp. 10–11) and Canterbury (Vol. I. p. 41 and Vol. II. pp. 6, 13–14). The chief interest to be found in the mint-names on the coins begins during the reign of Æthelstan.

For in the whole series of coins from this reign down to the reign of Eadgar we have continuous evidence of the recovery by the kings of Wessex of the country from the hands of the Danes. With the exception of three reigns, those of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint-places recorded by the coins goes on continually increasing to the time of Æthelred II.

After the reign of Eadgar we notice a certain change in the appearance of the coins. The dies appear to have been made more roughly than heretofore, and we may infer that a greater number of coins than previously were struck from the same die. It is difficult to describe in words this change in the appearance of the English coins; but the general effect of it on the eye and mind is to suggest that after the death of Eadgar, or at any rate after the accession of Æthelred II., the number of pieces issued was considerably greater than at any previous time, and that the more purely commercial character of the coinage was exclusively kept in view, while a striving after art in the manufacture of the dies almost disappeared. Indeed the amount of money coined in the reign of Æthelred II. must have been enormous. The payments which are recorded to have been made at various times in this reign and the next—10,000 lbs. of silver, 16,000 lbs., 45,000 lbs., 87,000 lbs.—imply an enormous currency, even though we admit that these large sums could not all have been paid in specie. That such payments in any form should have been possible despite all the misfortunes of England implies that her commercial prosperity had been continually on the increase.

In the reign of Æthelred II. we have further that important event in the history of the English coinage, in some respects the most important event of all, the initiative which it gave to the creation of a Scandinavian coinage—currencies initiated by the Danes in Ireland and in Scotland and other currencies for Denmark, for Sweden, and for Norway. As we have already said, the coinage of Æthelred and its imitations symbolize the wide rule of Cnut, who might have built up a lasting Scandinavian Empire if Cnut had had worthy successors, or if the Scandinavian customs of

inheritance could have been broken through. Undoubtedly this enormous currency of Æthelred's coinage, and of imitations of it throughout all Scandinavian lands, must have led to an increase in trade between England and other northern countries and paved the way for intercourse of all kinds. We know how much the English chronicles are concerned with Norwegian and Danish history at this time, and how much the Icelandic Sagas have to tell us about English history.

Some further tokens of the power and the ambition of Cnut are given by the adoption upon the coinage of a crowned bust, probably copied from the bust on the Imperial German coins; and one or two instances which occur at this time of the copying of German types upon the English money, or the converse, suggest that our relations were (through Denmark and Frisia) rather more with the German Empire than with France. The whole state of affairs changed when Edward the Confessor mounted the throne, and Norman influences began to be felt in this country.

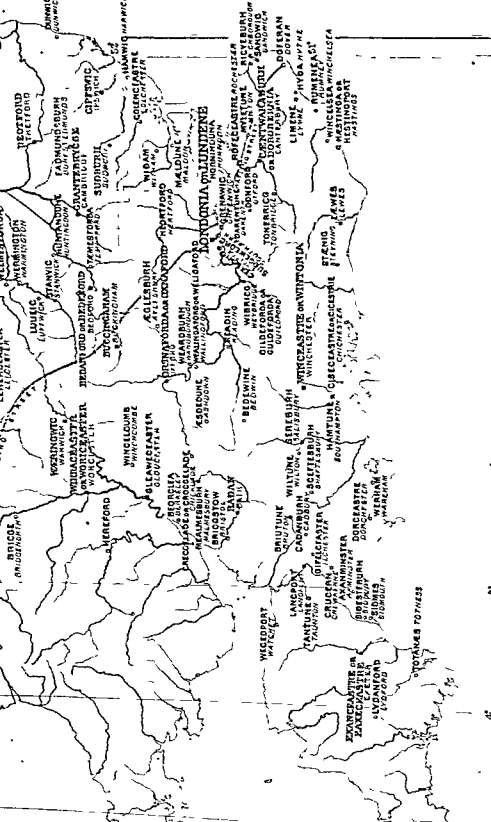
This history of the spread of English coinages in the North marks the end of the influence of English coinage before the Conquest. As we have said, the influence of the new power—the Norman—though it began to be felt during the reign of Edward the Confessor, is not reflected so far as we can gather upon the coinage. Perhaps in one case we may see a reflection of it in the so-called 'Sovereign type' of Edward the Confessor, which is the first appearance of what we may call a coat-of-arms upon coins.

Thus far as regards the historical interest of the English coinage. Its artistic interest is, of course, very much smaller; but still it is not without artistic interest. In the earliest series of all, the sceatta series, we have a number and variety of designs which in proportion to the extent of the issue is perhaps without precedent in any other coinage of the world. The designs on the sceattas are not themselves for the most part artistically beautiful, but in any history of the development of ornament they ought to take a conspicuous place. They present, as was shown in the first volume, some striking examples of the degradation of

types, and through degradation of the evolution of fresh types. In the first volume a good deal of space was allotted to tracing the origin, the development, &c., of these designs.

Then, again, the coins of Offa are in a way monuments of artistic excellence; and in the history of Anglo-Saxon art, and of its development out of Celtic art, these coin-types deserve a place alongside of the illuminated manuscripts of the period. After Offa's reign we continue from time to time to have coins which are artistically beautiful. Some heads on the money of Eadweard the Elder afford the best examples perhaps of the kind of work of which we are speaking; these, again, could not be neglected in any history of Anglo-Saxon art. But after this time, or at any rate after the reign of Eadgar, as we have just stated, the English coinage ceases to have any artistic merit, and an artistic coinage does not again appear in England until the reign of Edward I. of the Angevin or Plantagenet line.

In the preparation of this Catalogue the compilers have been under special obligations to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., Treas. R.S., who has read the proofs of the Catalogue, and to Mr. H. Montagu, F.S.A., who has placed at their disposal his manuscript notes on the early coinage of Wessex, and has supplied lists of unpublished moneyers. Their thanks are also due to the Rev. E. McClure for his notes on that portion of the Introduction which deals with the mints.



CATALOGUE.

CORRIGENDA

- P. 1, add name of *Janicall* to list of moneyers
P. 21, l. 2, *dele* IN KENT AD 838.
P. 27 n, for *Xristiano* read *Xristiana*.
P. 101, l. 51, first col, for *Dartmouth* read *Darenth*.
P. 391, l. 5, for *Oðbern* read *Oðgrim*.
P. 400, l. 6, for " read *ÆLELPIL*.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

KINGDOM OF WESSEX.


ECGBEORHT.

STEC. A.D. 802; DIED A.D. 838* or 839†.

Moneyers.

<i>Aenred.</i>	<i>Ifa.</i>
<i>Ædel</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Ætel</i> .	<i>Oba</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Andred.</i>	<i>Osmund</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Beagmund.</i>	<i>Sigestef.</i>
<i>Beornheard</i> , <i>Beornhart</i> , &c.	<i>Sweðheard</i> , <i>Sweðherd</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Beornmod</i> , <i>Biornmod</i> , &c. (Canterbury).	<i>Sicene.</i>
<i>Biosel</i> , <i>Bosel</i> [cf. <i>Bosa</i>] (Canterbury).	<i>Tideman.</i>
<i>Bosa.</i>	<i>Tiluuine</i> (Canterbury)
<i>Debit.</i>	<i>Timbeorht</i> [cf. <i>Tiðbeorht</i>] (Canterbury).
<i>Diormod</i> [cf. <i>Biornmod</i>] (Canterbury).	<i>Tiðbeorht.</i>
<i>Dynyn</i> [Duning?].	<i>Werbeard.</i>
<i>Escimod.</i>	<i>Wulgar.</i>

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Monogram  for DOROB C?† (Dorobernia Civitas). Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. I. 1]	

* Stubbs.

† Theopold. See Introduction.

† This monogram has been likewise read *ECBOR*; but this reading seems scarcely admissible. It is possible that this type is a degradation from the type of Archbishop Wulfred (A.D. 803-839). See Vol. I. p. 73, Pl. XII. 7, and the Introduction to the present volume.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i. var. a.

Similar; inscription not divided by bust | Same.

[Evans Coll.]

Type ii.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription | Monogram *W* (A and W). Around
between two circles, divided by bust. | inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I 2.]

Type iii.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription | Cross, two limbs moline, two limbs
between two circles, divided by bust. | patk's. Around, inscription between
bust. | two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I 3.]

Type iv.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription be-
between two circles. | tween two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 14, 1.]

Type v.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription | Cross potent. Around, inscription be-
between two circles. | tween two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 1.]

Type vi.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription | Lozenge-shaped pellet, surrounded by
between two circles. | four crescents, horns outwards.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Cf. Pl. I 4.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vii.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Sainthill, Olla Podrida, Pl. 20, 7.]

Type viii.

Head r. diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée, with wedge in each angle (cross pattée over another cross pattée). Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf Pl. I. 5]

Type ix.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Tribrach moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 6]

Type x.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 7]

Type xi.

Sun?—eight rays pattées issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[E. J. G. Piffard Coll.]

Type xii.

Sun?—nine rays pattées issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

Tribrach, limbs fourcheés. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf Pl. I. 8]

Obverse.

Reverse.


Type xiii.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. I 9.]

Type xiv.

Monogram . Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Num Chron, N. S. iii 46]

Type xv.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Six rays or limbs pattée, issuing from a common centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 2.]

Type xvi.

Cross of six limbs pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross of six limbs pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Evans Coll.]

* The monogram here given correctly represents that on the coin. The figure below is taken from the only published representation of the coin. Since the figure was done the coiniers have had an opportunity of seeing the original.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvii.

Small cross pattée within four crescents, horns inwards. Across, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Boyne Coll.]

Type xviii.

SAX or S^ANO (SAXON) irregularly placed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 10.]

Type xix.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.

Monogram ΓΛ (for SAX). Around, inscription between two circles.



[Num. Chron., N.S., iii. 46]

Type xx.

SAX
Inscription ONIO in three lines across
RVM
field. Around, inscription between two circles

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Murchison Coll.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS *

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Metter.
<p align="center"> SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. DOROVERNIA. [Canterbury.] </p> <p align="center"><i>Type i.</i></p>			
1	✠ECCBEAR NT REX	✠BIOHNMOT TONET Wt. 21.0.	Bornmol.
2	✠ECCBEAR . . REX	BIOHNTOT TO . . . (Fragment)	
3	✠ECCBEAR MHT REX	✠BIOSEL TONETA Wt. 22.3	Bosel, Desel.
4	✠ECCBEAR HT REX	✠BOSEL TONETA Wt. 22.0.	
5	✠ECCBEV INT. R.	✠BOSEL MONETV Wt. 21.4.	
6	✠ECCBEAR HT REX	✠DIORTOT TNET Var. Dots in field of monogram. Wt. 21.8.	Diormol.
7	✠ECCBEAR NT	✠OBA MONETA Var. Dot in centre of monogram Wt. 21.5.	Ola.
8	" "	✠OSMVND MONETA Wt. 20.5.	Osmund.
9	✠ECCBEVRNT	✠SPEFNTRD MON Var. Dots in field of monogram Wt. 21.4.	Sæthend.
[Pl. I. 1.]			
10	✠ECCBEAR NT REX	✠TILVVINE MONETA Wt. 21.5.	Tilvvine.
11	✠ECCBEAR NT EX	✠TIMBEARNT (Broken.)	Timbeart.

* The coins in this volume are all silver Pennies unless it is otherwise stated.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.		
	Type ii. (St. ANDREW.)		
12	ECGBEORNT RE	✠ > C > ANDREA > Wt. 20.0. [Pl. I. 2.]	No Moneyer
	Type iii.		
13	ECLEBE....	ANDRE. (Fragment.) [Pl. I. 3.]	Andred.
	Type vi.		
14	✠ECGBEORNT RE	✠DYNYN TONET Wt. 21 0. [Pl. I. 4.]	Dynyn. (Dunning?)
	Type vii.		
15	✠ECGBEORHT REX	✠EDEL✠TOD Wt. 20 0 [Pl. I. 5.]	Etelmod.
	Type ix.		
16	✠ACCEBQARHT REX	✠PERNEARD MONEꝛ Wt. 20.7. [Pl. I. 6.]	Werlcand.
	Type x.		
17	✠HECBEARHT REX	✠DIORTOD THEꝛ Wt. 19.2 [Pl. I. 7.]	Diormod.
	Type xii.		
18	✠HECBEARHT REX	✠SVVEFNERD Wt. 17.2. [Pl. I. 8.]	Sveflherd

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museum.
19	<p style="text-align: center;">Type xiii.</p> <p>✠ECCBEORHT REX</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. I. 9.]</p>	<p>✠EDELTOÐ MONETA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 19.8.</p>	Eitelmod.
20	✠ECCBEORHT REX	<p style="text-align: center;">Type xviii.</p> <p>✠BEORNEHART</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 22.8.</p>	Beornheard.
21	" "	<p>✠BOZA MONETA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 15.7.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. I. 10.]</p>	Bosa.

AETHELWULF.




Succ. A.D. '838 or 839; DIED A.D. 858.

(Resigned Wessex to his son Aedelbald in 856 and reigned in Kent only.)

Moneyers.

<i>Ædel-</i> , see <i>Ædel-</i> .	<i>Ædelred?</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Beagmund</i> .	<i>Hebeca?</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Biarnmod</i> or <i>Biarnod</i> .	<i>Hedebeald</i> [for Herebeald?].
<i>Biarnnoð</i> (Canterbury).	<i>Herebeald</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Brid</i> (Canterbury).	<i>Herebearht</i> .
<i>Degbearht</i> .	<i>Hunbearht</i> [Hunbeant] (Canterbury).
<i>Deineah</i> (Canterbury).	<i>Hunred</i> .
<i>Diar</i> (Canterbury).	<i>Liaba</i> or <i>Liuba</i> .
<i>Dudulue</i> .	<i>Maniuc</i> [Manninc] (Canterbury).
<i>Dun(n)</i> .	<i>Manna</i> , <i>Mann</i> , &c.
<i>Ealgmund</i> [Ealhmund?] (Canterbury).	<i>Osmund</i> (Canterbury).
<i>Eanmund</i> (Canterbury).	<i>Tirnald</i> [Tidwald?].
<i>Eanwald</i> .	<i>Torhtulf</i> .
<i>Eardiculf</i> .	<i>Torhtwald</i> .
<i>Ælðgeard</i> [= <i>Ælðheard?</i>]	<i>Uermund</i> .
<i>Ælðheard</i> .	<i>Uealheard</i> , <i>Uealheard</i> , &c. [= <i>Uelmheard?</i>] (Canterbury).
<i>Ælðhere</i> .	<i>Uelmheard</i> [= <i>Uealheard?</i>]
<i>Ælðmod</i> [or <i>Ælðnoð?</i>]	<i>Uilheah</i> or <i>Wilheah</i> [cf. <i>Uealheard</i>] (Canterbury).
<i>Ælðmund</i> (Canterbury).	<i>Weineah</i> [cf. <i>Deineah</i>].
<i>Ælðnoð</i> .	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
DORIBI or DORIĒ irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles.	Monogram  . Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 1.]	
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>	
Same as reverse of preceding.	Same as obverse of preceding.
[Cf. Pl. II. 2.]	
<i>Type ii.</i>	
DORIBI or DORIĒ irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles.	In centre  . Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 3.]	
<i>Type iii.</i>	
Monogram  . Around, inscription between two circles.	Cross pattée, in angles CYMT (CANT?) Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. II. 4.]	

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs cross crocket, two pattées. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type xvii.

Bust r., sometimes diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.

[Cf. Pl. III. 6.]

Type xviii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

In centre M . Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 7.]

Type xix.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Plain cross, the ends of which touch the inner circle, over cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 8.]

Type xx.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Same as obverse type.

[Cf. Pl. III. 9.]

Type xxi.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross crocket. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 10.]

Type xxii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 11.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xxiii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross, two limbs pattée, two moline.
Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 12.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
DOROVERNIA.			
[Canterbury.]			
Type i			
1	✠EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠BIARNOD MONETA Wt. 18 G.	Biarnod.
2	" "	✠BRID MONETA Wt. 18 G.	Brid.
3	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠DEINEAN MONETA Wt. 19 G.	Deinean.
4	" (Dot L·F)	✠EALMVND MONETA Wt. 19 G.	Ealgmund.
5	" "	✠EALMVND MONETA Wt. 18 G.	
6	" (Dots. L·FR·EX·)	" U (Fragment.) "	
7	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EALMVND MONET Wt. 19 G.	Eanmund.
8	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELERD MONETA Wt. 20 G.	Eðelred?
9	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELNYNO NONE Wt. 22 G.	Eðelmund.
10	" LF " ✠	✠HVNBEANT MONET Wt. 18 G.	Hunbearht.
11	✠EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠MANINC MONETA Wt. 19 G.	Maninc.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription
between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs cross crosslet. two pat-
tés. Around, inscription between two
circles.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type xvii.

Bust r., sometimes diademed. Around,
inscription between two circles, di-
vided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and
between angles of cross formed of
beaded lines.

[Cf. Pl. III. 6.]

Type xviii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

In centre M . Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 7.]

Type xix.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Plain cross, the ends of which touch
the inner circle, over cross pommée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 8.]

Type xx.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Same as obverse type.

[Cf. Pl. III. 9.]

Type xxi.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Cross crosslet. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 10.]

Type xxii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée.
Around, inscription between two
circles.

Cross moline. Around, inscription be-
tween two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 11.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xxiii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. | Cross, two limbs pattés, two molino.
Around, inscription between two | Around, inscription between two
circles. | circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 12]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
DOROVERNIA.			
[Canterbury.]			
Type i.			
1	✠EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠BIARNNOÐ MONETA Wt 18 G.	Biarnnoð.
2	" "	✠BRID MONETA Wt 18 G.	Brid.
3	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠DEINEAN MONETA Wt 19 G.	Deinean.
4	" (Dot L·F)	✠EALMVND MONETA Wt 19 G.	Ealgmund.
5	" "	✠EALMVND MONETA Wt 18 G.	
6	" (Dots L·FR·EX·)	" U (Fragment.) "	
7	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EAMVND MONET Wt 19 G.	Eanmund.
8	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELERD MONETA Wt 20 G.	Eðclred?
9	✠EDELVVLF REX	✠EDELNYNO NONE Wt 22 G.	Eðclmund.
10	" LF " ✠	✠HVNBEANT MONET Wt 18 G.	Hunbearht.
11	✠EDEL✠VVLF✠ REX Var. Pellet in centre.	✠MANINE MONETA Wt 19 G.	Manine.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Type XVI.

Dust r., diadem. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs cross crosslet, two pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.

	 in centre.	 Wt 200	
14	†EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellet in centre	†VVELLHEARD Wt 190	
16	†EDELVYLE REX Var. Pellet in centre.	†VVELLHEARD Wt 186.	
17	†EDELVVLF REX	†VWILFEN MONETA Wt 191.	Uailbeah.

Type I var. a.

18	†E†EDELVVLF REEE† Var. NÆJ: pellet in centre.	†NEREBEYLO MONETA Var. Pellet in centre. Wt 191.	Herebald.
19	†E†EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellets in field	†NVNBEANT MONET Wt 226.	Humbast.
20	†ERFLVLE DE†	†NVNBEANT MONET Wt 200	

[Pl. II. 2.]

Type II.

21	†E†EDELVVLF REX Var. Pellets in type.	†DIXR MONETA Wt 173.	Dixr.
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[Pl. II. 3.]

Type III.

22	†E†EDELVVLF RE† Var. Pellet in type.	†NEBECA MONETA DOR Wt 190	Hebece?
23	" "	" " Wt 185	
24	" "	" " For Order of letters in angles of cross [CNTPY] Wt 190.	

[Pl. II. 4.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Cross pattee over another cross pattee.
Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross, two limbs pattee, two moline.
Around, inscription between two circles.

[Pl. Pl. III. 12]

[Pl. II. 5.]

Type v.

26	✠E+HELVVLF REX X	✠DIAR IIONETA Wt. 19 4.	Diar.
27	" REX	✠HEREBEALD MOET Wt. 20 7.	Herebeald.
28	" L.F. "	✠MANNA MONETA Wt. 19 0.	Manna.
29	" L.F. "	✠OSMVMD MOET Wt. 21 2.	Osmund.
30	" L.F. "	✠OSMVND MONETA Wt. 20 3.	

[Pl. II. 6.]

31	" "	✠TORFWALD MOET Wt. 18 7.	Torhtwald.
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Type v. var. a.

32	✠ÆDELVVLF REX	✠OCCIDENTALIVM Wt. 20 0.	No Moneyer
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[Pl. II. 7.]

33	" Var. Pellet opposite each limb of smaller cross.	" " Wt. 20 2	
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Type vi.

34	✠E+HELVVLF REX	✠DEIHEVH MONETA Wt. 23 3	Deineah.
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[Pl. II. 8.]

Type vii.

35	✠ÆDELVVLF REX	✠O > MVND MONETA (Broken)	Osmund
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[Pl. II. 9.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
36	EDELVYLF REX Type viii. [Pl. II. 10.]	†BIAERNNOÐ Wt. 19.7.	Diarnnoð.
37	EDELVYLF RE Type ix. | [Pl. II. 11.]	†BEAGTYND TO Wt. 13.4.	Beagmund.
38	EDELVYLF REX Type ix. var. a. | * [Pl. II. 12.]	†BEAGTVN Wt. 20.3.	Beagmund.
39	" "	†VVILHEAH Wt. 18.4.	Uuilheah.
40	†EDELVYLF REX Type xi.	†DEINEAH MONETA Wt. 20.6.	Deineah.
41	" R-EX	†DEIHEAH MONETA Var. Pellets in angles of cross. Wt. 20.3	
42	†EDELVYLF REX	†DEINEAH MONET Wt. 20.0	
43	†EDELVYLF REX	†DIAR MONETA Wt. 18.0.	Diar.
44	" "	†E'ANNIVMD NONETA Var. Pellets in angles of cross. Wt. 17.1.	Earmund.
45	" "	†LIABA MONETA Wt. 20.0.	Liala.
46	†EDELVYLF ERX	†LIVBA MONETA Wt. 19.8	
47	†EDELVYLF REX [Pl. III. 1.]	†PANNYA PONETA Wt. 20.5	Menna.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
48	†EDELVJF REX	†ΠΑΗ·Η†ΜΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 19.3.	
49	ΧΕΡ ΕΛVJΕΓΕ†	ΑΤΕ·ΙΟΠ†ΗΝΑΠ† Wt. 19.8.	
50	†EDELVVLF REX	†ΟΣΝΥΝD ΝΟΝΕΤ·Α· Wt. 20.2.	Osmund.
Type xii.			
51	†EFLVVLEΘ EX [Pl. III. 2.]	†NEREBEVER ΜΟΝΕΤ Wt. 19.5.	Herebearht.
Type xiii.			
52	†EFLVVLE·† Ε:† [Pl. III. 3.]	†IEREBEALD ΜΟΝΤ Wt. 19.5	Herebeald.
53	†EDELVVLF RE†	ΝΥΝΒΕΥΡΗΤ ΠΟΝΕΥΤ (Broken)	Hunbearht.
54	" REX	†ΛΙΑΒΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20.3.	Liaba.
55	" "	ΟΣΝΥΝD ΝΟΝΕΤΑ· Wt. 19.8.	Osmund.
56	†EDELVV . . REX	·ΟΣΜΥΝD ΝΟΝΕΤ (Fragment)	
Type xiv.			
57	†EDELVVLF REX	†ΔΙΑΡ ΙΛΟΝΙΤΑ Wt. 17.4.	Diar.
58	†EDELVVL·F RE·.†	†NEREBEAL D ΠΟΝΕΤ Wt. 20.6.	Herebeald.
59	†EDELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 4.]	†ΠΑΗΝΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20.1.	Munn.
60	" REX	†ΟΣΝΥΝD ΜΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 19.2.	Osmund.
Type xv.			
61	EDELVVLF REX [Pl. III. 5.]	†EDELHERE Wt. 20.2.	Etelhere.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
62	EDELVVLF REX	†EDELHRE (Broken.)	
63	†ÆDELVVLF REX	<p><i>Type xvii.</i></p> <p> †O Σ †DELBEX < E E </p> <p><i>Var. Each letter in angles between three pellets.</i> Wt. 20.5.</p> <p>[Pl. III G.]</p>	Degbeart.
64	†ÆDELVVLF REX <i>Var. Head diademed.</i>	†DIARM ON ETA O O O O Wt. 20.1.	Dar.
65	" "	†DVDVI NE MO NETX Wt. 19.2.	Duduine.
66	" "	†EDELLE:ARD MO NETX <i>Var. Each letter in angles between two pellets.</i> Wt. 22.5.	Eðelgeard.
67	" "	†EDELMO OD MO NETX Wt. 22.1.	Etelmod.
68	" "	†EDELMO OD MO NETX Wt. 19.3.	Eðelmoð.
69	†ÆDELVVLF " "	†HVNBEA RE MO NETX Wt. 19.0.	Hunbeart.
70	†ÆDELVVLF "	†HVNBEA RE MO NETX Wt. 19.5.	
71	" "	†HVNBEA RE H(T) MO NETX (Broken)	
72	" "	†HVNBEA ED MO NETX Wt. 19.2.	Hunbeal.
73	" "	†MINNE MO NETX Wt. 20.3.	Menne.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
74	✠ÆÐELVVLF REX Var. Head diademed.	✠MÂN·WY MO NETA Wt. 20 0.	Manna.
75	" "	✠TIRVΛ LD MO NETA Wt. 22·7.	Tirwald.
76	Var. "Head diademed."	✠TORHT VLF MO NETA Wt. 21·0.	Torhtulf.
77	" "	✠VERMV ND MO NETA Wt. 20·7.	Uermund.
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
78	✠ÆÐELVVL REX	✠BRID TONETA Wt. 21·4.	Brid.
79	✠ÆÐELVVLF REX	✠VVILHEAΛ Var. Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 20 0.	Uuilheah or Wilheah.
[Pl. III. 7.]			
80	" "	✠PILHEAΛ TONETA Var. Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 18 0.	
<i>Type xix.</i>			
81	.. EÐELVVLF [REX]	✠TAN [NIN] E T (Fragment.) [Pl. III. 8.]	Manninge
<i>Type xx.</i>			
82	✠ÆÐELYVLF REX	✠DVN MONETA Wt. 18 3. [Pl. III. 9.]	Dun.
<i>Type xxi.</i>			
83	✠EÐELVVLF REX	✠BEAΛTVND Wt. 19 0. [Pl. III. 10.]	Beagmund.
84	" "	✠BEAΛTVND Wt. 20 0.	
85	" "	✠BEA[LY]TVVND (Broken.)	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monyer.
86	EDELVVL F REX	†VVELMHÆARÐ T WL 197.	Uuelmheard.
	<i>Type xlii.</i>		
87	†ÆEDELVYLF REX [Pl. III. 11.]	†DVN TONETĀ WL 190.	Dun.
88	†ÆEDELVYLF REX	†DYVN TONETĀ WL 192.	
	<i>Type xliii.</i>		
89	†EDELVYLF REX [Pl. III. 12.]	†EDELHERE (Chipped.)	Eselhere.
90	" "	†YYELHÆARÐ WL 182.	Uuelheard or Uuelaul.carl.

AETHELBALD.

SUCC. IN WESSEX, A.D. 856; IN KENT, A.D. 838; DIED A.D. 860 OR 861.

Moneyers.

Beohmund. Torhtulf.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1	<p><i>Bust r. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.</i></p> <p>ÆDELBALD REX</p>	<p><i>Inscription upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.</i></p> <p>↑ O ↓ ✠ TORHT ↓ VLF ↗</p> <p>(Montagu Coll.) Wt 19.7.</p>	Torhtulf.
2	" "	"	Wt. 18.0.
3	" "	"	Wt. 19.8.



Four specimens of the coinage of this monarch have been met with, three of these are in existence, but the fourth has disappeared. Of the existing specimens one is in the possession of Mr. Hyman Montagu (see No 1); it came from the collection of Mr. William Brice, who purchased it some twelve years ago of Mr. Webster, the dealer. The second known specimen (see No 2), originally from the Gibbs collection, also formerly belonged to Mr. Montagu, but was disposed of in his sale of Duplicates, 7th May, 1888; whilst the third (see No. 3) is in the possession of Messrs Spink & Sons, the dealers. As all these three specimens are from the same die, some doubt is entertained of their genuineness. The fourth and missing specimen is figured in Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, No. 168, who gave it upon the authority of a plate engraved under the auspices of Mr. John White; but it is further stated by Ruding (vol. i. p. 124) that Mr. Taylor Combe saw this coin in the collection of Mr. Austin and was satisfied as to its authenticity. This coin is of the same type as those above described, but was struck by the moneyer *Beohmund*.

ÆTHELBEARHT.

STOL IN KENT, &c.* A.D. 853; IN WESSEX A.D. 861; DIED A.D. 866.

Moneyers.

Æthel, <i>see</i> Ethe.	Healcarht [= Herebearht?]
Bædmund	Herebald.
Bædnoð.	Herefred.
Beazmund or Beahmund.	Heregræd.
Blarmod [or Blarnod].	Heremund.
Barnulfo.	Hunbearht.
Burnald.	Hunred.
Cælad [Cælheard?]	Liding.
Cæred.	Lucenian or Lyccman?
Cenwald.	Mannin [Mannin].
Cuncfred [cf. Cynfred].	Noðulf.
Dealla.	Oðcarht.
Deðcarht.	Oðere.
Deglaf.	Sefred or Selfred.
Denemund.	Sclered [= Selfred?]
Diarmod.	Sig here.
Dufufo.	Torhtmund.
Eadulf.	Torhtulf.
Ealdred.	Uermann?
Etelgeard	Uhtmund [Uhttmund].
Ethelere.	Uinoð [Uinoð?]
Ethnoð.	Ulfceard.
Ethelud.	Ulfthearl.
Ethelweald.	Uunbearht or Uynbearht [cf. Hunbearht].
Eðulf.	Wilnoð [= Uinoð?]
Etered [= Eðfred?]	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

Bust r., hair unbound. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.
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[Cf. Pl. IV. 1.]


(Similar to Æthelwulf, *Type xvii.*)*Type ii.*

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Floriated cross with leaf in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.
--	---

[Cf. Pl. IV. 2.]

* In Kent, Essex, Surrey and Sussex.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type I.</i>		
1	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	 <p>†BÆDEM Wt. 20 2.</p>	Bademund.
2	" "	<p>†BÆDEN OD MO NE·T·A· Wt. 18 2.</p>	Badenod.
3	" "	<p>†BEAEM VND MO NETA Wt. 18 8.</p>	Bengmund or Beahmund.
4	" "	<p>†BEAHT VND TO NETA Wt. 22 8.</p>	
5	" "	<p>†BEAEM VND MO NETA Wt. 19 7.</p>	
6	" "	<p>†BIARNM : OD MO : NE·T·A Wt. 20 8.</p>	Biarnmol.
7	" "	<p>†BIARNV INE MO NETA Wt. 18 4.</p>	Biarnuine.
8	" "	<p>†BVRNV ALO MO NETA Dot in each angle of cross. (Chipped)</p>	Burnuold.
9	" "	<p>†CEALE ARO MO NETA Wt. 20 0.</p>	Cealeard.
10	" "	<p>†CENR ED MO NETA Wt. 20 0.</p>	Cenred.
11	" "	<p>†CENVE ALO TO NETA Wt. 23 0.</p>	Cenuald.
12	" "	<p>†CVNEFR ED MO NETA Wt. 18 0.</p>	Cunefre.
13	" "	<p>†CVNEFR ED MO NETA Wt. 21 0.</p>	
14	" "	<p>†DEAL : LA MO NETA Wt. 19 6</p>	Dealla.
15	" "	<p>†DEGBEA RHT MO NETA Wt. 21 6</p>	Degbearht.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
16	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	†DELAꝥ AF MO NETA Wt. 22.2.	Deglaf.
17	" "	†DENEM VNO TO NETA Wt. 21.5.	Dcnemund.
18	" "	†DIARM OD MO NE·T·A Wt. 18.7.	Diarmod.
19	" "	" " " Wt. 20.4.	
20	" "	†DVDVI NE MO NETA Wt. 21.5	Dadnine.
21	†ÆÐEBEARHT REX	†EADV LF MO NETA (Chipped.)	Eadalf.
22	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	†EALDR ED MO NET·A· (Chipped.)	Ealdred.
23	" "	†EDELLE ARD MO NETA Wt. 19.4	Eðelgard.
24	" "	†EDELH ERE MO NETA Wt. 19.8.	Eðelhere.
25	" "	†EDELN OD MO NETA (Chipped.)	Eðelnoð.
26	" "	†EDELRE ED MO NETA Wt. 18.0.	Eðelred.
27	" "	†EDELRE ED MO NETA Wt. 20.0.	
28	" "	†EÐER· ED MO NETA Wt. 21.1.	Eðered [= Eðelred?]
29	" "	†EÐELVE ALD TO NETA Wt. 24.5.	Eðelucald.
30	" "	†EÐELV :LF MO NETA Wt. 19.3.	Eðelulf.
31	" "	†HEABEA HT TO NETA Wt. 23.0.	Heabearht [= Herebearht?]
32	†ÆÐLBEARHT REX	†HEREBE ALD MO; NET·A·. Wt. 14.8.	Herebeald.
33	†ÆÐELBEARHT REX	†HEREFR ED TO NETA Wt. 20.8	Herefred.
34	" "	†HERELEX RD MO NETA Wt. 18.8.	Heregard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
35	✠ÆDELBEARHT REX	✠HEREMV ND MO NETA Wt. 17 G.	Heremund.
		[PL IV. 1.]	
36	" "	✠HVBET RH MO NETA Wt. 18-0.	Hunbearht.
37	" "	✠HVNR ED MO NETA Wt. 18-6.	Hunred.
38	" "	Var. N. E. T A Wt. 19-6.	
39	" "	" " " Wt. 21-7.	
40	" "	✠LIABIN NC MO NETA Wt. 22-6.	Liabineg.
41	" "	✠LIABIN LL MO NETA Wt. 18 1/2.	
42	" "	✠LVCEM AN TO NETA Wt. 17-5.	Luceman (Lycceman?).
43	" "	✠MANIN NC MO NETA Wt. 21-3.	Maninc.
44	" "	✠NODV LF MO NETA Wt. 20 0.	Noðulf.
45	" "	✠OSBEA RH MO NETA Wt. 20 5.	Osbearht.
46	" "	✠OSHE RE TO NETA Wt. 15 7.	Oshere.
47	" "	✠OSHE RE MO NETA Wt. 21-7.	
48	" "	✠SEFR: ED MO NETA Wt. 18 6.	Sefreð (or Selfred?).
49	" "	✠SELER: ED MO NETA (Chipped)	Selered (or Selfred?).
50	" "	✠SIGEH RE MO NETA Wt. 19 0.	Sigehere.
51	" "	✠TORHM VND TO NETA Wt. 19 1/2.	Torhtmund.
52	" "	✠TORHT VLF MO NETA Wt. 19 1.	Torhtulf.
53	" "	✠VERMV ND MO NETA (Chipped.)	Uermund.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
16	✠ÆÐELBEARF REX	✠DELLX AF MO NETX Wt. 22.2.	Declaf.
17	" "	✠DENEM VND TO NETX Wt. 21.5.	Denemund.
18	" "	✠DIARM OD MO NE·T·X Wt. 18.7.	Diarmod.
19	" "	" " " Wt. 20.4.	
20	" "	✠DVDVI NE MO NETX Wt. 21.5.	Dudwine.
21	✠ÆÐEBEARF REX	✠EADV LF MO NETX (Chipped)	Eadulf.
22	✠ÆÐELBEARF REX	✠EALDR ED MO NET·X (Chipped)	Ealdred.
23	" "	✠EDELLE XRD MO NETX Wt. 19.4.	Etelgard.
24	" "	✠EDELH ERE MO NETX Wt. 19.8.	Etelhere.
25	" "	✠EDELN OD MO NETX (Chipped)	Etelnoth.
26	" "	✠EDELK ED MO NETX Wt. 18.0.	Etelred.
27	" "	✠EDELRE ED MO NETX Wt. 20.0.	
28	" "	✠EÐER· ED MO NETX Wt. 21.1.	Etered (= Etelred?)
29	" "	✠EDELVE XLD TO NETX Wt. 21.5.	Etelwald.
30	" "	✠EDELV ILF MO NETX Wt. 19.3.	Etelulf.
31	" "	✠HEXBEX RF TO NETX Wt. 23.0.	Heabearht (= Heabearht?)
32	✠ÆÐELBEARF REX	✠HEREBE XLD MO: NET·X·X· Wt. 11.8.	Herebeald.
33	✠ÆÐELBEARF REX	✠HEREFR ED TO NETX Wt. 20.8.	Herefred.
34	" "	✠HERELEN RD MO NETX Wt. 18.8.	Heregard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
35	ÆDELBEARHT REX [Pl. IV. 1.]	HEREMUND MONET Wt. 17 6.	Heremund.
36	" "	HUNBEARHT MONET Wt. 18 0.	Hunbearht.
	Burgnod. Cuthelm. Dealla. Deneuuld. Diarulf. Diga. Dudda, Dudd. Dunn. Elbere.	Hussa. Liabine[g]. Lulla. Mann. Mannine. Oshere. Torhtmund. Uuine.	Hunred.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., in three lines across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 3]	
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends
<i>Type ii.</i>	
Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Moneyer's name, &c., in four lines across field, divided by three straight lines; the upper and lower ones with curved ends.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 4]	
<i>Type iii.</i>	
Facade of Christian temple. Around, inscription.*	Cross crosslet, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 5]	
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>	
Facade of Christian temple, &c., same as the preceding but of rubric work.	Cross pattee, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IV. 6]	

* Comp. "Christian Reliquis" edum of Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, &c. The facade on these coins is probably that of St. Peter's at Rome.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
16	ÆDELBEXHT REX	DEGL. AF MO NETA Wt. 22.2.	Deglaf.
17	" "	DENEM VND TO NETA Wt. 21.5.	Denemund.
18	" "	DIARM OD MO NE-TA Wt. 19.0.	Diarmod.
19	" REX	VLANCEA RD TO NETA Wt. 21.4.	Ulanearl.
57	" "	VVLFEX RD MO NETA Wt. 21.3.	Uulfearl.
58	" "	VVLFHE AR DM O NETA Wt. 21.6.	
59	" "	VVLFHE ARD MO NETA Wt. 19.6.	
60	" "	VVBEX HT MO NETA Wt. 18.3.	Uunbearht or Uynbearht [cf. Hun- learht].
Type II.			
61	ÆDELBEXHT REX [Pl. IV. 2.]	CENVEXLO MONETA Wt. 19.0.	Cenucal.
62	" "	CVNEFRED MONETA (Clipped.)	Cunefred.
63	" "	OSHERE MONETA Wt. 19.8.	Oshere.
64	" "	TOR[HTMV]ND MONETA (Broken.)	Torhtmund.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
12	†EÐLRED REX	MON +DIGA ETA Wt. 18 G.	Diga.
13	†ÆÐELRED REX	MON DVDDA ETA Wt. 17.0.	Dudda.
14	" "	MON DVDDA ETA Wt. 18 3.	
15	" "	" Var. No pellets. Wt. 21 9.	
16	†Æ†LEDI RE	MON DVDDA ETA (Chipped.)	
17	†Æ†ELRED REX	MON †DVNN ETA Wt. 19 5.	Dunn.
18	" "	MON †DVNN ETA Wt. 23 9.	
19	" "	MON †DVNN ETA Wt. 20 0.	
20	" "	MON ELBERE ETA Wt. 23 4.	Ellere.
21	" "	" Var. MON Wt. 20 8.	
22	" "	MON ELBERE ETA Wt. 19 8.	
23	" "	MON †ELLA ETA Wt. 19.0.	Ellia.
24	" "	MON EÐELRED ETA Wt. 15.5.	Eðelred.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintage.
SERIES A. WITH BEST.			
Type i.			
1	✠ÆDELRED REX✠	HMO BIAARNEX NETA Wt 15.5	Diarmach.
2	" REX	" Far. HMO Wt 20.8	
3	✠EDELRED R EX	DMO BIAARMIO NETA Wt 19.5	Diarmiol.
4	✠ÆDELRED REX	DMO BIAARMIO NETA Wt 19.0	
5	"	" Far. DMO Wt 20.0	
6	"	OD MO BIAARNM NETA Wt 19.4	
7	✠EDELRED R EX	D MON BIAARMIO ETA Wt 18.7	
8	✠ÆDELRED REX	D MO. BYRENO NETA Wt 17.5	Diarmol.
9	✠ÆDELRED M REX	MON. DEALLA ETA Wt 19.4	Dealla.
10	ÆDELERED REX	D MO. DENEVXL NETA Wt 18.6	Denevill.
11	✠ÆDELRED REX	F MON DIXRYL ETA Wt 19.0	Darolf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mintage.
38	†ÆDELRED REX	MON MANNING ETX Wt. 20.5.	
39	" "	" Var. MANNING Wt. 20.2.	
40	" "	MON OSHERE ETX Wt. 16.7.	Oshere.
41	" "	ND MO TORH MV NETX Wt. 17.2.	Torhtmund.
42	" "	ND M TORH MV ONETX Wt. 18.5.	
43	" "	MON. VVINE. ETX Wt. 19.8.	Uuine.
Type ii.			
44	†ÆDELRED REX	CVØHEL MMONE TX Wt. 20.0.	Cuthelm.
		[Pl. IV. 4]	
45	†ÆDELRED REX	TORH M VND MON ET Wt. 18.0.	Torhtmund.

SERIES B. WITHOUT BUST.

Type iii. *			
46	Æ·Ð·E·L·RE·D REX	ÆHEL·HHOD MT Wt. 21.5.	Heahmod.
		[Pl. IV. 5]	
Type iii. var. a.			
47	†E·ÐEL·R·E·D RE	+BEORNIÆE Wt. 21.6.	Beornhæ.
		[Pl. IV. 6.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
25	ÆDELRED REX	MON EDELRED ETA Wt 17.7.	
26	" "	" Var. MON Wt 20.3.	
27	" "	D MO EDELRE NETA Wt 19.8.	
28	" "	LD MO HEREBEA NETA Wt 18.0.	Herebeah.
29	" "	MON HEREVLF ETA Wt 18.5.	Hereolf.
30	" "	MON LITBINC ETA Wt 18.3.	Litbinc.
31	ÆDELRED "	MANN. LYLLA ETA Wt 18.0.	Lulla.
32	ÆDELRED REX	MON MANN ETA Wt 19.7.	Mann.
33	" "	MON. MANN ETA Wt 19.7.	
		[Pl. IV. 3]	
34	" "	" Var. MON Wt 18.0.	
35	" "	" Var. MON. ETA Wt 18.7.	
36	" "	" Var. MON. ETA Wt 17.8.	
37	" "	MON MANNINC ETA Wt 18.1.	Manninc.

Ludeca or Lüdig.	Simun.
Lulla.	Stefanus
<i>Luning</i>	Tata.
Mannino.	Tidbald.
Moelf?	Tilefein [Tileuine?].
Nebeca [Hebeca].	Tileuine (London).
<i>Osgeard</i> .	Tilenoie [Tileuine?]
Oshere.	Tiruald or Tirueald (Canterbury).
<i>Osric</i>	Torlismund.
Osualf.	Uigbald or Uuigbald.
<i>Regingard</i> [<i>Reginzer</i>].	Uuino.
Resand? (Canterbury).	Uuiniger, Uuinier, &c.
Særis?	Uulfard
Samson.	Uulfred or Uulfreð.
Sefreð.	Uuynberht or Wynberht.
Sigestef, Siestef, &c.	Ward.
Sigenuald.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Dust r, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c, in three lines, across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes

[Cf. Pl. VI 1-2]

Type i var. a.

Same.

Similar: lunettes broken in centre of curve

[Cf. Pl. VI 3]

Type i var. b

Same

Similar: lunettes broken at the angles

[Cf. Pl. VI. 4]

Type i var. c

Same.

Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends

[Cf. Pl. VI 5.]

Type ii

Dust r, diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust; inner circle

Moneyer's name, &c, within and without leaves of quatrefoil; over which, cross pattée with circle in centre and wedges in angles

[Cf. Pl. VI 6]

ÆELFRED.

800. A.D. 871; DIED A.D. 901.

Moneyers.

- Abnel.
 Adneard [Eadueard?].
 Ælfstan or Elfstan (London).
 Ælfwald or Elfwald.
 Ætelaf [or Ætcelulf?] (Boseng).
 Ætelstan or Eitelstan (Canterbury).
 Ætered or Etered (Canterbury).
 Ætel-, see also Eitel-.
 Aluada? [Aluuald or Luda?]
 Atclulf [= Ætelulf]
 Beagetan.
 Beornmaer or Beornwer.
 Beorned or Berned (Canterbury).
 Berehold or Berncald [cf. Bernuald,
 &c.].
 Berhtere
 Bernuold, Bernold, Bernuald, Barn-
 uald, Birnuold, Burnuold or Byrn-
 uald, &c. (Canterbury, Oxford).
 Biareð [or Biarned?] (Canterbury?).
Biarnulf.
 Biarned, Biorned (Canterbury).
 Biurned [= Berned for Biarned, &c.]
 Biurned, see Biurned.
 Boga.
 Boga.
 Britard.
 Brined [for Bained?] (Canterbury).
 Boga [= Boga?].
Burgard
 Burnhere or Byrnhere.
 Burnlm or Byrnlm.
Cæred.
 Cerman? (Canterbury).
 Cialmed or Ciolmed [Ciolmod?].
 Cialulf or Ciolulf.
 Ciresen or Ciresic?
 Cudberht and Cu berht.
 Cunculf or Cynulf.
 Cunculf.
 Dealine or Dealing
 Dealla, Deia, &c.
 Deigmund.
 Diarabð or Diaruald.
Dirhelm.
 Dærmund.
 Diaruald (Canterbury).
Duel
Deolwine
 Duelig
 Duire for Dunine.
 Dunna or Dunn
- Dunne or Dunine (Canterbury).
Eadhelm.
 Eadstan.
 Eaduald, Eaduuald, &c. (Canterbury).
 Eadueard [cf. Adueard].
 Eadulf.
 Eactan [= Eadstan].
 Ealdulf.
 Ecerht.
 Ecuulf or Ecwulf.
 Edenulf [or Edwulf?] (Canterbury).
 Eitelstan [= Ætelstan].
Ellere.
 Elda.
 Elfstan (Canterbury).
 Elf-, see also Ælf-.
 Eln (Bath).
 Ericuuald.
Etelheah
 Eitelmod
Etelmund.
Etered.
 Eteluine (Canterbury).
 Eitelulf
 Eitel-, see also Ætel-.
 Etered, see Ætered.
 Ferlum?
Folcard.
Frankald
 Garum?
 Gelda.
Gielculf [= Ciolwulf].
 Goda.
 Gu here
 Haldere [= Berehald or Berchold].
Healf?
 Heauulf (London).
 Hebea?
 Helean?
Herelab.
 Herelert or Heribert (Lincoln).
 Hereford or Hereford (Canterbury).
 Heremol.
 Heremund.
 Heruulf.
 Hunte rht.
 Hunsfrid (Canterbury).
 Ila?
 Iudharð.
Leobine
Leofuuld.
Lude or *Lude* [Lyle].

Ludeca or Ludig	Simun.
Lulla.	Stefanus.
Luning.	Tata.
Manninc.	Tidbald
Mælf?	Tilefein [Tileuine?].
Nebecca [Hebecca]	Tileuine (London).
Osgard.	Tileuie [Tileuine?].
Oshere.	Tirwald or Tirueald (Canterbury).
Orie	Torltmund.
Osnulf.	Uigbald or Unigbald.
Regingæd [Ruginger].	Unine.
Resand? (Canterbury).	Uniniger, Uninier, &c.
Særis?	Uulfard.
Samson.	Uulfred or Uulfreð.
Sefreð.	Uaynberht or Wynberht.
Sigestef, Slestef, &c.	Wiard.
Sigenuald.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type 1

Bust r, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c, in three lines, across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes

[Cf. Pl. VI 1-2]

Type 1. var a.

Same.

Similar: lunettes broken in centre of curve.

[Cf. Pl. VI 3]

Type 1. var b

Same

Similar: lunettes broken at the angles.

[Cf. Pl. VI 4]

Type 1. var c

Same

Similar. inscription divided by two lines with curved ends

[Cf. Pl. VI 5.]

Type ii.

Bust r, diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust; inner circle

Moneyer's name, &c, within and without leaves of quatrefoil; over which, cross pattée with circle in centre and wedges in angles.

[Cf. Pl. VI 6.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii.

Inscription arranged to form a cross; in each angle of cross, a compartment containing a trefoil slipped, and in centre, square compartment containing circle.

Open quatrefoil ornament with quatrefoil in centre; leaves (sepals) in cusps; moneyer's name, &c., in compartments of quatrefoil.



[Num. Chron., vol. v. p. 14.]

Type iv.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Two rude figures (Roman Emperors) facing; globe between them; above, rude bust with wings (angel). Around, inscription.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type v.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust.

Cross pattée within lozenge, from each angle of which issues a beaded straight line extending to edge of coin and dividing moneyer's name, &c.; crossbar at each angle of lozenge.

[Cf. Pl. VI 7.]

Type v var. a.

Same

Similar; no crossbar at angles of lozenge.

[Cf. Pl. VI 8.]

Type v var. b.

Same

Similar. limb of cross moline T at each side of lozenge.

[Cf. Pl. VI 9.]

* Coins (solidi) of this type were first struck by Valentinian I. A.D. 364-375 (see Vol. I. p. 2, Pl. 1a and 9). The specimen in Mr. Montagu's collection is unique.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vi.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.*

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field.



[Cf. Pl. V. 2-6.]

Type vii.

Very rude bust r. Around, moneyer's name.

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field.



[Cf. Pl. V. 7.]

Type viii.

Rude bust r., diademed. Around, moneyer's name.

Name of mint in monogram (Lincolia): ornaments in field.



[Cf. Pl. IV. 14.]

Type ix.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments in field



[Cf. Pl. V. 8.]

Type x.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions

Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: small cross pattée before and after monogram.



[Num Chron., 1870, Pl. iv. 8.]

Type xi.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions between two circles.

Name of moneyer in monogram between name of mint (Lincolia) in two lines across field.



[Cf. Pl. V. 1.]


* A Penny of this type, of barbarous fabric, with bust to left, was in the Marchison Collection. It is described in the Sale Catalogue, 1866, No. 1-9.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xii.


Rust r. Around, inscription

Name of mint in monogram  (Hoiseng?) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field

[Cf. Pl. V. 12]

Type xiii.

Small cross pattée. Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) between two circles.

In centre . Around, name of St. Cadmunt between two circles

[Cf. Pl. IV. 8]

Type xiii. var. a.

Similar: name of king only.

Same.

[Cf. Pl. VI. 10]

Type xiv.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles, generally in three or four divisions

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments.

[Cf. Pl. VI. 11-15]

Type xv.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in three divisions and between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées

[Cf. Pl. VI. 16-17.]

Type xvi.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

C
V T at extremities of even-limbed
N
cross REX in angles

[Cf. Pl. VI. 18]

Type xvii.

Small cross pattée. Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) between two circles

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 9-11.]

Type xviii.

Names of king and mint (Osnaforda) in three lines across field: ornaments

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées ornaments

[Cf. Pl. V. 9-10]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xix.

Names of king and mint (Orsnaforda) in three lines across field: ornaments.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by long cross on two steps, sideways; pellets in angles of cross: ornaments.*

[Cf. Pl. V. 11.]

Type xx.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.

Limbs extended by beaded lines to edge of coin dividing name of mint, &c. (Gleawaceaster)

[Cf. Pl. IV. 13]

Type xxi.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.

First three letters of mint (Exanceaster and Winceaster) in pale: ornaments.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 12 and V. 13]

Type xxii.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.

Name of moneyer, &c., in two lines across field: in field, pellets

[Cf. Pl. V. 14-15]

Type xxiii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles and frequently in three divisions.

Moneyer's name and mint (Baðan) in two lines across field: ornaments.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 7.]

* In the Cuerdale find was a Halfpenny of this type. It is a debased imitation, the cross having no steps, and the legends being blundered. It is figured in the *Numb. Chron.* vol. v. p. 112.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.		
	BADAN. [Bath.]		
	Type xxiii.		
	HALFPENNY.		
1	†ER · EDN	ELI (or EIL?) BAB [Pl. IV. 7.]	ELI Wt. 8.5.
	DOROVERNIA. [Canterbury]		
	Type xiii.		
	(St. EDMUND.)		
2	†ÆLFRED REX D'OR	†SC EDMVIRE [Pl. IV. 8.]	No Moneyer. Wt. 18.3.
	Type xvii.		
3	†ELFDEN DE† ORO	BIRER EDM†	Diarex (Diarned?) Wt. 20.5.
4	ÆIFR† RE† D'ORO	BIRIV ÆLOM†	Birnauld or Burnald. Wt. 21.0.
5	†ELFRED RE† ORO	BIRIV ÆDN†	Wt. 20.7.
6	ÆELFRED REX D'ORO	BVRNV ÆLOM†	Wt. 22.7.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	BYRNV ÆLDM† Wt. 22.4.	
8	" " DORO	BARNV ÆLDM† Wt. 25.3.	
9	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	BARNV LDM† Wt. 23.5.	
10	" " "	DIARV ÆLDM† Wt. 24.6.	<i>Diswald.</i>
[Pl. IV. 9.]			
11	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	" Wt. 21.9.	
12	" " DORO	" Wt. 23.4.	
13	ÆLFRED REX DORO	" Wt. 23.4.	
14	†RDIVENI† EVIORO	DIARV ÆLDI† Wt. 19.6.	
15	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	DIARV LDM† Wt. 22.6.	
16	" RDX DORO	DIARV LDM† Wt. 21.0	
17	†ÆLFRED REX DORO	DIARI ÆLD† Wt. 18.5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. Meyer.
18	ÆLFRED REX D ð D ð	DLARD GDM ð Wt 23 7.	
19	ÆLFRED REX DORO	DVNNI NCM ð Wt 22 2.	Dunne.
20	" " "	DVNNI NCM ð Wt 20 0.	
21	ÆLFRED REX DORO	ENDV NLM ð Wt 19 8.	Enduall.
22	ÆLFRED REX DORO	EDELZT ANM ð Wt 23 5.	Edelstan.
23	ÆLFRED REX DORO	" Far. orna- ments, Wt 23 3.	
24	ÆLFRED REX DORO	EDELZT ANM ð Wt 21 8.	
25	" " "	HEREF REDM ð Wt 23 0.	Herefred (Herefred)
26	" " "	HVHFR EDM ð Wt 20 8.	Hunfred.
27	ÆLFRED REX DORO	TIRVA LDM ð Wt 22 7.	Tiruall.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	BLUNDED PENNIES *		
28	NYDED† CFDORO	BÆRN EDEM† Wt. 23 0.	Blurred?
29	†ELEDHRVORO	BÆRE EDM† Wt. 20 6.	
30	†ELFRDEVREORO	BÆREN EDEM† Wt. 20 0.	
31	†ERDELNVORO	BÆRE IDM† Wt. 20 6.	
32	†ELFDERDC†ORO	BÆER EDM† Wt. 22 2.	
33	†ERDNEAREOROB	BRÆA EDM† Wt. 21 7.	
34	†ELFRDEVNOROC	BRÆI EDM† Wt. 21 6.	
35	†ELFDREVORO	BRÆH EDM† Wt. 19 5.	
36	†ELFRVDOROER	BRÆN EDM† Wt. 20 7.	

* The names of the moneyers in this series are nearly always blundered and can only conjecturally be restored.


No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	†EDRNEÐVFIORO	BRVN EDM†	Wt 18-6.
38	†REDORONDRND	BRVY EDM†	Wt. 23-2.
39	†IREDRIDE†ORO	BREIE EDM†	Wt 18-0.
40	†ERDELNVORO	BREN EDM†	Wt. 22 1
41	†ELFRDREVORO	BRNÆ EDM†	Wt 21-0.
42	†ELFDRFR DORO	BDEIE IHM†	Wt. 20 5
43	NORNR†REÐORO	RYRV EBM†	Wt 23-6.
44	†EGERÐEVOROE	BYRV EDM†	Wt 21 1
45	†ELFRVÐOROER	BREIL EDM†	Wt 20-6
46	†ELERED RE† ORO	BDVE CVM†	Wt. 23 2


Blarnred or
Diarnuald?




No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	†ELFRDꝰOROEI	BEꝰEI EÐM† Wt. 23 G.	
48	†RDIꝰEPI†EꝰIORO	BERꝰHL EÐM† Wt. 20 0.	
49	†ÆƿƿERDEꝰ · IORO	BERꝰIꝰ EÐM† Wt. 24 G.	
50	ÆƿƿEPI† R · EX DꝰORO	BIHꝰNI ÆNDM† Wt. 21 7.	
51	†EEꝰNIOROEDR	BIRIN ÆDII† Wt. 18 5.	
52	ÆELFREEX REX DꝰORO	BIRNꝰ ÆLDM† Wt. 22 3.	Diarnuald or Burnuald.
53	ÆCNDÆ · C · †RECEÐORO	" Wt. 22 0.	
54	ÆEHƿ† REX DꝰORO	" Wt. 23 5.	
55	ÆNEDP†FLIDORO	BIRIV ÆMDIÆ Wt. 21 3.	
56	OROD†DEÐ†IEIÆ	BIBNI IILDW† Wt. 19 0.	
57	ÆEƿ† RE† DꝰORO	BNRIV ÆDM† Wt. 22 3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Measure.
58	XCΘX·E·✠RECDORO	BNRIV ADM✠ ..	Wt. 21.1.
59	XCIEP✠ PE✠ DORO	"	Wt. 21.4.
	[Pl. IV. 10]		
60	XCIEPF✠ P✠ DORO	"	Wt. 21.9.
61	XCERΓ✠ REX DORO	"	Wt. 23.3.
62	XCFCDD✠ R·E✠ DORO	"	Wt. 19.0.
63	✠RCVDDFRIFDIV	BNRIA HDMI✠ .	Wt. 23.4.
64	✠✠VVD·DEV·	BBAI ERI .	Wt. 20.0.
65	✠RIINIVRRRIINFRVOD	BLIDMI EDM✠ .	Wt. 21.5.
66	NRND✠REDORO	CERMA NM✠ .	Wt. 22.0. German?
67	✠RDIXEPI✠EVIORO	DIXRV KLDI✠ .	Wt. 20.5. Dianvald.
68	RELEX✠FROEDO	DVIRVE KLDM✠ .	Wt. 22.7.
69	NDRNDR✠REDORO	ELFZTA ✠NM✠ .	Wt. 23.4. Elstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
70	NRND†REDORO	EEFSTA NM†	Wt. 22.3.
71	" "	EHSTA NM†	Wt. 22.0.
72	†D†RFIEXRODOE	EDELV HEW†	Wt. 20.0.
73	NCIEP† RE† DORO	EDERE DM†	Wt. 23.2.
74	ENRND†RED†	RESX VDM†	Wt. 20.0.
HALIFAXNES.			
75	EP†RE†EOLO	BNRV ADM†	Wt. 9.0.
[Pl. IV. 11]			
76	†DRN†RFVORO	BRVN EDM†	Wt. 8.0.
77	†ERNVDOROE	BVE EMN†	Wt. 8.2.
78	†ELFR†DI†E	VJGG †MNJ	Wt. 8.3.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		EXANCEASTER. [Exeter.] Type xxi.	
79	†ÆEL FREDRE XΣAXO NVM	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> E · X · A </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> Wt. 21·3. </div> </div> [Pl. IV. 12]	No Moneyer.
		GLEAPANCEASTER. [Gloucester.] Type xx.	
80	ÆLFR ·· EDX	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> ÆET GL EX PÆ </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> Wt. 21·5. </div> </div> [Pl. IV. 13]	No Moneyer.
		LINCOLLA. [Lincoln.] Type viii.	
81	HERI BERT	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;">  </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> (LINCOLLA)* above, V; below, Δ </div> </div> [Pl. IV. 14.]	Heribert.
82	ERI ENER	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> · </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> below, cross pattée. Wt. 20·3. </div> </div> Type xi	
83	EL FR ED RE	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> L IIII · F R E · E + L L A </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> Wt. 18·5. </div> </div> [Pl. V. 1.]	Herebert?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LONDONIA. [London.] Type vi. ÆLFRED REX		No Moneyer.
81		 (LONDONIA). Pellets in O; above, ∴; below, ∴ Wt. 23 0.	
		[Pl. V. 2.]	
85	" "	" Wt. 25 0.	
86	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O; above and on left, pyramid of dots; below, cross pat- tée. Wt. 23 4.	
87	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, pyra- mid of dots; on left, ∴ Wt. 23 8.	
88	" "	" Wt. 25 5.	
89	ÆLFRED REX	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, pyra- mid of dots. Wt. 23 5.	
90	Æ " " "	" Wt. 24 0	
91	Æ " " "	" Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tée; below, ∴; on left, ∴ Wt. 24 3.	
92	" " "	" One pellet only in O; above, cross pattée; below, ∴ Wt. 25 0.	
		[Pl. V. 3.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Fragments.</i>			
101	ÆL...D REX	 (LONDONIA) partly seen.	No Moneyer.
105	ÆLFR I....	" Pellets in O; above, cross pattée.	
106	ELFR...EX	" Below, cross pattée.	
107	ELFR E....	" Pellets in O; below, ✥	
108	.... ED RE✥	" No ornaments in field	
[Pl. V. 5]			
109	ELFR....+	" Crossline of N runs upwards; pellets in O; below, cross pattée	
110	..FR...	" "	
HALFTENNIES			
111	ÆLFRED RE	 (LONDONIA) Pellets in O; above, cross pat- tee; below, ✥; on left ✥ Wt 8.0.	No Moneyer.
[Pl. V. 6]			
112	LF IE	" No pellets in O; on left, ✥ Wt. 10.7.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
113	ÆEROT ✥ BOLT (Barbarous.)	 (LONDONIA) Above and below, ✥ Wt. 22.2.	Uncertain.
[Pl. V. 7]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
114	ÆLFRED RE	ÆLFRED [Monogram] 2TAN	Ælfstan. Wt. 22.0
[Pl. V. 8]			
115	ÆLFRED REX	HEXED [Monogram] VULF	Heauulf Var. Above monogram, cross pattee. Wt. 21.0.
116	ÆLFRED REX	TILEVINE [Monogram] MONETX	Tilemo Wt. 23.2.
117	ÆLFRED EX	[Monogram] IOHETA	Uncertain. (Fragment)
ORSNAFORDA [Oxford]			
<i>Type xviii.</i>			
118	ORSNA ÆLFRED FORDA	BERIV [Monogram] ALDIO	Berthall (Berthall?) Wt. 22.0.
[Pl. V. 9]			
119	ORSNA ÆLFRED FORDA	BERIV [Monogram] ALDM	Wt. 22.5
120	ORSNA ÆLFRED FORDA	BERIV [Monogram] ALDMO	Berthall (Berthall?) Wt. 22.2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
121			Wt. 17.7.
122			Wt. 20.7.
123			Wt. 21.4
124			Wt. 24.3
125			Bernuald. Wt. 22.8.
126			Wt. 22.3.
127			Wt. 25.6.
128			Wt. 19.0.
129			Wt. 22.5.
130			Wt. 20.0.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight
131	<p>✠ T2NA ÆLFRED ✠ E RDN</p>	<p>✠ BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO ✠</p>	Wt 21.7.
132	<p>✠ ✠ R2NA ✠ ÆLFRED F RDN ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO</p>	Wt. 22.0
133	"	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO</p>	Wt. 21.9.
134	"	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ OMDYN</p>	Wt. 20.5.
135	<p>✠ R2NA ÆLFRED ✠ F RDN ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO</p>	Wt. 24.4.
136	<p>✠ ✠ R2NA ÆLFRED F RDN ✠</p>	<p>ALDMO ✠ ✠ ✠ BERNV</p>	Wt. 19.0.
137	<p>OH2NA VEGFRED EORDN</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO</p>	Wt. 17.3.
138	<p>✠ ✠ R2NA ✠ VEGFRED F RDN</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO</p>	Wt. 20.2.
139	<p>✠ ✠ R2NA VEGFRED F RDN ✠</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO ✠</p>	Wt. 20.5.
140	<p>✠ ✠ R2NA ÆLFRED ✠ F RDN</p>	<p>BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ALDMO</p>	Wt. 20.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
141	✠ R ^o NA ELFRED ✠ F ✠ RDI ✠	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLDIIIO Wt. 20 7.	
142	OVSIIA ELFRID ✠ F ^o RDA	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLDNO Wt. 22 5.	
143	✠ RSNÆ ELFRED ✠ F ^o RDI	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLDIIIO Wt. 20 1.	
144	ORSNÆ ELFRED FORDÆ	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLEDI Wt. 22 1.	
145	✠ R ^o NA ELFRED ✠ F ✠ RDI ✠	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLEDIO Wt. 22 0.	
146	ORSNÆ ELFRED FORDÆ	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLRDIIIO Wt. 20 0.	
147	✠ RSNÆ ELFRED ✠ F ✠ RDI ✠	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLRDIIIO Wt. 20 0.	
BLUNDERED PENNIES			
148	ISIRI DIRJEE FIRIA	BERNV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLDNO Wt. 21 2.	Bernuald.
149	ONZINÆ ELFRED EORDÆ	BERIV ✠ ✠ ✠ ÆLDNO Wt. 21 8.	
150	✠ XBNÆ VEGFRED FX ^o NIIV ✠	DEBNV ✠ ✠ ✠ XGDNO Wt. 20 7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
151	ƆIWI ƆIWI FIWI	ERDLS ✠ ✠ ✠ IWI	Uncertain.
		Wt. 22.2	
152	ƆIWI ƆIWI ƆIWI	ƆIWI ✠ ✠ ✠ IWI	Uncertain
		Wt. 22.0	
HALFPENNY.			
(Blundered: name of Moneyer on <i>obr.</i> and Mint on <i>rev.</i>)			
153	ƆIWI ƆIWI IWI	ƆIWI ✠ ✠ ✠ IWI	Uncertain
	[Pl. V. 10.]	Wt. 97.	
Type xix.			
154	✠ RSNA ELFRED FORDA ✠	BERNV ALDNO ✠	Dennuab.
	[Pl. V. 11.]	Wt. 21.0.	
ROISENG?			
[Castle Rising?]			
Type xii.			
155	ÆLFRED REX	ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ VFMO	Æðelaf or Æðelalf.
	[Pl. V. 12.]	Wt. 22.9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>PINCEASTER. [Winchester.]</p> <p>Type xxi.</p>		
156	<p>✠ÆL FRED R EX SÆX ONVM</p>	<p> </p> <p>[PL V. 13.]</p>	<p>No Moneyer.</p> <p>Wt. 24.6.</p>
157	<p>✠ÆL [F]RED R [EX]SÆX</p>	<p> </p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	
	<p>SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.</p> <p>Type xxii.</p> <p>OFFERING PENNIES.</p>		
158	<p>✠ÆL FRED RE XSAXO NVM</p> <p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p>	<p> </p> <p>[PL V. 14.]</p>	<p>ELL.</p> <p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p> <p>Wt. 162.4.</p>
159	<p>[✠ÆL] [FRED]RE [XS]AXO NVM</p> <p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p>	<p> </p> <p>(Fragment.)</p> <p>[PL V. 15.]</p>	<p>Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots.</p> <p>Wt. 53.0.</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monogram.
		Type i	
100	✠ÆLBRED REX	·MANN· ✠BO·SAX· ·ETX·	Eosa.
		(Broken.)	
161	" REX	·MON· CIALMOD ·ETX·	Cialmod.
		Wt. 18 3.	
162	✠ÆLBRED REX	·HOMO· DEIGMV ·HETX·	Deigmund.
		Wt. 20 3	
163	" REX	MON HEBEEX ETX	Hebeca?
		Æ base (Broken)	
164	✠ÆLFRED REX	CMX MANNIN NETX	Manninc.
		(Broken.)	
165	✠ÆLBRED REX	·MON· OSHERE ·ETX·	Oshere.
		Wt. 14 3.	
166	" "	·MON· SEFRED ·ETX·	Sefred.
		Wt. 17 6.	
167	" "	·MON· SIGESTEF ·ETX·	Sigestef.
		(Pierced.)	
168	✠ELFRED REX	FMO SIGESTE NETX	
		Wt. 15 0.	
169	✠ÆBBRED REX	·MON· TIDBALD ETX	Tidbald.
		(Broken.)	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
170	ELLEREDREX	EMON TILEFEIN ETΛ	Tilefein (Tileuino?)
	[Pl. VI 1.]	Wt. 18.5	
171	✠ÆELBRED : REX	MON VVLƿARD ETΛ	Uulfard.
		(Broken.)	
	With M-X on obr.		
172	✠ELFERED M X	MON TATA ETΛ	Tata.
	[Pl. VI 2.]	Wt 18.0.	
	Type 1. var. a		
173	✠ÆELBRED REX	DM BIARNVL NETA	Biarnald.
		(Broken.)	
174	" "	MON DVNN ETΛ	Dunn.
	[Pl. VI 3.]	Wt. 14.5.	
175	" "	MON SIEESTEF ETΛ	Sigestef.
		Wt 20.7.	
	Type 1. var. b		
176	✠ÆELBRED REX	MON MANNING ETΛ	Manning.
	[Pl. VI 4.]	Wt. 15.1.	
	Type 1. var. c		
177	✠ÆELBRED RE✠	FMO CIXLVL NETA	Cialalf?
		Wt 19.0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
178	ÆLBRED REX	MON ✠DVINE ETΛ [Pl. VI. 5.] Type ii [Pl. VI. 6.]	Dunne (Dunine?). Wt. 15.5.
179	[✠ÆELFR]ED REX	[EΘ ER]E · D M · [O NET]Λ (Fragment) Type v. [Pl. VI. 7.]	Eðered?
180	ÆÆ...ELFRED REX	✠DI AR MY ND Var. Ends of beaded line floriated. Wt. 19.3.	Diamund.
181	✠ÆELFRE D REX S	DVI WΛ · · MON ETΛ Var. Opposite each side of lozenge, · · (Broken.)	Dunna.
182	..... D REX · · ΣΛX	EΘLE M ETΛ Var. Opposite one side of lozenge, small cross. (Fragment.)	Eðelmod.
183	✠ÆELFRED REX ΣΛX (Legend undivided.)	LVL LΛ · · MON ETΛ Wt. 22.2.	Lulla.
184	ELFRE D REX	✠OT RH TM VND Var. Dot opposite each side of lozenge. Wt. 17.0.	Torhtmund.
185	..... ED REX ΣΛX (Legend undivided.)	..... LF MΘN ET Var. Cross opposite each side of lozenge (Fragment.)	Uncertain
186	. D R.	LVV (Fragment.)	Uncertain

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v. var. a.</i>		
187	†ÆLFRED REX 2XX	ÆAD VLF MON ETÆ Var. . . outside one side of lo- zenge. Wt. 21.3. [Pl. VI. 8.]	Eadulf.
	<i>Type v. var. b.</i>		
188	ELFR · ED RE ·	CIOL VVLF MON ETÆ Wt. 20.7. [Pl. VI. 9.]	Cioluulf.
	<i>Type xiii. var. a.</i> (St. EDMUND.)		
189	†JRD3RFL3FJ†	†CECÆDMVIDRF Var. Two pellets in type. Wt. 19.5. [Pl. VI. 10.]	No Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiv.</i> PENNIES		
190	†ED ER EL RE	ÆBE MEL Wt. 21.0.	Abenel
191	†REIVFLEVIDMEII†	ÆDVÆ ADM·† Wt. 22.6.	Aducard (Eaducard).
192	" "	ÆDVÆ ADM·† Wt. 21.8.	
193	†EL FR ED RE	ÆLF· VÆLD Wt. 20.3.	Ælfwald.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
194	†EL FR ED RE	ÆLF [•] ÆLD Wt. 20 G.	
195	ÆEL FRE DREX	ÆDEL [•] STAN Wt. 23 G.	Ælcstan
196	" " "	ÆDER [•] EDMO [•] Wt. 21 G.	Ætered.
197	†EL FR ED RE	IOJA [•] IORVA Wt. 20 G.	Uncertain
198	+ " " " "	ÆLV [•] VDA Wt. 21 G.	Alunada? (Luda?).
199	EL FR ED RE†	BEAC [•] ZTAN Wt. 23 G.	Beagstan.
200	EL [FR] ED RE†	BEAC [•] ZTAN [•] (Broken.)	
201	ÆEL FR ED REX	BEAC [•] ZTAN Wt. 23 G.	
202	†EL FR ED RF	BEG [•] TAN Wt. 23 G.	
203	ÆEL FRE DRE	BEORM [•] MERM Wt. 23 G.	Beornmer
204	†EL FR ED RE	BERH [•] TERE Wt. 17 G.	Berhtere

No	Q. name	Letter	M. eye
205	✠ EL FR ED RE	BERN TERE	H. r. red.
		Wt. 173	
206	✠ " " " "	BERN RED	H. r. red.
		Wt. 230	
207	" " " "	BERN RED	H. r. red.
		Wt. 235	
208	✠ " " " "	BERN BERN	H. r. red.
		Wt. 150	
209	" " " "	BERN BERN	H. r. red.
		Wt. 144	
210	" " " "	BERN ✠✠✠ ALOM	H. r. red.
		Wt. 175	
211	✠ " " " "	BERN RED	H. r. red.
		Wt. 230	
212	EL FR ED REX	"	H. r. red.
		Wt. 220	
213	✠ " " " RE	BERN RED	H. r. red.
		Wt. 232	
214	EL FR ED RE	BERN ARD	H. r. red.
		Wt. 200	
215	✠ " " " "	BERN MONE	H. r. red.
		Wt. 235	
216	✠ EL FR ED RE	BERN MONE	H. r. red.
		Wt. 240	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
217	ÆEL FR ED RE	BVGX MON Wt. 21.4.	
218	" "	" For. Orna- ments, Wt. 21.0.	
219	" "	" " Wt. 21.0	
220	ÆEL FRED RE	" " Wt. 26.0.	
221	ÆEL FR ED RE	BPNH ERE Wt. 21.4.	Burnhere or Byrnhere?
222	Æ " " " "	BVRN ERE Wt. 20.5.	
223	ÆEL FRE DREX	BYRN ELM Wt. 23.5	Burnelm or Byrnelm?
224	ÆEL " "	BYRN ELM Wt. 21.0.	
225	ÆEL FRE DREX	" For Orna- ments, Wt. 21.4	
[Pl. VI 11]			
226	ÆEL FRE DREX	BYRN ELM Wt. 23.7.	
227	EL FR ED REX	CIRE2. EIN Wt. 20.1.	Cirerien or Heirere?
228	ÆEL FR ED RE	CVDS ERNT Wt. 19.4.	Cudberht or Cuðberht.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
229	ÆL FRED REX	CVDB · · · ERNT Wt. 19 6.	
230	ÆL FRED RE ✚	" Var. Or- · · · naments, · · · Wt. 21·0.	
231	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB · · · ERHT Wt. 21·0.	
232	✚ÆL RED FE	" Var. Orna- · · · ments, · · · Wt. 25·0.	
233	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB · · · ERNT Wt. 23·4	
234	" " " "	" Var Orna- · · · ments, · · · Wt. 22 7.	
235	✚ÆLFR ED RE	CVDB · · · ERNT Wt. 21·4.	
236	✚ÆL FR ED RE	CVDB · · · TNRH Wt. 23 0.	
237	✚ÆLFRED RE	CVDB · · · TNRH Wt. 22 4	
238	" "	" Var. Orna- · · · ments, · · · Wt. 22 4.	
239	ÆLFR ED REX Var. Four pellets around cross	CVDB · · · ERHT Wt. 19 0	
240	" Var. Four pellets around cross	" Var Or- · · · naments, · · · Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
241	+EL FR ED RE	CVDB ••• ERIT	
		Wt. 20 7.	
242	✚ " " "	CVDB ••• ER•NT	
		Wt. 21 0.	
243	" " " "	CVDB ••• ERNT	
		Wt. 21 0	
244	✚ÆLIN ED REL	" Var. Orna- ments, •••	
		Wt. 20 0.	
245	✚ELFIED RE	CVDB ••• ERIN	
		Wt. 16 0	
246	✚ELF REDRE	CVDB ••• THRE	
		Wt. 20 4.	
247	✚EL FR ED RE Var Four pellets in angles of cross.	CVDB ••• ERHT	
		Wt. 23 3.	
248	" " " "	CVDB ••• ERHE•	
		Wt. 19 5.	
249	EL FR ED REX	CVDB ••• ERHT	
		Wt. 21 5	
250	" "	CVDB ••• EBHI	
		Wt. 18 2	
251	✚EL FR ED RE	CVB ••• VYLF	Caſaulf
		Wt. 23 6.	
252	" "	" Var. Orna- ments, •••	
		Wt. 23 6	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
253	ELFR ED REX	CVB VVLF Wt. 20.2	
254	✠ELFR ED E	" " Wt. 20.6	
255	✠EL ER ED RE	CYN EV77 (Broken.)	Cynulf.
256	✠EL FR ED RE	DEA LIN Wt. 23.0.	Deoline or Dealing
257	✠" " " "	DEAL ING Wt. 22.1	
258	EL FR ED REX	DEAL LXMO Wt. 23.0	Dealla.
259	" FR " "	DELA M+N Wt. 22.2	
260	✠EL RIT R RE	DIAE LDM Wt. 21.2	Diardl. (Diarmald)
261	✠EL FR ED RE	DIAE ALDM Wt. 22.5	Diarmald.
262	" " " "	" Far Orna- ments, Wt. 21.5	
263	" " " "	" " Wt. 23.1.	
264	✠EL FR ED RE	DVDIG + MON Wt. 21.0	Dudig.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
265	✠ÆL FR ED RE	DVDIG ✠✠✠ NON Wt. 24.2	Danna.
266	✠EL FR ED RE	„ Var. Orn. ✠✠✠ ments. Wt 21.2	
267	ÆL FRE DRE	WVO MÆN Wt 21.3	
268	„ „ „	WVO OÆN Wt 23.5	
269	ÆL FRE DR EX	✠DVNNIA MOIETA Wt 22.0	Dunne.
270	✠EL FR ED RE	DVNN NEM✠ Wt 22.4	
271	„ ER „ „	DVNN INEM✠ Wt 22.0	
272	✠ÆL FR ED RE	EXDA VÆLD Wt 21.5	Eaducall.
273	✠EL FR EP RE	EXD VÆLD Wt 20.5	
274	„ „ ED „	EXD VÆLD Wt 20.8	
275	„ „ „	EXDVA LDM✠ Wt 22.5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
276	†EL FR ED RE	EADVE ALDM† Wt. 23.0.	
277	†ÆLFR ED RE	EADV VALD Wt. 22.7.	
278	†ÆL FR ED RE	EADV VALD Wt. 24.5.	
279	" " " "	" Wt. 24.5.	
280	†ÆLFRED RE	" Wt. 23.9.	
281	" "	" Wt. 24.5.	
282	†ÆLFREDRE Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.	EADV VALD Wt. 24.0.	
[Pl. VI. 12.]			
283	†EL FR ED RE	EADV VALD Wt. 20.0.	
284	†ELFR ED RE Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.	EADV VALD Wt. 24.0.	
285	" " " " Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.	" Var. Orna- ments, . . . Wt. 24.4.	
286	†EL FR ED RE	EXE TAN Wt. 18.3.	Eactan? (Eadstan?).
287	" " " "	EXLD VWLF. Wt. 24.9.	Ealdulf.
288	✠ " " " "	ECBER HOM (Double struck.) Wt. 19.3.	Eclerht.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
289	ÆE LF RED RE	VLF · · ECV Wt 23 6.	Eowulf.
290	ÆEL FRE DRE	VLF · · · ECV Wt. 24 3	
291	ÆELFRED RE†	ECVL · FMON Wt. 23 0	
292	ÆE LF RED RE	" Wt. 24 0	
293	ELF RE DR ÆÆ	" Far Orna- ments, · · · Wt 23 7.	
294	ÆELFREDR Æ	" " · · · · Wt. 24 7.	
295	ÆE LF RED RE	FMON · ECVL Wt. 23 0.	
296	ELF RED REX	ECVV · · LFMO · Wt. 23 0.	
297	DR EÆ ELF RE†	ECVVLF · MONE · · Wt. 23 3	
298	ÆE LFR EDR E	ECV · VLF Wt. 24 0	
299	ÆELFR EDR Æ	" Far. Orna- ments, · Wt. 24 3.	
300	ÆE LF RED RE	ECV · MLF · Wt. 23 0.	
301	ÆELF RED REX	ECV · VLF · Wt. 23 3	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. noy.
302	✠ÆÆLFRED✠	ED MLF Wt. 21.0.	
303	EL FR ED REX	ELDA MEFE Wt. 20.3.	Elia
304	ÆEL FR ED RE	ELDA MEFEC Wt. 22.3.	
305	✠EL EE " "	ÆE MEFE Wt. 21.4.	
306	ÆEL FR ED REX	ELFVA LDMO Wt. 23.2.	Elfuold.
307	✠EL FR EDR E	ERICV VALD Wt. 21.7.	Eriuuold?
308	ÆEL FRE DREX	EDÆL STAN Wt. 19.1.	Edelstan.
309	✠EL FR ED RE	EDELSTR. GELDA Wt. 21.4.	Edelstan and Gelda.
310	✠ÆE LFR EDR E	EDELV INEM Wt. 23.0.	Eseluine.
311	✠EL FR ED RE	EDELV INEM Wt. 23.2.	
312	✠ELFR ED REX	" Wt. 23.0.	
313	✠EEDREDE	EDV INEM Wt. 22.4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer
314	†EL FR ED RE	EDLV WEM† Wt. 212.	
315	†ÆE LFR ED RE	EDLV LFM† Wt. 213.	Eðelulf.
316	†EL FR ED RE	" Tar. Orna- ments, Wt. 227.	
317	" " " "	" " Wt. 215.	
318	†EL CR ED REX	" " Wt. 220.	
319	†ÆE LFR EDR E	EDERE DWM† Wt. 225.	Eðered.
320	†EL FR ED RE	EDER EDM† Wt. 234.	
321	" " " "	EDERE DM†N Wt. 237.	
322	†REFDVAHÆED RE	EDRVE EDM† Wt. 205.	
323	†EL FR ED RE	FEN LVN Wt. 200.	Ferlan?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
321	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>CARII</p> <p>NEM✠</p> <p>Wt. 23 0.</p>	Garuine?
325	✠ " " " "	<p>LOD</p> <p>AM::</p> <p>Wt. 23 3</p>	Goda.
326	✠ " " " "	<p>LOD</p> <p>AM</p> <p>Wt 23 7.</p>	
327	✠[EL FR] " "	<p>LODA</p> <p>MON</p> <p>(Fragment.)</p>	
328	" " " "	<p>LOD</p> <p>HERE</p> <p>Wt. 20 5.</p>	Guthere.
329	EL RH RE ED	<p>LOD</p> <p>EH</p> <p>Wt. 25 3</p>	
330	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>hARD</p> <p>BEBE</p> <p>Wt. 20 5</p>	Haldere or Berehald?
331	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>HEAV</p> <p>VLF</p> <p>Wt. 22 5.</p>	Heaunlf.
332	✠EL FR ED RE	<p>WELI</p> <p>IN</p> <p>Wt. 19 6</p>	Helican?
333	" " " "	<p>HERE</p> <p>FERD</p> <p>Wt. 17 0.</p>	Hereferd or Hereferð.
334	ERDE AF JEX	<p>HERE</p> <p>FERD</p> <p>Wt 20 8.</p>	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
335	*EL FR ED RE	HERE FERÐ Wt. 24.9.	
336	✠ " " " "	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 23.1.	
337	" " " "	HERE: FERÐ Wt. 21.7.	
338	*ELX " " "	HERE FERÐ Wt. 25.5.	
339	*EL " " "	HEREF ERÐ Wt. 23.5.	
340	" " " "	HEREM ODM✠ Wt. 22.8.	Heremod.
341	✠ELF RED RE:	HERE MVND Wt. 23.6.	Heremund.
342	*EL FR ED RE	HERE HTVV Wt. 21.2.	Hereulf.
343	✠EL FR ED RE	HVNB ERHT Wt. 23.8.	Hunberht.
344	✠E LF RE DRE	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 21.2.	
345	✠AID ID D RE	IDA HOIE (Broken)	Ida?
346	✠EL CO ED RE	WLE: LHE: Wt. 20.5.	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
317	ÆED FI IX RE	IIIE : LIIIE : Wt. 22.7.	Indelbard.
318	EL FR ED RE	IVDE LBARD Wt. 21.4.	
319	EL FR ED REX	LVDE EIMO Wt. 20.4.	Ludeca, or Ludig.
350	" " " "	LVDE MON : Wt. 23.0.	
351	ÆEL FR ED RE	LVD IEM Wt. 23.9	
352	ÆEL FR ED REX	LVD IEN Wt. 25.8.	
353	ÆEL FR ED R	LVDI ENO Wt. 20.9.	
354	ÆE[L F]R ED RE	[L]VDI ENO (Fragment.)	
355	ÆEL FR ED REX	LVDIE MON : Wt. 24.6	
356	ÆEL FR ED RE	LVDIE NON Wt. 17.0.	
357	EL FR ED REX	LVDIE MON Wt. 20.4.	
358	" " " "	LVDIE MON Wt. 23.5	

No	Obverse	Reverse.	Monayer.
359	EL FR ED REX	LVDIG M ⁺ N Wt 210.	
360	" " " "	LVDIG MON Wt 180	
361	ELFRED REX S	LVLLA MONET Wt 207.	Lulla.
362	ÆEL ER ED RE	ΛAΘEL ÆHOING Wt 128.	Moelf?
363	ÆEL FR ED RE	·JRO ·RNV Wt 208.	Uncertain.
364	" " " "	OQVV LFMO Wt 232.	Osnulf.
365	EL FR ED RE	OQVVL FMON Wt 231	
366	" " " REX	OQVV FMON Wt 230.	
367	ÆEL FR ED RE	OQVVL FMONE Wt 233	
368	" " " "	SÆRIS IHIVI Wt 202	Særis?
369	EL FR ED REX	ZIGE VVLD Wt 225.	Sigcwald.
370	" " " "	SIMVN MEFEC Wt 200	Simun.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. m.
371	EL FR ED RE	ZTF : ΛMVΣ Wt. 19 4.	Stefanus.
372	✠EL FR ED RE	TILE : VOIE Wt. 19 3.	Til. uoie (Tilcaulno?).
373	" " " "	TILE : VVINE : Wt. 21 0	Tilcaulne
374	" " " "	TILE : VVNE Wt. 23 2.	
375	✠ " " " "	TILE : VVNE Wt. 25 0.	
376	ELFRE DR EX	" Wt. 19 6.	
377	EL ER ED REX	TILE : VVNE : Wt. 21 2.	
378	✠EL FR ED RE	TLE : VVNE Wt. 21 9.	
379	" " " " Var. " Four pellets around cross	TIRVΛ LDM ✠ Wt. 20 7.	Tirucald.
380	" " " "	" Var. Orn- ments, (Γ) Wt. 23 2.	
381	✠ELFRED RE	" " : Wt. 21 1.	
382	✠EL FR ED REX	" " : Wt. 23 7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
383	† EL FR ED RE	TIRVEX LDMꝛ Wt 22 8.	Uigbald, or Uuigbald.
384	+ " " " "	VIG BAND Wt 20 2.	
385	† " " " "	· VIG · · BALD Wt 21 5.	
386	+ EL ER E[D] RE	VVIG BXID (Fragment.)	
387	+ EL FR ED RE	VVIG BALD Wt 22 6.	Uuine.
388	" " " "	PIVV QJAB Wt 21 8.	
389	† " " " "	VVIN EM† Wt 21 1.	
390	" " " "	VVIN * EMON (Broken)	
391	EL FR ED RE	VVIN EMON Wt 21 7.	Uuiniger.
392	† " " " "	V-VINIE M·IE Wt 18 5.	
393	† CLFRED RE	· VVI · NI · QE · RVS · Wt 22 3	



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
394	ÆLF RE D REX	VVLF •••• RED Wt. 19.5.	Uulfreth.
395	ÆEL FRE •DREX	VVLF •••• RED•✠ Wt. 21.4.	
396	ÆEL FRE DREX	VVLF •••• RED•✠ Wt. 21.3.	
397	ÆEL FRE DREX•	" Wt. 21.8.	
398	" " DREX•	" Wt. 21.3.	
399	✠ÆEL FRE DRE	VVLF •••• RED Wt. 21.0.	
400	ÆEL FR ED RE	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 21.0.	
401	ÆEL FRE DRE	VVLF •••• RED•✠ Wt. 21.6.	
402	" " "	VVLF •••• RED• Wt. 21.2.	
403	" " "	VVLF •••• RED•✠ Wt. 21.7.	
404	ÆEL " "	VVLF •••• ✠RED Wt. 21.7.	
405	•ÆLF RED REX	VVLF •••• RED• Wt. 21.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
406	✠ÆL FR ED RE	VVLF RED ✠ Wt. 23 0.	
407	ÆL . FRE DRE	VVLF RED . Wt. 23 7.	
408	ÆL FRE DRE	VVLF RED Wt. 21 0.	
409	ÆL FRE . DRE	" Var. Orna- ments, Wt. 23 6.	
410	✠ÆE LFR EDR E	VVLF REDM Wt 23 2	
411	✠ÆL FR ED RE	VVLF GER Wt. 22 8	
412	✠REIH ✠ IH EXI	VVLF RIEDI Wt. 19 7.	
413	✠EL FR ED RE	VVNB ERHT Wt 23 8	Wynberht.
414	✠EL FR EDRE	VVNB BERHT Wt. 22 8.	
415	✠EL FR ED RE	F.BE RET Wt. 21 4.	
416	✠ÆL F REDRE	PANB ERHT Wt 21 3	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
417	✠EL FR EDRE	ƿANB ERHT Wt. 20.8.	
418	" "	" Var. Ornament, Wt. 22.5.	
419	✠MACXL✠REIN	ƿANB ERHT Wt. 19 0.	
420	✠EL FR ED RE Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.	ƿANB ERHT Wt. 24 6.	
421	✠EL FR EDE	" Wt 17 8.	
422	✠EL FR ED RE	ƿYNB ERHT Wt 24 3.	
423	✠EL FR ED RE Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.	ƿYhB ERHT Wt. 24 7	
BLUNDERED PENNIFS.			
424	EL FR ED REX	BIAY IƆOH Wt 20 0	Uncertain.
425	" " " RE	NRFX EAM Wt 20 5	Uncertain.
426	EL FR ED R	NRE IƆID Wt 16 5	Uncertain.
427	ƷE FD ƆR ✠IR	IEIE RAW Wt 22 8	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
FRAGMENTS OF HALFPENNIES.			
428	.. L F R E D ..	VRNV MÆ	Byrnwald?
429	†EL E [PL VL 14]	• • • ERHT	Cudberht?
430	... FR ED ..	• • • RHT	
431	†... . ED RE	DVDIG •	Dudig.
432	... . D RE	GOD	Goda.
433	ÆEL . . . REX	VVLF	Uulfred?
HALFPENNIES.			
434	†EL · RF · DRE · [PL VL 15.]	VRIB TOM†	Byrnwald?
435	†ÆLFR ED RE	CVDB • • • ERHT	Cudberht.
436	ELF FD REX	IGVJ • • • • TIRE	Wt. 9.5 Wt. 7.4.
437	†ELFRDENABO (Inscription reading right to left, from below.)	DRVI • ADII†	Uncertain
438	†ÆLFRFDEE	EADV • • • VALD	Wt. 9.0. Eadwald.
			Wt. 7.7

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
439	✠EIR IR RIE	VINÆ ✠✠✠ GJAN Wt. 7.7.	
440	✠EL FRED RE	P. BE ✠✠✠ RHT Wt. 8.6.	Wynberht.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
441	ÆEL FRE DREX	✠ÆELF ✠✠✠ STAH Wt. 23½.	Ælfstan.
442	" " DRE	ÆÐER ✠✠✠ EDMO Wt. 24.6.	Æðered.
443	" " DREX	ÆÐER ✠✠✠ EDMO✠ Wt. 24.2.	
444	" " "	✠ÆDEL ✠✠✠ VLFMO Wt. 24.2.	Æðelulf.
[Pl. VI. 16]			
445	" " "	" Wt. 24.2.	
446	" " "	" Wt. 24.6.	
447	" " DRE	" Wt. 24.0.	
448	" " "	" Var. No pellet above and below. Wt. 24.0.	
449	" " "	ÆDEL ✠✠✠ ✠VLFMO Wt. 24.2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
450	ÆEL FRE DREX	BEORH *** M/ERN Wt. 23.7.	Beornmaer.
451	" " "	SAM *** +ZON Wt. 24.5.	Samson.
452	" " DRE	" Wt. 24.2.	
453	ÆEL FRE DRE	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> Wt. 22.3. [Pl. VI. 17.] Blundered. <i>Type xvi</i>	Uncertain.
454	ÆEL FRE DRE	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> Wt. 21.2. [Pl. VI. 18.]	No Moneyer.

EADWEARD THE ELDER.

800 A.D. 901; DIED A.D. 925

Moneyers

Abba.	Eaduuald.
Adalberht	Eallstan.
Aduald.	Eardcuulf.
Æðelfred?	Eard [Eadred?].
Æðelfred.	Earnicuulf.
Æðelstan, Lðelstan, &c.	Eauricard.
Æðeluuino.	Eauculf.
Æðeluuulf, Aðelulf, &c.	Eclaf or Ellaf?
Æðel-, see also Lðel-.	Eclagar.
Æðered [Æðelfred?]	Eicmund, Eigmund
Æðfrið.	Doſrmund.
Agnes.	Etile.
Alhstan or Eallstan.	Lðeliculf [see Æðeluuulf].
Aðulf.	Farmen.
Badda.	Framuuis.
Bealstan.	Frioðulf.
Beorned [= Beornred?]	Frið.
Beornere	Friðeberht, Friðelberht, &c.
Beornferð.	Gacald?
Beornred or Biornred	Gareard.
Beornuuald, Bernuuald, or Biornuuald,	Garuſf
&c.	Grimwald.
Beornuuſf.	Gundberht.
Berhtred	Gunne
Berngar.	Gunter.
Biorhald [Biornald? = Biornuuald?]	Haðebald or Haðebald
Biornard, Byrnard, &c. [= Beornred?]	Heardher.
Biornhelm [= Byrnelm].	Herebald
Boiga, Boga, &c.	Hereſfretia?
Brece or Brege.	Heremod.
Briht (London)	Heðul?
Bryhtuuld	Hunfred.
Buga [cf. Boiga].	Hunlaf
Burden?	Igeret
Burnelm or Byrnelm.	Iofermund
Cenbriht.	Irfara.
Ciolulf.	Iua.
Clip.	Landæ?
Cudberht	Lanfer
Cutferð?	Lioſhelm.
Cyneſtan	Magnard.
Deora, Diora [Deoramod?]	Mann.
Deormod, Deoramod.	Marbert.
Deornred [= Beornred?]	Odo.
Deornuuald.	Ordulf.
Dryhtuuld [= Bryhtuuld?].	Oslac.
Dudig.	Osulf
Durlac, see Þurlac	Pastor
Eadred or Eadfred?	Pitt
Eadhelm.	Rægenulf.
Eadmund	Rinnard, Rinard, &c.

Riorned? [or *Riornred?*]
Samsun
Sigebrand.
Sigeferð.
Sigot.
Spron[ald?]
Siear.
Tila [or *Tisa*], *see Lille.*
Torkthelm.
Tuda.
Ulf.
Unaleman (*Wallman*).
Uuarmer.
Unealdbelm

Uuefred [*Uuifred?*]
Uufred?
Uuillaf [*Uylla*].
Uulfgar
Uulfheard [*Uulfard*]
Uulfred.
Uulfsig.
Uynberht or *Wynberht*
Waltere.
Warimer [= *Uuarmer*].
Wighard.
Winegear.
Durlac

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse	Reverse.
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Type i.

Name of king, &c, in four lines across field.	First three letters of mint across field; above and below, ornaments.
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[*Cf. Pl VII 1*]*Type ii.*

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c, in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c, symmetrically arranged in field
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[*Cf. Pl VII 2-5*]*Type iii.*

Bust, 1, generally diademed. Around, inscription between two circles	Moneyer's name, &c, in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c, symmetrically arranged in field.
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[*Cf. Pl VII 6-9*]*Type iv.*

Rude bust, 2. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c, in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c, symmetrically arranged in field.
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[*Cf. Pl VII 10, 11*]

Obverse.

Reverse

Type v.

Small cross pattée within circle. Around, inscription

Moneyer's name across field, divided by salire formed of rosette and four bars pommés; above and below, cross pattée.



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1864.]

Type vi.

Rosette within circle. Around, inscription.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by pellet between two rosettes of dots; above and below, curved lines pommés, enclosing pellets.



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1861.]

Type vii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name, &c., across field and between two lines.

[Cf Pl. VII. 12.]

Type vii var. a.

Same

Similar; no lines above and below moneyer's name.

[Cf Pl. VII. 13.]

Type viii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name across field; above and below, star of eight rays pommés.

[Cf Pl. VIII. 1.]

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type ix.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name, &c., across field, surmounted or divided by floral design.

[Cf Pl VIII. 2-9]

Type x.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles: border of dots

Moneyer's name across field; above bird issuing from branch (Dove and olive branch); below, ∇; border of dots



[Rud. Pl. 16, 7 and 16.]

Type xi.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Hand of Providence from clouds; moneyer's name, &c., in field.

[Cf Pl VIII 10-12.]

Type xii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by building (façade of church?)*

[Cf Pl VIII 13, 14]

Type xiii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., across field; above, line, on which church; below, cross pattée

[Cf Pl VIII 15]

Type xiv.

Rose formed by cross pommée with voided centre over cross moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; cross, voided in centre, between two circles dividing legend; above and below, Δ

[Cf Pl VIII 16]

* This façade much resembles the type of the Prætorian Gate on coins of Constantine the Great and his successors

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
		BADAN. [Bath.]	
		Type 1.	
1	✠EAD VVEARD REXΣXX ONVM	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> ✠ B ✠ </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> ✠ B ✠ </div> </div> [Pl. VII. 1.]	No Moneyer. Wt. 23 0.
SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.			
		Type II	
2	✠EADVVEARD REX	<div style="text-align: center;"> ABBA ✠✠✠ MON ✠ </div>	Alba. Wt. 25 3.
3	✠EADVVEARD RE✠	<div style="text-align: center;"> HEIENF ✠✠✠ REDIIO ✠ </div>	Æelfred? Wt. 21 4.
4	✠EADVVEARD REX	<div style="text-align: center;"> ÆDELS TANM^o ✠ </div>	Æstelstan Wt. 23 8.
5	" "	<div style="text-align: center;"> ÆDELS TANMO ✠ </div>	Wt. 24 1.
6	✠ " "	<div style="text-align: center;"> ✠✠✠ ÆDELV ✠✠✠ VINEM^o ✠✠✠ </div>	Æselwine. Wt. 21 3

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museo.
7	✠EADYVEARD REX	ADEL ⁺ ✠✠✠ VLFMO ✠	Æthelwulf
		WL 213	
8	✠EADYVEARD "	ADEL ⁺ ✠✠✠ VLFMO ⁺ ✠	
		WL 217.	
9	✠EADYVEARD "	ADEL ⁺ ✠✠✠ VVLFMO ✠	
		WL 274.	
10	✠EADYVEARD "	AEDER ⁺ ✠✠✠ EDMO ⁺ ✠	Æthelred
		WL 212.	
11	EADYVEARD REX	AEDER ⁺ ✠✠✠ EDMO ⁺ ✠	
		WL 213	
12	✠EADYVEARD REX	AEDER ⁺ ✠✠✠ EDMO ⁺ ✠	
		WL 213.	
13	✠EADYVEARD REX	"	
		WL 213.	
14	" "	AEDER ⁺ ✠✠✠ EDMO ⁺ ✠	
		WL 250.	
15	EADYVEARD REX	AEDER ⁺ ✠✠✠ EDMO ⁺ ✠	
		WL 214.	
16	" "	"	
		WL 215.	
17	✠EADYVEARD REX	✠ BEAHS ⁺ ✠✠✠ TANMO ✠	Beahstan.
		WL 262	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
18	✠EADVVEARD REX	BEORN ✠✠✠ EREM-O Wt. 218.	Beornere.
19	" "	BEORN ✠✠✠ FERBM-O Wt. 210.	Beornferð.
20	✠EADVVEARD "	BEORNV ✠✠✠ VALDMO Wt. 232.	Beornuuald or Bernuuald.
21	✠EADVVEARD REX	BERNV ✠✠✠ ALDMO Wt. 212.	
22	✠EADVVEARD REX	BERHT ✠✠✠ REDM-O Wt. 215.	Berhtred.
23	✠EADVVEARD REX	BRECE ✠✠✠ EM-O Wt. 253.	Brece or Brego.
[Pl. VII. 3.]			
24	✠EADVVEARD REX	BVGA ✠✠✠ MON Wt. 237.	Buga.
[Pl. VII. 4.]			
25	✠EADVVEARD REX	BVRHT ✠✠✠ ELMMO Wt. 247.	Burnelm or Byrnelm.
26	✠EADVVEARD REX	BYRN ELIMMO Wt. 244	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	EADVVEARD REX	CIO LV + + + LFM O +	Ciolulf. Wt. 21.2.
28	EADVVEARD REX	CLIP + + + M ONE +	Clip. Wt. 21.5.
29	" "	CLIP M + + + O N E T A +	Wt. 21.3.
30	EADVVEARD REX	CVDB + + + ER N T O +	Cudberht Wt. 21.0.
31	" "	+ DEORV + + + VALDMO +	Deoruuall. (Broken.)
32	EADVVEARD REX	DVDIC + + + MONE +	Dudig. Wt. 25.2.
33	" "	DVDIC + + + MONE +	Wt. 21.0.
34	EADVVEARD REX	EADE + + + REDIO +	Eadered or Eadfred. (Chipped)
35	EADVVEARD REX	EADNV + + + NOM O +	Eadmund. Wt. 23.6.
36	EADVVEARD REX	+ EADV + + + VALD +	Eaduuald Wt. 25.6.









No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	EADVVEARD RE	EADV VALD Wt. 21 5.	unrec.
38	EADVVEARD REX	EADV VALD Wt. 25 3.	
39	EADVVEARD REX	EALHS TANHO Wt. 21 4.	Ealhstan.
40	" "	ECLAF MONE Wt. 23 7.	Eclaf.
41	EADVVEARD REX	EDELL ABFIO Wt. 21 8.	Edelgar.
42	EADVVEARD REX	EICMV NDMON Wt. 21 2.	Eicmund.
43	EADVVEARD REX	FRIDEB RHTM-O Wt. 24 5.	Frisceborht.
44	" "	EARE ARDM-O Wt. 25 6.	Gareard.
45	" "	GRIMP ALDM-O Wt. 21 0.	Grimwald.
46	" "	HEARD HERMO Wt. 22 5	Heardher.








No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADVVEARD REX	IVAMO ✠✠✠ NETA✠ (Chipped.)	Ins.
48	✠EADVVEARD REX	MANNM ✠✠✠ ONETA Wt. 25.0.	Mann.
49	✠EADVVEARD REX	OEOIG ✠✠✠ DEVO Wt. 21.3.	Uncertain.
50	✠EADVVEARD REX	ORDV ✠✠✠ LFM-O Wt. 24.6.	Ordulf.
51	" "	PITIT ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 21.4.	Pitt.
52	" "	RÆLEN ✠✠✠ VLFRIO Wt. 24.2.	Rægnulf.
53	✠EADVVEARD REX	SIGEBR ✠✠✠ ANOMO Wt. 22.1.	Sigebald.
54	" "	SIGE ✠✠✠ FERD Wt. 23.3.	Sigefrð.
55	✠EADVVEARD REX	SIGOT ✠✠✠ MONETA Wt. 21.3.	Sigot.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
56	✠EADVVEARD REX	TILAM ✠ ✠ ✠ ONETA ✠	Tila. Wt. 21.7.
57	✠EADVVEARD RE✠	VVALE ✠ ✠ ✠ HXIIIIO ✠	Unaleman. Wt. 20.2.
58	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVAR ✠ ✠ ✠ MERMO ✠	Unarmer. Wt. 21.0.
59	" "	VVEALD ✠ ✠ ✠ HELMMO ✠	Unecaldholm. Wt. 22.8.
60	EADVVEARD REX	VVLF ✠ ✠ ✠ ARD✠	Unlfheard. Wt. 21.3.
61	✠EADVVEARD "	VVLF✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 21.0.
62	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLF ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 21.3.
63	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLFH ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO ✠	Wt. 21.7.
64	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLFHE ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO	Wt. 21.4.
65	" "	VVLFHE ✠ ✠ ✠ ARDMO ✠	Wt. 21.6.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
47	✠EADVVEARD REX	IVAMO ✠✠✠ NETA✠	Treasured.
		Wt. 21.6.	
48	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVLF ✠✠✠ REDMO	
		Wt. 21.6.	
48	✠EADVVEARD REX	VVEF ✠✠✠ REDMO	(Chipped.)
49	✠EADVVEARD REX. Far. Pellet in field.	VYNB ✠✠✠ ERHT	Uynberht.
		Wt. 23.2.	
70	✠EADVVEARD REX	FALT ✠✠✠ ERE O	Walters.
		Wt. 25.7.	
HALF-PENNIES.			
71	✠EADVVEARD REX	BIORN ✠✠✠ VVALD	Biornuvald.
		Wt. 9.3.	
	[Pl. VII 5.]		
72	✠EADVVEARD R(E)✠	VYNB ✠✠✠ ERNT	Uynberht.
		(Chipped.)	
Type III.			
73	✠EADVVEARD REX	ÆDER ✠✠✠ EDM O	Æthel.
		Wt. 25.0.	

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
74	EADVVEARD REX	. . + . . TILAM . . + . . ONETA [Pl. VII. 6.]	Tila. Wt. 21.7. Solomon.
75	EADVVEARD REX	. . + . . CVDB . . + . . ERNT+	Cudberht. Wt. 25.7.
76	A " "	. . + . . DVDIG . . + . . MONE . .	Dudig. Wt. 24.3. (Double struck.)
77	EADVVEARD REX	. . + . . DVDIG . . + . . MON . .	(Broken)
78	EADVVEARD REX	. . + . . EALHS . . + . . TANMO . .	Ealhstan Wt. 25.4. [Pl. VII. 7.]
79	EADVVEARD REX	. . + . . FRAMV . . + . . VISMO . .	Framuuts. Wt. 24.8
80	EADVVEARD REX	. . + . . VHARE . . + . . OHSIV . .	Wt. 27.7.
81	EADVVEARD REX	. . + . . LARE . . + . . ARDMO . .	Gareard. Wt. 23.4
82	" "	. . + . . GRIMP . . + . . ALDMO . .	Grimwald. Wt. 24.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
83	✠EADVVEARD REX	 Wt 25.3	Uncertain.
84	✠EADVVEARD REX	 [Pl. VII. 8.] Wt 24.3	Heremod.
85	✠ " "	 Wt. 20.5.	Uncertain.
86	✠EADWWEAR✠	 Wt 22.6.	Uncertain.
87	✠EADVVEARD REX	 Wt. 22.0.	Uncertain.
88	✠EADVVEARD REX	 Wt. 23.0	Tila.
89	" "	 Wt 23.0	Unfred.
90	" "	" Wt 21.3	
91	" "	 [Pl. VII. 9.] Wt 21.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
92	✠OJODJAEJVDAE✠ [Pl. VII. 10.]	 Wt. 19.4.	Uncertain.
93	✠EADVVEARD RE Var. Before head, cross pattée. [Pl. VII. 11.]	 Wt. 25.7.	Blornred.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
94	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VII. 12.]	 Wt. 25.0.	Aðulf.
95	✠EADPER[E]X	 LANFER Above and below, rose. (Broken.)	Lanfer.
	<i>Type vii var. a.</i>		
96	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VII. 13.]	 Wt. 21.0.	Wynberht.
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
97	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 1.]	 Wt. 21.5.	Breo or Brego.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
98	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 2.]	 Wt. 27.0.	Aðulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
99	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 3.]	BOIGA Above and below, floral design rising from base on two steps. Wt. 25.0.	Boiga.
100	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 4.]	BYLA Floreale stem with two branches en- closing legend. Wt. 24.0	Buga.
101	✠EADV . . . RD REX . [Pl. VIII. 5.]	[C]YDBERHT Above and below, three branches united at base. (Broken)	Cudberht.
102	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 6.]	HEREMOD Above, line terminating in two eight petalled flowers; from it springs rose be- tween two branch- es; below, eight petalled flower. Wt. 24.0.	Heremod.
103	✠EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 7.]	HYNLAF Above, rose be- tween two branches rising from upper of two steps; below, bud between two branches rising from upper of two steps. Wt. 23.0	Hunlaf.
104	" "	IOFERHN Above, line from which rises rose between two branches, under which H P; be- low, full-blown rose. Wt. 24.6.	Iofermund.
		[Pl. VIII. 8.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
103	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 9.]	OZVLF Above and below, curved branches forming Z. Wt. 24·6.	Osulf.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
106	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 10.]	AL HS TA N · MO · Var. Hand open, with cruciform nimbus. Wt. 21·8.	Alhstan (Ealhstan)
107	“ R REX [Pl. VIII. 11.]	A G L V F Σ Var. Hand open, without nimbus. Wt. 21·4.	Aðulf.
108	“ R “ [Pl. VIII. 12.]	D X DE Oꝛ MO DM ✠ Var. Hand giving benediction (La- tin—third and fourth fingers closed). Wt. 21·0.	Deormod.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
109	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 13.]	EA DV H NO Wt. 25·6.	Eadmund.
110	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 14.]	IR FA RA MO Wt. 18·4.	Irfara.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
111	†EADVVEARD REX [Pl. VIII. 15.]	VVLFLAR Wt. 21·6.	Uulfgar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
112	<div data-bbox="453 217 571 251" data-label="Text"><i>Type xiv.</i></div> <div data-bbox="181 286 461 321">✠EADVVEARD REX</div> <div data-bbox="422 390 606 425">[PL. VIII. 16.]</div>	<div data-bbox="533 269 647 390" data-label="Text"> Δ EICMV NDMON ∇ </div> <div data-bbox="733 373 844 407">Wt. 250.</div>	Eadmund.
		<div data-bbox="533 494 647 633" data-label="Text"> ∇ VVLFIE ARDMO ∇ </div> <div data-bbox="733 616 844 651">Wt. 216.</div>	
113	" "		Uulfheard.

AETHELSTAN.

SUCC. A.D. 925; DIED A.D. 940 OR 941.

Moneyers.

- Abba [= Abun?] (Chester)
 Abonel (Hertford, Maldon)
 Abun (Exeter)
 Adelbert (York)
 Ælfnōð.
 Ælfred (Wareham)
 Ælfrie or Elfrie (Canterbury)
 Ælfstan (London)
 Ælfwald (London)
 Ælfwine (Chester)
 Ælf-, see also Elf-.
 Æðelberht.
 Æðelferð (Canterbury)
 Æðelm [Æðelmod?] (Winchester).
 Æðelmod [Æðelmod].
 Æðelnoð or Eðelnoð (Derby, Nottingham)
 Æðelred (York)
 Æðelsige (Canterbury)
 Æðelstan [Æðelstan].
 Æðelwold [cf. Hæðelwold] (Gloucester)
 Æðelwine (Shaftesbury).
 Æðel-, see also Æðel-
 Æðered (Chester, London)
 Alet.
 Alfeah.
 Alkstan.
 Amelric (Winchester)
 Are [Ere?].
 Arnulf, Arnulf, &c. (York)
 Asalf or Asulf
 Aðelm [Aðelmod or Aðelmund] (Wallingford).
 Aðelmod
 Aðelmund
 Aðelwold.
 Aðelwulf (Winchester)
 Aðel-, see also Æðel
 Aðulf (Winchester).
 Baldric.
 Baldwine.
 Barbe (Norwich)
 Bardel or Burdel (Norwich)
 Bariferð [Barnferð?]
 Bechred or Beunred (London)
 Belga or Belge
 Beornard [cf. Beorneard] (Chester).
 Beorhtulf or Biorhtulf (Bath, Dartmouth).
 Beornwald and Byrnwald (Wallingford, Wareham)
 Berhtelm [Berhtel] *Byrhtelm*, &c. (Langport, Shrewsbury).
 Bernard [cf. Beorneard]
 Bernere
 Berngar.
 Biorhtic.
 Biorhticald [= Bryhtuald].
 Biorneard, *Biarnard*, &c. (London)
 Boiga or Boigalet (Chester, Derby)
 Bryhtuald.
 Burhtelm [cf. Berhtelm] (Wardborough).
 Burdel [= Bardel?] (Norwich).
 Burnold.
 Burnhelm.
 Bus?
 Byrhtelm, see Berhtelm.
 Byrnwald (Wallingford).
 Cenapa or Cnapa (Chester)
 Cnberht or Enberht (Shrewsbury).
 Cialelm
 Clac
 Cnel?
 Cnað? (Chester).
 Crelard
 Cristign.
 Cugeli?
 Cugem?
 Cunulf.
 Cyneicold
 Dagn.
 Deorerd (Chester)
 Deorulf or Diorulf (Chester)
 Deoruuald, *Diarnuuld*, &c.
 Domencea, Dominic, &c. [= Dominicus].
 Dorife?
 Dryhtuald [= Bryhtuald?].
 Duriant
 Eadgar (Norwich)
 Eadgild (Canterbury)
 Eadlaf or Eadulf (Chester).
 Eadmund or Edmund (Chester, Shrewsbury)
 Eadric (Leves?).
 Eadstan.
 Eadulf.
 Ealhstan
 Eardulf (Oxford, Stafford)
 Farnulf.
 Leberht (York).
 Eggherd (Shrewsbury).
 Eclaf or Ellaf (London).

- Eadred [Eadred] (Shrewsbury).
 Eadred (Chester).
 Eadberht? [Engilberht?].
 Eadard.
 Ede? (London).
 Eðfric, *see* Ælfric.
 Eðfric.
 Eðf-, *see* also Ælf-.
 Eilaf, *see* Leif.
 Engilberht, Ingelberht, &c.
 Eolmund, Eðermund, &c. (Shrewsbury).
 Erard [= Efrard?] (Chester).
 Ere (London).
 Erie.
 Etram (Canterbury).
 Eðel-, *see* Ædel-, or Aðel-.
 Faule [Pawle?] (London).
 Folcred.
 Fram.
 Frard [= Efrard] (Chester).
 Freðard.
 Frðeðbrht.
 Froter, Froðgar (Shrewsbury).
 Froterm?
 Fogel.
 Fulrad.
 Gareard (London).
 Garulf.
 Genard [= Cenard?] (Exeter).
 Gieneca?
 Giongald (Norwich).
 Gis?
 Gislemere.
 Gota.
 Grimald I (London).
 Hagenrede (Derby).
 Harger [= Herigar?].
 Hadelberht [Æðelberht?].
 Haðelwold [Æðelwold?].
 Heldalt (York).
 Herebear?
 Herenod.
 Herrie (Bath).
 Hildulf [Hildulf].
 Hroðear [= Hroðgar] (Norwich).
 Hungar.
 Hunlaf (Hereford).
 Hunric.
 Igere or Here (London).
 Idelberht.
 Inga.
 Ingelberht.
 Ingelric (Oxford).
 Iohann.
 Isnel [= Snel?].
 Lawine?
 Leofric (Winchester).
 Liang, Lú uing, &c. (Norwich).
 Lioðalm (London).
 Litlman (London).
 Maldomen (Chester).
 Marten (Chester).
 Magnard.
 Mali.
 Manna, Manne, Man, &c. (Canterbury, London, Norwich, Tamworth).
 Mannine.
 Mantien (Norwich).
 Matelwold? [= Haðelwold or Ædelwold?] (Oxford).
 Megenfret (Canterbury).
 Megred (Chester).
 Montign [Mon Degn?] (Warwick).
 Noter.
 Nyhald (Shrewsbury).
 Oda or Odo.
 Oslac [= Oslaf?] (Chester).
 Oslaf, Osulf (Chester).
 Oncart.
 Otic (Winchester).
 Paul, Paulcs or Paulus (Chester).
 Pitt.
 Rægenald, Regnald, &c. (Exeter, York).
 Regenulf and Rænnulf (Chester, Winchester).
 Regengrim.
 Regencard (Oxford).
 Regnald, *see* Rægenald.
 Reinere.
 Renard or Rinard (Exeter).
 Riniald [= Regnald?].
 Roghard.
 Rotberht (York).
 Silces? (Chester).
 Sandac, *see* Landac.
 Sigar[es], Sihares (Derby).
 Sigg brand.
 Sigelrald?
 Sigeferð (Chester).
 Sigelard (Exeter, Oxford).
 Sigerulf.
 Sigfold[es].
 Sinard [= Siward] (York).
 Smala.
 Snel (Chester).
 Sota.
 Spronene.
 Stefanne.
 Steland.
 Tidgar, Tidger, &c. (Chester).
 Tila.
 Ticles or Totes (Chester).
 Torkthelm (Canterbury).
 Turstan, *see* Purstan.
 Uealðhelm.
 Uuilluf or Uuillaf (Shrewsbury).
 Uulfrie.
 Uulfgar (Chester).
 Uulfheard (Winchester).
 Uulfag or Uulfage.
 Uulfstan or Wulfstan (Chester).

Unyelm (Oxford).	Winele.
Unysige (Langport).	Witil.
Ubelric (Oxford).	Wulfhelm (London).
Welnberht.	Wulfman or Uulfman.
Wiard (Chester).	Wytsig.
Wihlemund, Wimund, &c. (Stafford).	Þurlac.
Wilibald.	Þurstan (Lincoln)
Wilna.	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type I.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
[Cf. Pl. X. 5-6]	
<i>Type II.</i>	
Star of six points, between two pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.
[Cf. Pl. X. 7.]	
<i>Type III.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name in two lines across field; three pellets between; above and below, floral ornament.
[Cf. Pl. X. 8.]	
<i>Type IV.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Straight line dividing field; above, building (church?); moneyer's name, &c., above and below or wholly below the line.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 2 & X. 9.]	
<i>Type V.</i>	
Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 1]	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Small cross pattée surrounded by four pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 3.]	
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>	
Same.	Cross pattée voided. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. IX. 11]	

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type xii.</i>	
Bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. X. 13.]	

<i>Type xiii.</i>	
Head r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. X. 14.]	

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BAÐAN. [Bath.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1	ÆDELSTAN RE Æ TO BRANI	✠ BIORHTVL · E M · ON B · AT CIVITATE Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 22.5.	Biorhtulf.
DEORABY. [Derby.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
2	✠ CDEIFTAIIH RE SAX ORVM	✠ BOILA MOTET DEOR AIVI Wt. 25.0.	Boiga.
[Pl. IX. I]			
3	OT XED NATZIEB Æ TIRB Var. In field N?	✠ EDFHTOT IN REOR ÆBVI Wt. 19.6.	Eðelnoð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
	<p>DOROVERNIA. [Canterbury.]</p> <p>Type v.</p>		
4	ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT	ÆELFRIC · Mō DOR CIVIT WL 19-0.	Elfric.
	<p>EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.]</p> <p>Type x.</p>		
5	ÆDELSTAN REX Var. Bust, very rude.	ÆCENARD Mō ON E Æ WL 23-6.	Cenard (= Cenard)
	<p>EBORACUM or Eoferwic. [York.]</p> <p>Type iv.</p>		
6	ÆEDEL · STAN REX ·	EB · R ÆC · Æ RECNARD · Mō N · WL 22-0.	Regnald.
	<p>[PL IX. 2.]</p> <p>Type v.</p>		
7	ÆEDELSTAN REX TO BRIT	ÆRECNALD Mō EFO RPIC WL 23-0.	Regnald.
8	" " "	" " EFORPIC: WL 24-0.	
9	" " " BRIT	" " EFÖRPIC WL 21-8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
10	✠EDELSTAN REX TÖ BRIG	✠REGNÆLD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 25 2.	
11	✠EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG <i>Var. Crescent and seven pellets be- low cross pattée.</i>	✠REGNALD MÖ EFOR PIC Wt. 20 5.	
12	<i>"Var. Above cross pattée, V.</i>	✠REGNALD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 25 0.	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>			
13	✠EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG [Pl. IX. 3.]	✠REGNALD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 23 0.	
14	✠EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG	✠REGNALD MÖ EFO RPIC Wt. 21 0.	
<i>Type x.</i>			
15	✠EDELSTAN RE [Pl. IX. 4.]	✠ARNULF · PO EO · Wt. 22 5.	Arnulf.
16	✠EDELSTAN REI	✠ROTBERT · PO EO Wt. 20 5.	Rotberht.
<i>Type x. var. a.</i>			
17	XER WATZJEDÆ [Pl. IX. 5.]	✠78ERT3ENO3O✠ Wt. 22 7.	Eberht, or Rotberht?
18	✠EDELSTAN REX (Reading outwards.)	✠SIVERD POEITA OC* Wt. 22 3.	Siuard.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
19	✠EDELSTAN REX [Pl. IX. 6.]	✠HEGDAΓ EBRO✠ (Broken.)	Heldalt.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
10	†EDELSTAN REX T O BRIG	†REGNA · LD M O EFO RPIC Wt. 25·2.	
11	†EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG Var. Crescent and seven pellets be- low cross pattée.	†REGNALD M O EFOR PIC Wt. 20·3.	
12	Var. Above cross pattée, V.	†REGNALD M O EFO RPIC Wt. 25·0.	
Type v. var. a.			
13	†EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG [Pl. IX. 3.]	†REGNALD M O EFO RPIC Wt. 23·0.	
14	†EDELSTAN REX TO BRIG	†REGNALD · M O EFO RPIC Wt. 21·0.	
Type x.			
15	†EDELSTAN RE [Pl. IX. 4.]	†ARNULF · PO EO · Wt. 22·3.	Arnulf.
16	†EDELSTAN REI	†ROTBERT · PO EO Wt. 20·3.	Rotbert.
Type x. var. a.			
17	XER WATZEDA [Pl. IX. 5.]	†EONETREB · Wt. 22·7.	Ecberht, or Rotbert?
18	†EDELSTAN REX (Reading outwards.)	†SINERD POEITX OC Wt. 22·3.	Sinard.
Type xi.			
19	†EDELSTAN REX [Pl. IX. 6.]	†HEGDA · EBRO · (Broken.)	Heldalt.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
43	ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠OSLAC MON LEIEC✠ Wt. 21.4.	Oslac.
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
44	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR Var. Above rosette, co. [Pl IX. 9.]	✠BEORARD MON LEIE CF Wt. 21.5.	Beorard.
45	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠DEORVLF MOI LEIEC Var. To left of rosette, annulet. Wt. 23.5.	Deornlf.
46	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BRI	✠EADMUND MON LEIE Wt. 23.6.	Eadmund. ,
47	" " " BR	✠EFRARD MON LEIEC Wt. 23.2.	Efrard.
48	" " "	✠FRARD MO LEIE CF Wt. 23.4.	
49	ÆBELSTAN REX TO BRI	✠MÆLDOMEN MO LEIE Wt. 21.4.	Mældomen.
50	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠MEGRED MON LEIE CF Wt. 23.8.	Megred.
51	" " "	✠OSLAC MON LEIEC Wt. 21.6.	Oslac.
52	" " "	✠PAVLES MOI LEIEC Wt. 23.3.	Paul(es).
53	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠TIDGAR MON LEG CF Wt. 21.8.	Tidgar.
54	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠TIDGER MONET LEIE CF Wt. 21.3.	
55	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠VULFGAR MON LEIE Wt. 21.0.	Uulfgar
56	✠ÆBELSTAN REX TO BR	✠VULFSTAN MO LEIE Wt. 25.0.	Uulfstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vi. var. a.</i>			
57	†ÆDELSTAN REX TO BNN	†EADMUND MO LECC Wt. 21·7.	Eadmund.
58	" " "	" MON LECC Wt. 21·2.	
[Pl. IX. 10.]			
LONDONIA. [London.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
59	TOT †ER NÆTSGA TIRB	†ERE PONETA LVND CIVIT Wt. 19·3.	Ere.
60	†ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	†EAREARD M'O LVND CIVITT Wt. 21·7.	Gareard.
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>			
61	†ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	†EVLFHELM M'O LVND CIVITT Wt. 21·8.	Wulfhelm.
[Pl. IX. 11.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
62	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†ÆLFSTAN MO LOND CI Wt. 24·6.	Ælfstan.
63	" REX	†ÆLFWALD M'O LOND CIVI Wt. 25·2.	Ælfwald.
64	" REX	†BEAHHRED MO LOND CI Wt. 24·1.	Beahred.
65	" "	†BIORNEARD MO LOND CI Wt. 23·0.	Blorneard.
66	" "	†ELLAF MO LONDONI CI Wt. 22·7.	Ellaf (= Eclaf).
67	" "	†LIOFHELM MO LOND CI Wt. 23·9.	Liofholm.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
<p>LONGPORT. [Langport.]</p> <p>Type v.</p>			
68	<p>†ÆDELSTAN · REX · TO · BRIT</p> <p>[Pl. IX. 12.]</p>	<p>†VVYNΣIE · MO · LONGPORT WL 215.</p>	Tuynsige.
<p>NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>			
69	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†BARBE MO NORÐPIC WL 214.	Durbe.
70	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†BARDEL MO NORP WL 214.	Bardele or Bardel.
71	†ÆDELSTAN "	†BYRDEL MO NORÐ · I WL 215.	
72	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†BYRDEL NORÐP[IC] (Broken)	
73	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†GIONGBALD MO NOR OPC WL 215.	Giongbald.
74	" "	†HRODEAR MO NORVE WL 210	Hrodear (= Hrothgar).
75	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†NANNE MO NORPE TI WL 218.	Manne.
76	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†NANTICEH · MO NORPIC (Clipped.)	Nanticeh.
<p>OXNAFORD. [Oxford.]</p> <p>Type v</p>			
77	<p>†ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT</p> <p>See Plate in Coll.</p>	<p>†ÆDELRI · MO · OX · VEBI · WL 210.</p>	Is, edric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
78	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠VVYNELM·M·Θ·ΘX· VRBIX Var. Four pellets in field opposite each end of cross. Wt. 21·0.	Uuynelm.
[Pl. IX. 13]			
SCROBBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
79	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT	✠BERHTELM SCROB Wt. 24·3.	Berhtelm.
80	" " BRIT	✠BERHTEL M·Θ SCROB Wt. 23·8.	
[Pl. IX. 14]			
<i>Type vi.</i>			
81	EELZTAN RE✠ TO BÐ	✠EDRED M·Θ SCROB Wt. 20·4	Edred.
82	✠ÆÐ·EL·STAN REX TO B	✠E·O·FERMYND M SCROB Wt. 21·8.	Lofermund.
83	✠ÆDELSTAN·RE✠ TO BRIT	✠FROTGER M·Θ SCROB Wt. 25·0.	Frotger.
SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
84	✠EDECSTAN RE SA✠ORVM	✠EBELNOB ON SNXTENCEHAM Wt. 22·7.	Etelnoð.
[Pl. X. 1.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>WINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
90	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠AMELRIC·M·O·VVINCI Wt. 24 G.	Amelric.
91	“ REX	✠VVLFHEARD·MO VVIN·CI Var. Pellet above cross. Wt. 24 G.	Uulfheard.
	<p><i>Type ix.</i></p>		
92	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR	✠ÆDELM·MO·VVIN· CI· Var. Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. Wt. 23 G.	Ædelm.
	[Pl. X. 4.]		
	<p>SERIES B.—WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p>		
93	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	⌘BBΛ ✠✠✠ MON Wt. 24 4.	Abba.
94	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	⌘ELFST· ✠✠✠ ANM·O Wt. 20·7.	Ælfstan.
95	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	⌘REM ✠✠✠ ONETA Wt. 25 G.	Are (= Ero?).
96	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	⌘REM ✠✠✠ ONETA Wt 21 2.	
	[Pl. X. 5.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
107	ÆEDELSTAN REX	ECLAF ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 27.0.	Eclaf.
108	ÆDELSTAN REX	FUGEL ✠✠✠ MONET Wt. 22.4.	Fugel.
109	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	GISEL ✠✠✠ MER Wt. 21.4.	Gislemer.
110	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	GISEL ✠✠✠ MER Var. Annulet in field. Wt. 23.6.	
111	ÆDELSTAN REX	GOTA ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 22.6.	Gota.
112	ÆDELSTAN REX	HARG ✠✠✠ GER Wt. 23.8.	Harger.
113	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	HAEDEL ✠✠✠ FOLDM. Wt. 25.3.	Haefelwold (Æfelwold?).
114	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	IOHAN ✠✠✠ NMONE Wt. 24.7.	Johann.
115	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	LAND ✠✠✠ WEMO Wt. 26.0.	Landao?
116	✠ÆDELSTAN RE	LITIL ✠✠✠ WAN Wt. 19.0.	Litilman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
127	ÆDELSTAN REX	SOTA ✚ ✚ ✚ NOME ✚	Sota.
		Wt. 23 4.	
128	✚ÆDELSTAN REX	✚ VVEALD ✚ ✚ ✚ HELMO- ✚	Unecaldhelm.
		Wt. 17 4.	
129	ÆDELSTAN REX✚	✚ VVIL ✚ ✚ ✚ LVFM ✚	Unilluf.
		Wt. 21 0.	
130	✚ÆDELSTAN REX	✚ VVLFHE ✚ ✚ ✚ ARDMO ✚	Unlfheard.
		Wt. 23 8.	
131	✚ÆDELSTAN RE	✚ VVLF ✚ ✚ ✚ ZTAN ✚	Unlfstan.
		Wt. 23 4.	
132	" "	✚ PINE ✚ ✚ ✚ LEMO ✚	Winele.
		Wt. 23 8.	
133	ÆDELSTAN REX	✚ PINE ✚ ✚ ✚ FEMO ✚	(Chipped)
BLUNDERED.			
134	ÆDELSTAN REX	✚ ASÆL ✚ ✚ ✚ N LVO ✚	Asalf?
		Wt. 21 0.	
135	✚EADERSTAN REX	✚ IEALOE ✚ ✚ ✚ DIOR ✚	Diorulf?
		Wt. 23 5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
136	<p>†ÆDELSTAN REX <i>Var. Above star, D; below, L</i></p>	<p>PAVIVS *** MONETA</p> <p>[Pl. X. 7.]</p>	<p>Paulus.</p> <p>Wt. 23 7.</p>
<i>Type iii.</i>			
137	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX</p>	<p>MON . DEEN</p> <p>[Pl. X. 8.]</p>	<p>Monēgn (Mon Pegn?).</p> <p>Wt. 21·2.</p>
<i>Type iv.</i>			
138	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX <i>Var. Annulet either side of cross.</i></p>	<p>FR OT I E R M MON</p> <p>[Pl. X. 9.]</p>	<p>Frotger (Frodger)</p> <p>Wt. 21 0.</p>
139	<p>✠AEDLSTAN REX <i>Var. In field,</i></p>	<p>∴ ∴ PYLTSIG</p>	<p>Wyltsig.</p> <p>Wt. 21·4.</p>
140	<p>„ REX</p>	<p>W N TVRSTAN</p>	<p>Turstan (Purstan)</p> <p>Wt. 21 3.</p>
<i>Type v.</i>			
141	<p>✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT</p>	<p>✠Eƿ NATSIGƿ TIRB TOT</p> <p>Wt. 15 6.</p>	<p>No Moneyer.</p>
142	<p>✠EƿEISTAN RE ƿA ORVƿ</p>	<p>✠HRE·SAXORVM AƿE</p> <p>Wt. 22 6.</p>	
143	<p>✠E·ƿELSTAN REX TÔ BRIT</p>	<p>✠E·ƿEL·STAN REX Tƿ BRIT</p> <p>Wt. 23 6.</p>	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
144	<p>†ÆDELSTAN REX</p>	<p>VVLƿS *** ILEMO</p> <p>[Pl. X. 10.]</p>	<p>Uulfsga.</p> <p>Wt. 22 5.</p>

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
Type viii.			
145	✠ÆDELSTN REX	✠ÆDELFRED MON Wt. 21·7.	Æðelfræs (Æðelfræs?).
146	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠ÆDELFRMD M'ONNE Wt. 17·1.	Æðelfræs?
147	✠ÆDELSTAN REX.	✠ALFEAV MONET Wt. 21·0.	Alfeah.
148	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠DRYHTVALD MON Wt. 23·0.	Dryhtwald (= Bryhtwald?).
[Pl. X. 11.]			
149	" "	✠LIFING MONEW Wt. 23·2.	Lifing.
Type x.			
150	ÆDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 12.]	✠ÆDELMOD+ARNULF Wt. 23·0.	Æðelmod and Arnulf
Type xii.			
151	✠ÆDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 13.]	✠BALDRIC MONT Wt. 22·0.	Baldric.
152	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠EINARD MOIETA Wt. 23·8.	Einard.
153	✠ÆDEFT X	· EINARD MOH . . (Broken.)	
154	ÆDELSTAN REX	✠SMALA MONETA Wt. 23·0.	Smala.
155	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	✠WIARD MONETA Wt. 21·1.	Wiard.
Type xiii.			
156	ÆÐ ELSTAN REX O [Pl. X. 14.]	✠SMALA MONETA Wt. 25·6.	Smala.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
Type ii.			
136	†ÆDELSTAN REX Var. Above star, D; below, L.	PAVIVS *** MONETA [Pl. X. 7.]	Paulus. Wt. 23.7.
Type iii.			
137	✠ÆDELSTAN REX	MON DEEN [Pl. X. 8.]	Monēgn (Mon Dēgn?). Wt. 21.2.
Type iv.			
138	✠ÆDELSTAN REX Var. Annulet either side of cross.	FR OT I E R M MON [Pl. X. 9.]	Frotger (Frotger) Wt. 21.0.
139	✠AEDLSTAN REX Var. In field,	PYLTSIG	Wyltsig. Wt. 21.4.
140	" RE	W N TVRSTAN Wt. 21.3.	Turstan (Turstan)
Type v.			
141	✠ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT	✠Eƿ NATSIG ƿ TIRB TOT Wt. 15.6.	No Moneyer.
142	✠EƿEISTAN RE ƿ ORVƿ	✠HƿC·SAXORVM ATƿ Wt. 22.6.	
143	✠E·ƿELSTAN REX TŌ BRIT	✠E·ƿELSTAN REX Tƿ BRIT Wt. 25.6.	
Type vii.			
144	†ÆDELSTAN REX	VVLFX *** LEMO [Pl. X. 10.]	Uelfige. Wt. 22.3.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museur.
Type viii.			
145	†ÆDELSTN REX	†ÆDELFRED MON Wt. 21.7.	Ælfred (Ælfred?).
146	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†ADELFRMD M'ONNE Wt. 17.4.	Ælfred?
147	†ÆDELSTAN REX.	†ALFEAV MONET Wt. 21.0.	Alfeah.
148	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†DRYHTVALD MON Wt. 23.0.	Dryhtwald (= Dryht- wald?).
[Pl. X. 11.]			
149	" "	†LIFING MONEA Wt. 23.2.	Lifing.
Type x.			
150	ÆDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 12.]	†ÆDELNOÐ+ARNVLF Wt. 23.0.	Ælmod and Arnulf.
Type xii.			
151	†ÆDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 13.]	†BALDRIC MONT Wt. 22.0.	Baldric.
152	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†EINARD MOIETA Wt. 23.8.	Einar.
153	†ÆDEFT X	†EINARD MOH . . (Broken.)	
154	ÆDELSTAN REX	†SMALA MONETA Wt. 23.0.	Smala.
155	†ÆDELSTAN REX	†FIARD MONETA Wt. 21.4.	Wlard.
Type xiii.			
156	ÆD'ELSTAN REX O [Pl. X. 14.]	†SMALA MONETA Wt. 25.6.	Smala.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type iii.

Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; five rosettes symmetrically arranged in field.
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[Cf. Pl. XL 8.]

Type iv.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XL 1.]

Type v.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name in one line across field; above, straight line from which springs a rose between two curved branches; below, seven-petalled flower.
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[Cf. Pl. XL 9.]

Type vi.

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XL 10, 11.]

Type vii.

Rude bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XL 12.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
LEIGECEASTER, ETC.			
[Chester]			
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1	EADMYND REX	✠VLJ MON LEIEFFI✠ (Barbarous) Wt. 215.	UIC
[Pl. XL 1.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LONDONIA. [London.]		
	Type vi.		
2	✠EADMVND RE	✠ELAC MONE LON EITX* Wt. 18 8.	Clac.
	NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]		
	Type vi.		
3	✠EADMVHD REX Var. Bust crowned.	✠BARBE HO NORÐPIC (Chipped.)	Barbe.
4	✠EADMVN REX	✠MANTIEEN MO NORPI Wt. 21 8.	Mantieen (or Mannicen).
	SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.		
	Type I.		
5	✠EADMVND REX	✠BBV ✠✠✠ N M O Wt. 22 4.	Abban (Abba?)
6	" "	✠ELFS✠ ✠✠✠ TANM O Wt. 25 5.	Ælfstan.
7	EADMVND RE✠	✠ELFV ✠✠✠ ALM O Wt. 23 3.	Ælfwald.
8	✠EADMVND REX	✠ELFF ✠✠✠ ALDM O Wt. 25 0.	

* Probably an abbreviation of "Civitas"

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type iii.

Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; five rosettes symmetrically arranged in field.
--	--

[Cf. PL XI. 8.]

Type iv.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.
--	---

[Cf. PL XI. 1.]

Type v.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name in one line across field; above, straight line from which springs a rose between two curved branches; below, seven-petalled flower.
--	--

[Cf. PL XI. 9.]

Type vi.

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
---	--

[Cf. PL XI. 10, 11.]

Type vii.

Rude bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. PL XI. 12.]










DESCRIPTION OF COINS.









No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	SERIES A WITH NAME OF MINT.		
	LEIGECEASTER, ETC { <i>Chester</i> }		
	<i>Type iv</i>		
1	EADMYND REX	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> †VL J MON LEIEFFI† (<i>Darkhouse</i>) </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;">WL 213.</div> </div>	UL
	[PL XI. 1.]		

N ^o .	Obverse.	Reverse.	Metter.
38	✠EADMVHD RE	♂ CNAP ✠✠✠ AMO ^W ♂	Chapa. Wt. 21 S.
39	✠EADMVHD RE✠	♂ DEMEN ✠✠✠ EEMOT ♂	D menec or D menecs (= Domin- cus). Wt. 22 0.
40	" "	♂ DEMEN ✠✠✠ EEMOT ♂	(Chl pol.)
41	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DOMEN ✠✠✠ GESM ^O ♂	[Pl XL 3] Wt. 21 0.
	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DIARE ✠✠✠ LMM ^O ♂	Dian lm. Wt. 20 0
	✠ADMVND RE	♂ DORV ✠✠✠ LFM ^O ♂	Dorulf. Wt. 23 0.
41	EADMVHD REX	♂ DORV ✠✠✠ LFEM ♂	Wt. 21 0.
45	✠E·A·DMVND RE	♂ DREG ✠✠✠ LMOT ♂	Dregcl. Wt. 20 0.
46	✠EADMVND REX	♂ DVDE ✠✠✠ LETM ^O ♂	Dudelet (= Dudi ^g D). Wt. 22 4.

No.	Name	Date	Page
20	EADMYND REX	WL 290	Retrograde
21	EADMYND REX	WL 290	Retrograde
22	EADMYND RE	WL 290	Retrograde
23	EADMYND REX	WL 290	Retrograde
24	EADMYND REX	(Clipped)	Retrograde
25	EADMYND REX	(Clipped)	Retrograde
26	EADMYND RE	WL 290	Retrograde
27	EADMYND RE	(Retrograde) WL 213	Retrograde










* Harkin ("Jury Cases of England, 2nd Ed. p. 143) suggests that EBBC may possibly be
 17-2-Edw. 1.

No	Obverse.	Reverse	Mintage.
57	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt. 23.8.	
58	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt. 21.6. [Pl. XI. 4]	Edmund.
59	✠EADMYND RE✠	 EADMYND RE Wt. 21.0.	Edmund.
60	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX (Clipped.)	
61	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt. 16.6.	Edmund.
62	✠EADMYND R	 EADMYND R Wt. 21.2.	
63	✠EADMYND REX	 EADMYND REX Wt. 21.7.	Egmond.
64	" "	 EADMYND REX Wt. 23.8.	
65	" "	 EADMYND REX Wt. 25.0.	Egmond.










No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADMVND RE	 Wt 21.9.	Dadig.
48	✠EADMVND RE	 Wt 20.0.	Duraint (=Durand).
49	✠EADMVND REX	 Wt 18.9.	Durand(?)
50	✠EADMVND REX	 Wt 23.6.	Edmund.
51	" "	"	Wt 25.0.
52	✠EADMVND REX	 Wt 25.2.	Edred.
53	✠EADMVND REX	 Wt 23.6.	
54	✠EADMVND REX	 Wt 20.3.	
55	" "	"	Wt 22.2.
56	✠EADMVN-D REX	 Wt 21.8.	Edstan.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Weight
76	✠EADHVND RE✠	HERC ✠✠✠ VVICM ✠	Wt. 22.0 Hereburg
77	✠EADMVND REX	✠HVNL ✠✠✠ NFM-Θ ✠	Wt. 20.6 Hunlaf.
78	"Var. Picta in field.	HVNSI ✠✠✠ LEN-Θ ✠	Wt. 23.5 Hunsige.
79	✠EADMVND REX	IGERE ✠✠✠ MONET ✠	Wt. 22.8 Igere.
80	✠EADMVND REX	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARM ✠	Wt. 20.0 Ingelgar.
81	✠EADMVND REX?	" "	Wt. 23.3
82	✠EADMVND R-EX-EE	" "	Wt. 22.3
83	✠EADMVND REX Var. Annulet in field.	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARM ✠	Wt. 16.0
84	✠EADMVND REX B	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARMO ✠	Wt. 23.0
85	✠EADMVND REX EB?	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARMO ✠	(Chipped.)
86	✠EADMVND REX EB	INCEL ✠✠✠ CARMO ✠	Wt. 21.0










No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
66	✠EADMVND RE	EVL ✠ ✠ ✠ GART . Wt 22.0.	Eulgart (=Ealgeart).
67	EADMVND REX	⦿ FRAR ✠ ✠ ✠ DMON ⦿ Wt. 22 0	Frard (=Efrard)
68	*EADMVND "	" Wt. 23 3.	
69	✠EADFIVND RE	FVCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ MONET . Wt 22 8	Fugel.
70	✠EADMVND RE	FVCEL ✠ ✠ ✠ MONEI . Wt 20 3	
71	EADMVND ERX	LEVN ✠ ✠ ✠ DFEÐO . Wt 21 4.	Geundferð or Gundfers.
72	✠EADMVND RX	LVND ✠ ✠ ✠ FERÐIO . Wt 21 6.	
73	✠EADMVND RE	COTA ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE . Wt 19 1	Gota.
74	✠EADMVND RE	COTAE ✠ ✠ ✠ MONE . Wt 21 2	
75	✠EADMVND REX.	HERE ✠ ✠ ✠ MODRO . Wt 21 0	Heremod.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
96	✠EADMVNÐ · RE	 MÆLD ✠✠✠ OMENE Wt. 23·0.	Mældomen or Mæld.
97	✠EADMVNÐ RE	 MÆLD ✠✠✠ OMEN Wt. 25·0.	"
98	✠EADMVNÐ REX	 MÆRT ✠✠✠ ENMTO Wt. 25·0.	Marten or Martia.
99	✠EADMVNÐ REX	 MÆRT ✠✠✠ ENEM Wt. 24 2.	
100	" "	 MÆRT ✠✠✠ ENEI Wt. 21·6.	
101	✠EADMVNÐ "	 MART ✠✠✠ INMTO Wt. 22 6.	
102	✠EADMVNÐ RE	 MANA ✠✠✠ MONE Wt. 22 8.	Mana or Manna.
103	✠EVDMAND RE✠.	 MANN ✠✠✠ MONETA Wt. 18·0.	
104	✠EVDAND RE✠	 MANN ✠✠✠ MONET Wt. 21 0.	

No	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
87	✠EADMVND REX H Var. Annulet in field.	INCEL ✠✠✠ LARMO ✠	Wt 21 0.
88	✠EADMVND RE✠·M	INCEL ✠✠✠ LAR·M·O ✠	Wt 25·8.
89	✠EADMVND REX	LANDP ✠✠✠ INEM·O ✠	Landwine Wt 19 2.
90	" "	LEOF✠ ✠✠✠ RICM·O ✠	Leofric Wt 21·4.
91	✠ÆADMVND REX	✠ LIAFI ✠✠✠ NEM·O ✠	Liafno. Wt 18 3.
92	✠EADMVND REX	✠ LIAFI ✠✠✠ NEH·O ✠	Wt 20·7.
93	✠EADMVND RE✠	✠ LICRBE ✠✠✠ RDIIIOIE ✠	Ligeberd (= Sig- berd?) Wt 21·0.
94	✠ÆADHVND REX	✠ LIOFH· ✠✠✠ ELMM·O ✠	Liofhelm. Wt 21·8.
95	✠EADMVND RE	✠ LIT·IL ✠✠✠ NAN ✠	Littman. Wt 20 2.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
96	†EADMVND · RE	 MÆLD OMENE Wt. 23·0.	Mældomenor Mæld.
97	†EADMVND RE	 MÆLD OMEN Wt. 25 0.	"
98	†EADMVND REX	 MÆRT ENMTO Wt. 25 0.	Mærtē or Martin.
99	†EADMVND REX	 MÆRT ENEM Wt. 21 2.	
100	" "	 MÆRT ENEN Wt. 21·6.	
101	†EADMVND "	 MART INMTO Wt. 22·6.	
102	†EADMVND RE	 MANA MONE Wt. 22 8.	Mana or Manna.
103	†EVDMAND RE†.	 MANA MONETA Wt. 18·0.	
101	†EVDAND RE†	 MANA MONET Wt. 21·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
105	✠EADMVND RE	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ✠ Wt. 23.5.	
103	✠EADMVND REX	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ✠ Wt. 21.0.	
107	" "	MAN ✠✠✠ NANO ✠ Wt. 21.4.	
108	✠EADMVND RE	NAM ✠✠✠ NANO ✠ Wt. 19.7.	
109	" "	" Wt. 17.4.	
110	✠EADMYND REX	MEC ✠✠✠ REOM ✠ Wt. 25.0.	Megred
111	" "	NONO ✠✠✠ ONNE ✠ Wt. 21.0.	Uncertain
112	✠EADMVND "	ODAH ✠✠✠ ONETA ✠ Wt. 20.2	Oda
113	✠EADMVND RE✠	OSLAC ✠✠✠ MON ✠ Wt. 21.2.	Oslac
114	✠EADMYND RE-X	OSFX ✠✠✠ LDH O ✠ Wt. 22.2	Oswall

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
115	✠EADMVND RE✠	 Wt. 22.0.	
116	✠EADMVND RET✠	 Wt. 23 0.	
117	" REX	 Wt. 25 0.	Otie.
118	" "	 Wt. 25.0.	
119	✠EADMVND REX TO	 Wt. 23 G.	Paul(es).
120	✠EADMVND RE	 Wt. 24 G.	
121	✠EADMVND REX	 Wt. 23 2	Pitit.
		[Pl. XL 5.]	
122	✠EADMVND "	 Wt. 24 8.	Regnulf.
123	" "	"	Wt. 24 3.
124	✠EADMVND RED✠	 Wt. 19.2.	Regner.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
144	EADMVND REX	☼ ÐEOD ☼ ☼ ☼ YLF M ☼	WL 257.
145	EADMVND REX	☼ ÐEOD ☼ ☼ ☼ VLF M ☼	WL 222.
146	☼EADMVND RE	☼ ☼ ÐRM ☼ ☼ ☼ ODEM ☼	Permed. WL 253.
Type II.			
147	☼EADMYND REX	☼ MAMM ☼ ☼ ☼ EMOT ☼	Mann. WL 196.
[Pl. XI. 7.]			
Type III.			
148	☼EADMVND REX	☼ PERL ☼ ☼ ☼ AFMOT ☼	Worlat. WL 214.
[Pl. XI. 8.]			
Type v.			
149	☼EADMVND REX	☼ ÆDELMOÐ ☼	Æthelmod. WL 216.
[Pl. XI. 9.]			
Type VI.			
150	☼EADMVND REX	☼ ÆELAC MONEAWTD ☼	Else. WL 230.
[Pl. XI. 10.]			
151	" "	☼ ÆELAC MONE MONE MONE ☼	WL 212.
152	☼EADMVND RE	☼ EELGIBALT WONEA ☼	Ergimbal. WL 234. (= Ergim- bald).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
153	✠EADMVND REX	✠FREDAD MONET Wt. 23 0.	Frédard.
151	✠EADMVND REX Var. No traces of crown. [Pl. XI. 11.]	✠FREBARB MONET Wt. 25 4.	..
153	✠EADMVND REX	✠FVDEL NON · EII · Wt. 21 9.	Fugel.
156	" "	✠REINGRIM MONETAO Wt. 25 8.	Reingrim.
	Type vii.		
157	✠EADMVD REX [Pl. XI. 12.]	✠BALDRIC MOET Wt 15 0.	Baldrie.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Mosyer.
125	✠EADMVND RE	SA·RA ✠✠✠ VWARD ✠	Saranard. WL 25·5.
126	✠EADMVND RE✠	SXXSXO ✠✠✠ MEE· ✠	Saxa me fecit? WL 21·5.
127	✠EADMVND REX	ΣIADE ✠✠✠ MANM·O ✠	Sindeman (or Sideman). WL 22·6.
128	EADMVND REX	ΣIGAR ✠✠✠ EIMOT ✠	Sigar. WL 20·6.
		[Pl. XL 6.]	
129	EADMVN REX	VVIHT ✠✠✠ EΓWOI ✠	Uniht(?) (or Unihseg?). WL 24·7.
130	✠EADMVND RE	VVILA ✠✠✠ FEMO ✠	Unilaf. WL 23·3.
131	EADMVND REX	VVLF· ✠✠✠ ΣTAN ⊙	Unlstan. WL 24·4.
132	✠EADMVND·REX	VVYN ✠✠✠ ΣIGEM·O ✠	Unynsig. WL 22·7.
133	" RET	PARN ✠✠✠ MOHE ✠	Warn (Warin). WL 22·4.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
134	✠EADMVN:D REX	PICΛ ✠✠✠ RDM-O Wt. 22.2.	Wigeard.
135	✠EADMVND RE✠	PICE ✠✠✠ ARDN Wt. 22.2.	
136	✠EADMVND RET	PICE ✠✠✠ ARIN Wt. 21.3.	
137	"	" Wt. 21.2.	
138	✠EDMEVNDI✠	⊙ PINV ✠✠✠ CIVIO ⊙ (Blundered.) Wt. 21.8.	Winnoc?
139	✠EADMVND REI	⊙ PVEFLA ✠✠✠ RESMOT ⊙ Wt. 21.4.	Wulfgar.
140	✠EADMVND REX	⊙ PVLFH ✠✠✠ ELMM-O ⊙ Wt. 24.5.	Wulfhelm.
141	✠EADMVND REX Var. In field ⊙	⊙ PYNNE ✠✠✠ LMM-O ⊙ Wt. 25.3.	Wynhelm.
142	✠EADMVND REX Var. In field ✠	⊙ PYNNE ✠✠✠ LMM-O ⊙ Wt. 22.0.	
143	EADMVND REX	⊙ GEOD ✠✠✠ VLFM ⊙ Wt. 21.2.	Þeodulf.

EADRED.

STOC. A.D. 946; DIED A.D. 955

Moneyers.

Ælfsige or Ælfsie.	Ætlnod.
Ælfstan.	Frard [= Efrard?]
Ængur	Fredard or Fredred.
Ætard[es] or Agtard[es].	Fre'ric or Fer'ric [see Froðric].
Ætelm [Ætelmund?]	Froð [= Froðric?]
Ætelmund or Aetelmund.	Froðric.
Ætelulf	Fynnelm [= Wynnelm?]
Ætelwald.	Gillez.
Ætel-, see also Aetel-	Giselm.
Ætred.	Gislemer.
Agtard[es] or Aetard[es]	Godin.
Albert.	Grim.
Alsiþ [= Ælfsige?]	Hermod.
Anna.	Herigar.
Anoetel.	Hildulf.
Are.	Hroðgar.
Arnulf.	Hunlaf.
Asþer?	Hunred.
Aetelmund or Aetelmund	Hunsaft.
Æteler.	Husebald.
Ætel-, see also Aetel-	Ingelgar.
Baldric.	Inguces [= Ingulf?]
Baldnume	Ive.
Bernard or Burnard.	Landferð
Bernere.	Leofric.
Bernferð	Lafin.
Bese.	Maneca [cf. Mannecin].
Borhticulf.	Manna, &c. (Norwich).
Boga or Boiga.	Mannecin.
Burnard	Martin.
Cali	Munred.
Calimert?	Norbert.
Canert?	Norðgar [= Hroðgar?]
Canberht.	Oðrykeri [= Oðelric?]
Cilient.	Oserð.
Clic.	Ospal
Copman.	Olaf.
Cristin	Oswald.
Culcan [= Culfan?]	Oswine.
Demence [Dominicus].	O'elric.
Deorulf.	Pria.
Dremf?	Raddine.
Dudig	Reedes.
Duraa.	Regðer.
Eadmund.	Reinfrð.
Eardulf.	Reidereil.
Efterulf.	Riculf.
Elfred.	Rinne [Rinulf?] cf. Winne.
Engulfred.	Rinulf.
Eodin.	Rollert.
Erod [= Froð?]	Sargard [= Sargard].
Erimes [= Grimes?]	Syrgar?

EADRED.

Seego [= Seegestef?] (Norwich).
 Siefereð [cf. Sifert]
 Sigred.
 Sifert.
 Sigar[ea]
 Smertcull
 Suince.
 Sweetline?
 Sweetling
 Tyleadrex [= Tyleadred or
 Wealdfred?]
 Unbein
 Unaldfred.
 Uuarin or Warin.
 Uuerstan.
 Uuilað.
 Uuilað [= Unildul?]
 Uuilebert

Unilfred.
 Uuinaetia.
 Uulfstan.
 Warin or Uuarin.
 Waller.
 Wigeroð.
 Winuo [= Winulf?]
 Wulfbold
 Wulgar[ea]
 Wynnehelm [Wynnelm]
 Deudberht.
 Deodmar.
 Deodred.
 Deodulf.
 Durferð.
 Durmod.
 Durulf [cf. Deorulf]

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse	Reverse
---------	---------

Type i.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, rosettes, &c., symmetrically arranged
--	--

[Cf. Pl XII 2-4]

Type ii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles	Florate stem with two branches closing moneyer's name
---	---

[See No 103, p 151]

Type iii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles
--	--

[Cf. Pl XII 5]

Type iv.

Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosettes of dots, symmetrically arranged in field
--	---

[Cf. Pl XII 6]

Type v.

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles
--	---

[Cf. Pl XII. 1 & 7]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
	NORDVIC. [Norwich.]		
	Type v.		
1	✠EADRED REX	✠HAWNE NO NORDVIC. Wt. 22.3.	Manna.
2	✠EADRIC REX	✠RECCLE NO NORDVIC Wt. 21.8. [Pl. XII. 1.]	Secco (Seegestoff?)
SERIES B WITHOUT NAME OF MINT			
	Type 1.		
3	EADRED REX	ÆLF O + O ICEM Wt. 23.8	Ælfsga.
4	" "	ÆLFZI O + O EMO-M Wt. 23.3	
5	✠EADRED REX	ÆLFZL + + + ANMO Wt. 17.5.	Ælfstan.
6	✠EADRED REX M	ÆRIC + + + ERM-O Wt. 19.5.	Æriger.
7	✠EADRED REX	ÆDE + + + LNM-O Wt. 23.8.	Ædelm (Ædel- mun?)

EADRED.

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mon
8	✠EADRED RE	⚔ AETAR ✠✠✠ DESMOT ⚔	Aetaz Agta
9	✠EADRED RE✠ Var. In field, M.	"	Wt. 21.5. Wt. 20.0.
10	EADRED REX	⚔ AETAR ✠✠✠ DESMOT ⚔	(Clipped.)
11	EADRED REX Var. In field, M.	⚔ ARNVL ✠✠✠ FMONT ⚔	Arnul
12	✠EADRED REX	⚔ ADEL ✠✠✠ MVND ⚔	Adeln
13	" "	⚔ ADELM ✠✠✠ VNDMTO ⚔	Wt. 23.2. Wt. 19.5
14	✠EADRED REX:	⚔ BALD ✠✠✠ RIEMTO ⚔	Baldm
15	✠DM EADRED REX	⚔ BALDV ✠✠✠ IVINH O ⚔	Bal in
16	✠EXDRED REX Var. In field, three pallets	⚔ BALDV ✠✠✠ VNHO ⚔	Wt. 21.2. Wt. 21.2.
17	EADRED REX	⚔ BERN ✠✠✠ ARDM ⚔	Bernar Barza

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram
18	✠EADRED REX.	BVRM ✠✠✠ ARDM O ✠	Wt. 22 5.
19	✠EADRED REX O	BERN ✠✠✠ EREH ✠	Bernere. (Chipped.)
20	EADRED REX	BERIF ✠✠✠ ERDM O ✠	Bernferð. Wt. 23 0.
21	✠EADRED REX	BESE ✠✠✠ MOIT ✠	Bese. Wt. 21 5.
22	EADRED REX	BOGA ✠✠✠ ESMOT ✠	Boga or Boiga. Wt. 21 0.
23	" Far " In field, M.	BOGA ✠✠✠ ESMOT ✠	Wt. 20 8.
24	EADRED REX ANGLOR-	CENBE ✠✠✠ RHTM O ✠	Centerht. Wt. 21 8
	[19 XII 2]		
25	EADRED REX	COPO ✠✠✠ WAZO ✠	Copman Wt. 19 0.
26	" "	DEMEH ✠✠✠ CEMOT ✠	Demenco (Domicus). Wt. 19 0

EADRED.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mon.
27	EADRED RE	DEOR O + O VLFM O ⬤	Deor
		Wt. 18 2.	
28	EADRED REX	DORV O + O LFMO ⬤	
		Wt. 22 2.	
29	✠EADRED REX I	DREM ✠ ✠ ✠ LNOT ⬤	Drem
		Wt. 19 7.	
30	✠EADRII REX	DVDI ✠ ✠ ✠ LHOE ⬤	Dudig
		Wt. 20 4.	
31	✠EADRED RE✠	DVDIE ✠ ✠ ✠ MOIIT ⬤	
		Wt. 21 4.	
32	EADRED REX	EADM O + O VNDM ⬤	Eadm
		Wt. 23 4.	
33	✠EADRED REX	EVDW O + O ANDN ⬤	
		Wt. 23 0.	
34	" RE✠	EARO ⬤ ⬤ ⬤ VLFM ⬤	Eardu
		(Chipped.)	
35	✠EADRED RE✠ O	EFER ✠ ✠ ✠ VLFIO ⬤	Eferul
		Wt. 22 0.	
36	✠EADRED R E✠	ELFRED ✠ ✠ ✠ ESMON ⬤	Elfred
		(Broken.)	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
37	✠EAREOM BEX	⚠ ELFR ✠✠✠ EXMOT ⚠	(Chipped.)
38	✠EADRED RE✠	⚠ ENCIB ✠✠✠ REDNO ⚠	Engilbred Wt. 18 0.
39	✠EADRED RE✠ O	⚠ ENGLB ✠✠✠ REDHO ⚠	Wt. 21 0.
40	EADRED REX	⚠ FRAR O ✠ O DMON ⚠	Frarl (= Elfrarl?) Wt. 23 2.
41	" "	⚠ FRAR O ✠ O DMNÖ ⚠	Wt. 22 0.
42	" "	⚠ FREDI ✠✠✠ EXMOT ⚠	Frofic (= Frofno?) Wt. 18 0
43	" "	⚠ EROD O ✠ O MON ⚠	Frof(ric?) Wt. 23 2.
44	✠EADRED RE	⚠ FROD ✠✠✠ RIEM ⚠	Frofno. Wt. 23 5.
45	" RE✠	⚠ FROD O ✠ O RIEMO ⚠	Wt. 23 0
46	" "	"	Wt. 20 2.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
47	✠EADRED RE✠	☩ GISELE ✠ ✠ ✠ IIEGM ☩	Gislemer.
		Wt. 23 G.	
48	✠EADRED RE✠ O	☩ GODIN ✠ ✠ ✠ MOTI ☩	Godin.
		Wt. 21.3.	
49	EADRED REX	☩ GRIM ✠ ✠ ✠ ESMOT ☩	Grim
		Wt. 20.6.	
	[Pl. XII 3.]		
50	✠EADRED REX ::	☩ HVN ✠ ✠ ✠ RE'D: ☩	Hunred.
		Wt. 22 0.	
51	✠EADRED REXX	☩ HVN ✠ ✠ ✠ REDX ☩	
		Wt. 22 0.	
52	✠EADRED RE .	☩ HVN ✠ ✠ ✠ REDC ☩	
		Wt. 20 3.	
53	✠EADRED REX	☩ HVNR ✠ ✠ ✠ EDWO ☩	
		Wt. 23 0.	
54	✠EADRED REXI	☩ HVNR ✠ ✠ ✠ EDMO ☩	
		Wt. 21.5.	
55	✠EADRED REX	☩ HVNR ✠ ✠ ✠ EDMOT ☩	
		Wt. 21.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Museur.
56	✠EADRED REX ✠ O	HVN ✠✠✠ ✠✠FT ✠	Hansaft.
		Wt. 20.8.	
57	✠EADRED REX - Var. In field, four pellets.	HVSEB ✠✠✠ ALDII O ✠	Husebild.
		Wt. 23.0.	
58	✠EADRED REX I	INCEL ✠✠✠ GARTMO ✠	Ingelgar.
		Wt. 22.3.	
59	✠EADRED REX ✠:	INCEL ✠✠✠ GARTMO ✠	(Chipped.)
60	✠EADRED - REX O	"	Wt. 21.5.
61	✠EADRED REX "	"	Wt. 22.5.
62	EADRED REX	INGV ✠✠✠ CESMOT ✠	Inguces (=Ingulf?)
		Wt. 20.5.	
63	✠EADRED REX ✠	LAND ✠✠✠ FERD ✠	Landferð.
		Wt. 20.0.	
64	" REX	LEOF ✠✠✠ RICH ✠	Leofne.
		Wt. 23.3.	
65	✠EADRED RE	LIFI ✠✠✠ NEMO ✠	Iifne
		Wt. 21.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
66	EADRED REX	MANE ✠✠✠ EAMOT ✠ Wt. 22.5.	Maneca.
67	✠EVDRED REX I	NAH ✠✠✠ NANO ✠ Wt. 19 0.	Manna.
68	✠EADRED RE	NORÐ ✠✠✠ EARM ✠ Wt. 19 8.	Norðgar.
69	" Var. " In field, S.	OSFE ✠✠✠ RÐMO ✠ Wt. 22 0.	Oserð.
70	✠EADRED REX	OSVV ✠✠✠ ALDM ✠ (Clipped.)	Oswald.
71	" Var. " In field, S.	OSFA ✠✠✠ EDMO ✠ Wt. 19 0.	
72	EADRED REX	OEELRI ✠✠✠ EESOMT ✠ Wt. 21 0.	Oðelric.
73	✠EADRED RE✠	" Wt. 22 5.	
74	✠EADRED RE✠ O	RÆDV ✠✠✠ NEWO ✠ Wt. 21 0.	Ræduine.
75	✠EADRED REX	REGE ✠✠✠ RESMOT ✠ Wt. 21.7.	Regðer.*

* Reading, Pl. 15, No. 6 (Aethelred I), is no doubt a coin of this reign, similar to No. 73

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
76	✠EADRED REX	REIN ✠✠✠ FIRÐ	Reinfirð.
		Wt 16.2	
77	✠EADRED REX ✠ O	ΣIEF-E ✠✠✠ REDIO	Siefereð (cf. Sifert).
		(Chipped.)	
78	EADRED REX	ΣIGAR ✠✠✠ ESMOT	Sigar.
		Wt 20.3.	
79	ERÐERDREÐ ✠	TYLEAD ✠✠✠ TOMOT	Tyleadrex (= Tylead- red or Wealdfred?).
		(Broken.)	
80	✠EADRED REX	VVALD ✠✠✠ FRED	Unaldfred
		[Pl. XII 4.]	
		Wt 21.0.	
81	✠EADRED REX	VVAR- ✠✠✠ IIM-O	Unarin or Warin.
		Wt 17.4.	
82	" "	FXRI ✠✠✠ NMON	
		Wt 20.6.	
83	✠EADRED RE	VVERS O ✠ O TANWO	Unestan.
		Wt 22.2.	
84	EADRED REX	VVIL7A O ✠ O FMON	Unlaf.
		Wt 23.0	

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
98	✠E·A·D·R·E·D· R·E·X·	ÐEODM ✠ ✠ ✠ AER·M · Wt. 20.0.	
99	✠EADRED REX	ÐEOD O ✠ ✠ VLFM · Wt. 23.7.	Deodulf.
100	✠EADRED REX	ÐRMO O ✠ O DEMO · Wt. 25.4	Darnod.
101	EADRED REX	ÐVRM O ✠ O ODMO·M · Wt. 21.8	
102	✠EADRED REX	ÐVRM ✠ ✠ ✠ ODM· · Wt. 22.2	
Type ii.			
103	✠EADRED REX	NOR BERT Wt. 17.5.	Norbert.
			
Type iii.			
104	✠EADRED REX	✠EVLEIH H·O Wt. 20.0. [Pl. XII. 5.]	Culein (Culfin?)
Type iv.			
105	✠EADRED REX	ÐVRV · FLM· · Wt. 20.1. [Pl. XII. 6.]	Dunulf (cf. Deorulf)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
106	✠EADRED RE	✠ALBERT ONLEMI Wt. 18.6	Albert.
107	" REX	✠ANNA MONETAE. Wt. 13.2.	Anna.
108	" "	✠ARE MTÆWECIAHIV (Blundered) Wt. 22.4.	Aré
109.	" RE	✠CALI ✠SHERT (Chipped.)	Cali and Sifert
110	" REX	✠CLAC MONETÆ MONET Wt. 21.1	Clac
111	✠EADRED REX	✠CLAC MON MONEYT Wt. 22.0	
112	✠EADRED RENEX	✠CLÆC HONE HONE HONEX Wt. 23.2	
113	✠EADRED REX	✠FREDARD NONEIA Wt. 21.3.	Fredard or Fredred.
114	" RE✠	✠FREDRED MONETÆ Wt. 21.3.	
[Pl. XII. 7]			
115	" "	✠I ✠IVE ·IRONETA (Blundered) Wt. 19.5	Ivo.
116	[✠]EADRED RE	✠HAN[IV]E MONON. (Broken)	Manna.
117	✠EADRED REX	✠MÆNNECIN MONE Wt. 20.5.	Mannecin
118	" "	✠·SARVVOD MONE (Pierced)	Sarvurd.
119	" RE✠	✠UNBEIN MONETÆ Wt. 17.2	Unbein.
120	" REX	✠VVILFRED MONE IIX Wt. 23.6	Uuifred.

EADWIG.

STCC. A.D. 955; DIED A.D. 959.

Moneyers.

<i>Abenel</i> (Hereford?).	<i>Eofred</i> (York).
<i>Ælfred</i> .	<i>Eorod</i> ?
<i>Ælfsige</i>].	<i>Erim</i> [= Grim?]
<i>Ælric</i> .	<i>Æsel</i> , see also <i>Ætel</i> .
<i>Æscuill</i> .	<i>Fanael</i> ?
<i>Ætard</i> [= <i>Agtard</i> ?]	<i>Frard</i> [= <i>Efrard</i> ?] (York)
<i>Ætelgar</i> .	<i>Freðic</i> [= <i>Frøðric</i> ?]
<i>Ædelstan</i> or <i>Ædelstan</i> .	<i>Frøðgar</i> (Bedford).
<i>Aðelunerd</i> or <i>Edelunard</i>	<i>Frøðne</i> or <i>Frøðeric</i> (York).
<i>Agtard</i> .	<i>Golefex</i> .
<i>Amund</i> (es).	<i>Grim</i> (Bedford)
<i>Asulf</i> (London).	<i>Gytel</i> , see <i>Cytel</i> .
<i>Baldric</i> (Southampton).	<i>Heremod</i> .
<i>Baldwine</i> (Bedford)	<i>Hercwig</i> .
<i>Brenard</i> .	<i>Heriger</i> .
<i>Burner</i> .	<i>Leofstan</i> (Bedford).
<i>Boiga</i> or <i>Boget</i> (Bedford).	<i>Leuine</i> [= <i>Lifine</i> ?].
<i>Bruninc</i> [= <i>Bruninc</i>].	<i>Lifine</i> .
<i>Cnapes</i>].	<i>Litelman</i> .
<i>Clae</i> (Newark?).	<i>Manneg</i> or <i>Maneol</i> (South-
<i>Copman</i> .	ampton, Winchester).
<i>Crin</i> .	<i>Mann</i> or <i>Manna</i> .
<i>Cut-l</i> or <i>Cytel</i> [= <i>Gytel</i> ?].	<i>Manoet</i> .
<i>Dmence</i> [= <i>Dominicus</i> ?]	<i>Oswald</i> .
<i>Deorulf</i> [= <i>Þurulf</i> ?] (York)	<i>Olle</i> (Winchester)
<i>Drining</i> .	<i>Sedeman</i> [= <i>Sid-man</i>].
<i>Dudema</i> (s).	<i>Uaserin</i> [= <i>Warrin</i> ?]
<i>Dunn</i> .	<i>Wilebert</i> .
<i>Dunne</i> (Huntingdon)	<i>Wilsig</i> .
<i>Eadmund</i> (York).	<i>Wulfgar</i> .
<i>Eadulf</i> .	<i>Þarmol</i> (York).
<i>Eacnolf</i> [= <i>Ecnolf</i> ?]	<i>Þurferð</i> .
<i>Efrard</i> .	<i>Þurulf</i> (cf. <i>Deorulf</i>)

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
Type I.	
Small cross pattee. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; cross, mullet, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. III. 1, 2.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by name of mint; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. XII. 8-13.]

Type iii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name between two lines across field. Above and below, rosette

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 3.]

Type iv

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Moneyer's name in one line across field, divided by nutre-shaped ornament; below, T

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 4.]

Type v

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c.) between two circles.



[Lindsay, 'Coinage of the Heptarchy,' Pl. 5, 115.]

Type vi

Bust, r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c., and Mint) between two circles



[Rn1 Pl. 20. 1.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

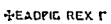



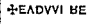

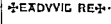

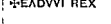

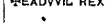

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BEDANFORD. [Bedford.]			
<i>Type II</i>			
1	✠EADVVIC RE✠✠	BALD BE✠DA PINE	Baldwine.
	[Pl. XII 8.]	Wt. 23.3.	
2	✠EADVVIC REX✠	BOICA ✠BE✠DA✠ MONETA	Boiga.
		Wt. 22.2	
3	✠EADVVIC REX O	FROD BE✠DA CARM	Froðgar.
		Wt. 15.0	
4	✠EADVVIC RE✠	GRIF. BE✠DA MONTE	Grim.
		Wt. 20.5	
5	✠EADVVIC REX	LEOF. BE✠DA TAMMO	Leofstan.
		Wt. 19.2	
Eoferwic [York.]			
<i>Type II</i>			
6	✠EADVVIC RE	DEOR OE✠NO VLFA	Deorulf (cf. Purulf)
	[Pl. XII 9.]	Wt. 22.5	

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
7	✠EADVVIG RE✠	☼ EADM ON✠EO VNDM ☼	Eadmund. Wt. 23.3.
8	✠EADVVIGE RE	☼ EOFE OE✠MO RADM ☼	Eofered. Wt. 19.5.
9	✠EADVVIG REX	☼ FRAR OE✠NO DMOH ☼	Frard (= Efrard?). Wt. 21.0.
10	✠EADVVIGE RE	☼ FROÐ ON✠ETO RIMTO ☼	Froðric. Wt. 23 0.
HAMTUNE. [Southampton.] Type i.			
11	✠EADVVIG RE✠	☼ LIANG ✠HΛ✠M✠ ODPPO ☼	Manngod Wt. 164.
[Pl. XII. 10.]			
HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.] Type ii.			
12	✠EADVVIG RE✠	☼ DVN ✠HV✠N✠ NCMO ☼	Dunninge. Wt. 19 8.
[Pl. XII. 11.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musee.
	<p>NEPE. [Newark* 7]</p> <p>Type II.</p>		
13	✠EADVVIG REX✠	<p>CLÆC ✠HE✠PE MONE</p> <p>[Pl. XII 12]</p> <p>Wt. 14.2</p>	Clac.
	<p>PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]</p> <p>Type II.</p>		
14	✠EADVVIG REX✠	<p>MANN ✠PI✠N LODMO</p> <p>[Pl. XII 13]</p> <p>Wt. 23.5.</p>	Mannig. J.
	<p>SERIES B WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.</p> <p>Type L</p>		
15	✠EADPIC REX I Far In field, M	<p>ÆLFRED ✠✠✠ ESMON</p> <p>[Pl. XIII 1]</p> <p>Wt. 21.8</p>	Ælfred.
16	✠EADPIC REX✠	<p>ÆSCVV ✠✠✠ LFMO</p> <p>Wt. 18.0</p>	Æsculf.
17	✠EADVVI RE	<p>ADEL ✠✠✠ VVERD</p> <p>Wt. 20.7.</p>	Ætelunerd.
18	✠EADVVIG REX✠	<p>BONCA ✠✠✠ MOIETA</p> <p>Wt. 13.0.</p>	Boiga.

* In Northamptonshire

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
19	†EADVVI RE.† I [Pl. XIII 2.]	BRIV. ††† WINE Wt. 22 4.	Briuninc (= Brunine).
20	†EADVVIC REX	LYTEL ††† MONE Wt. 20 7.	Cytel.
21	†EADVIC REX Var. In field, M.	††† DVNN ††† ESMTON Wt 18 8	Dunn
22	†EADVVO RE.†	EAEH ††† OLEM. Wt 22 6.	Eaenolf?
23	†EADVVI[RE] REX	††† EFRA O†O RDM ††† (Broken)	Efrard
24	†EADVVIC REX I	††† FREDI. ††† CESMOT Wt 15 2.	Freðic(es)
25	†EADVVIC R. E.†	††† FYHT ††† EELÖ. Wt 15 4	Uncertain
26	†EADVVIC REX.	††† LODEF ††† ERDM. Wt. 21 2.	Godeferð.
27	†EADVIC REX	††† HERIC ††† ERMO Wt 20 2	Heriger.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. Meyer
28	†EADRIC REX Γ	  Wt. 20.3.	
29	" REX E	  (Chipped.)	
30	†EADVVI BE	  Wt. 20.3.	Leuine (= Liffne?)
31	†EADVVIC REX†	  Wt. 18.0	Mann.
32	†EADVVI REX	  (Broken.)	Sedeman (= Sideman).
33	†EADVVIC REX	  (Chipped.)	Unarin (= Warin?)
34	†EADVVIC RE	<i>Type iii.</i> BIRVER	Biruer.
35	†EADRIC EPE	CNAPEES [Pl. XIII 3.]	Cnape(es)
36	EADRIC REX	<i>Type iv.</i> OSW ALD [Pl. XIII 4.]	Oswald.

KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

EADGAR.

KING OF MERCA A.D. 937; OF ALL ENGLAND A.D. 959; DIED A.D. 975

Moneyers.

Adelaver or Aðelaver.	Britferð or Brihtferð.
Adelgar or Aðelgar.	Bruning (Norwich)
Adelwold [= Aðelwold] (London)	Byrhferð [= Bernferð or Brihtferð] (Maldon)
Aden	Byrhtic (Lymne).
Ælfgar (Thetford).	Byrhticold (Shaftesbury)
Ælfnōð (London, Winchester).	Capella
Ælfred or Elfrid.	Carðen [= Farðen?] or Carðelm.
Ælfsige (Bedford, Chester, Exeter, Stafford, Wilton, Winchester)	Cnapa (Stamford)
Ælfstan or Elfstān (Chester, Derby, Exeter)	Colenard
Æscman (Chester, Exeter, Lincoln, Stamford)	Colgrim
Æsculf	Copman.
Ætferð.	Cylm? (Southampton).
Æðelaver or Adelaver	Cynatige (Chichester)
Æðelbrand	Demence [Dominicus]
Æðelferð (Herester).	Deorlaf [= Deorulf?] (Chester)
Æðelgar or Adelgar	Deorulf (Tewkesford?)
Æðelric (London)	Doðnorð.
Æðelric or Æðelsige (Bath, London)	Dudemān or Dulsemon.
Æðelstan (Canterbury, Lymne)	Dun (York).
Æðelweard	Durand.
Æðelwine (Oxford)	Eadmer (Southampton)
Æðelwold or Adelwold (London)	Eadmund (Chester)
Æðerel (London)	Eadulf
Alburt? (Cambridge)	Eadwine (Wilton)
Albutic	Ealfsige
Alfwine	Eanred
Aljerð	Eanulf (Lincoln).
Andreas	Eatstan [= Eadstan?] (Winchester)
Asferð	Eden.
Arma? (Lincoln)	Elfred or Ælfred
Arcl., see Adl., and Æðel.	Elfstān.
Asulf (London)	Elfwald
Bildric (Bedford, Southampton).	Elfr., see also Ælf.
Baldwin	Elferard
Benedictus	Elfermund
Beorhtic (Wallingford)	Elfriculf (Tewkesford?)
Bernard	Eorð (Chester).
Bernferð	Freomald (Norwich)
Birgstan.	Fifer
Boga, Boga, Boiga, &c. see also Fastolf (Canterbury, Chester, Wilton)	Elstan
	Excline.
	Excl., see also Ætcl.
	Faruin

- Farðen or Farðine [= Carðen ?].
 Fastolf (York)
 Fastolf and Biga.
 Fastolf and Oda.
 Fastolf and Rasin.
 Fioduan.
 Fiodger (Chester).
 Fidenaril (Norwich).
 Forðgar (Bosford).
 Froðrie or Froðrie [= Froðie ?]
 (Chester).
 Froðrie (es) or Froðiein (Derby).
 Fryðmund.
 Gilla, Gillya, Gyllis, &c. (Chester,
 Hereford).
 Gilm, see Cylm.
 Gind.
 Grim (Bedford).
 Gunnulf (York).
 Gunnord.
 Haculf.
 Herebert.
 Hereferð.
 Heriman.
 Herimod (Wallinford).
 Henger.
 Herolf (York).
 Hilde.
 Hilturine (London).
 Hingolf or Ingolf.
 Hunbein or Unbein.
 Ingelbaril.
 Ingwiles or Ingwiles.
 Ingolf or Hingolf.
 Ingolferð.
 Iohan, see Iuhan.
 Iolea.
 Isembert.
 Isulf.
 Iuhan [= Iohan] (Exeter).
 Iye.
 Leoferð.
 Leane, Leofine, Lyfne, &c. (Ipswich).
 Lenna.
 Lesfyr (Dover).
 Leofhelm.
 Leofne1 [= Leofhelm ?].
 Leofrie.
 Leofrige (Oxford, Southampton, Wil-
 ton).
 Leofrine (Tempesford?).
 Leofwold (Wilton).
 Leeig ?
 Leofstan (Bedford).
 Leowman.
 Magred (Winchester).
 Malsutan (Chester).
 Man (Tempesford ?, Winchester).
 Maning.
 Manna, Mannan, Manne, &c. (Leicester,
 York).
 Menest or Mantat (Southampton).
 Mantien.
 Marcet.
 Marsale or Marsvale (Winchester).
 Merkin [= Martin].
 Morgan [= Monan ?].
 Nanan, see Manna.
 Norðerd (Norwich).
 Oda, see Fastolf.
 Oeoman [= Oymman ?].
 Ogea (Norwich, Stamford).
 Olyman.
 Osferð.
 Odae or Odaif (Norwich).
 Ommund.
 Oulf (Derby).
 Oward.
 Osleht.
 Pirim ? see Wirim.
 Radetm.
 Regnulf, &c. (Winchester).
 Rasin, see Fastolf.
 Regnold (Winchester).
 Riccolf or Ricolf.
 Saydine [= Sadling ?].
 Sedeman, Fidemman, or Syteman
 (Rochester).
 Serbyht (Leicester).
 Siferð.
 Styrcar (Leicester).
 Tuma (York).
 Unbein or Hunbein.
 Unferð or Wiferd [= Winferð ?].
 Unsig or Walsig.
 Wiltige (see Wynsige).
 Wilsig or Unsig.
 Wine.
 Winmes.
 Winenr [= Winern].
 Wurm ? (Huntingdon).
 Wode.
 Wulfald (Peth).
 Wulfar or Wulgar (Stamford).
 Wulfmar.
 Wulfred (Oxford).
 Wulfrie (York).
 Wulstan or Wulstan (Leicester, Wal-
 lingford).
 Wynsige or Wiltige (Gloucester,
 Winchester).
 Wynstan or Wunstan (Totnes, Win-
 chester).
 Peodgar (Lewes).
 Pinern [= Winern].
 Purferð.
 Parmod (Chester).
 Purdan.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

all cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneys's name, &c, in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées; above and below, triangle of dots



[Cf. Pl. XIV. 1.]

Type i. var a

Similar: ornaments varied



[Rud., Pl. 28, 2]

Type i var b

Similar: ornaments varied

[Cf. Pl. XIV. 2]

Type i var c

Similar: ornaments varied

[Cf. Pl. XIV. 3]






Type i var d

Similar: ornaments varied

[Cf. Pl. XIV. 4]






Obverse	Reverse
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Type i. var. c

Same	Similar: ornaments varied	    
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[Cf. Pl. XIV. 5.]

Type i. var. f.

Similar: rosette of dots in centre	Similar: ornaments varied	    
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


[Cf. Pl. XIV. 6.]

Type i. var. g

Same	Similar: ornaments varied	     
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[Cf. Pl. XIV. 7.]

Type ii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, between which name of mint: ornaments symmetrically arranged in field	    
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[Cf. Pl. XIII. 10 & 12.]

Type iii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
--	--

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 5.]

Type iv.

Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.	Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XIII. 6.]

Type v.

Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. Pl. XIII. 8-9.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type v. var. a.**

Similar: four crosses pattées arranged around central one.



[Rud, Pl. 20, 4]

Type v. var. b

Similar: three pellets and cross pattée arranged around central cross pattée.



[Rud, Pl. 28, 1.]

Type vi.

st 1, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 7, 11 & 13.]

The specimens of the type (Nos. 37 & 211) in the National Collection are too imperfect for illustration.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT.			
BADAN. [Bath.]			
<i>Type iii</i>			
1	†EADGAR REX ANGLORVM	†ÆDELΣICE MO BADA CIF Wt. 21 s.	Æðelsige.
[Pl. XIII. 5]			
BEDANFORD. [Bedford]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
2	†EADGAR REX	†ÆLFΣIG MONETA BE Far. Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. (Broken.)	Ælfsige.
3	†EADG... ..	†LI.....TA BE (Fragment.)	Liofstan?
<i>Type vi.</i>			
4	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR	†GRIM MTO BEDAFO (Pierced.)	Grim.
CÆNTPARABYRIG or CANTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury]			
<i>Type vi.</i>			
5	†EADGAR REX ANGLOR	†BOGA MTO CÆTPARA Wt 23 s	Boga (or Doiga)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	DEORABY. [Derby.]		
	Type iii.		
6	✠EADGAR REX ANGLO	✠ELFSTAN M ^o VRDBY Wt. 19 8.	Alfgstan.
	Type iv.		
7	✠EADGAR REX TO BI [Pl. XIII. 6.]	✠FREDICIN DEORBY Wt 19 8.	Fredicin.
	Type vi.		
8	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX [Pl. XIII. 7.]	✠OSVLF MO ^o DEORBY Wt 20 0.	Osulf.
	EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.]		
	Type vi.		
9	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠IVHAN M ^o EAXNE. Wt 23 8	Iuhan (=Iohan)
	EOFERPIC. [York]		
	Type vi		
10	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠OVN M ^o EOFORPIC. Wt. 22 0.	Dun.
11	✠EADGAR REX ANGL	✠FASTOLF M ^o EFER Wt. 22 5	Fastolf.
12	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠MANNA M ^o EOFORPI. Wt 22 7.	Manna
13	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠TVMA M ^o EOFOR. Wt. 27 3.	Tuma.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type v.</i></p>		
14	✠EADGAR REX	✠EADMER MONETA H Wt. 22 3.	Eadmer.
	<p>[Pl. XIII 8.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type vi.</i></p>		
15	✠EADGAR REX ANLOX	✠CYLM MO HANTVN. Wt. 20 5.	Cylm?
16	" " "	✠LEOFXIL M ^o HAMT. Wt. 21 2.	Leofsige.
17	" " "	" " Wt. 19 10	
18	" " "	✠MANSAT M ^o HAM Wt. 20 0	Mansat?
	<p>HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.]</p>		
	<p><i>Type v</i></p>		
19	✠EADGAR REX	PIRIM MONETA HVNTE Wt. 20 4.	Wirim?
	<p>[Pl. XIII 9]</p>		
	<p>LÆFES. [Lewes]</p>		
	<p><i>Type vi</i></p>		
20	✠EADGAR REX ANLOX	✠DEODGAR M ^o LÆFE. Wt. 21 8	Deodgar

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester.]			
Type ii.			
21	✠EADGAR RE	⚠ ÆLFꝛ OL✠EO I CM ⚠	Ælfsige.
		Wt 19 6	
22	" "	⚠ ÆLFꝛ OL✠EO TAN ⚠	Ælfstan.
		(Chipped.)	
23	" "	⚠ DEOR OL✠EO LAFM ⚠	Deorlaf (= Deorulf?)
		Wt 22 5.	
24	" "	⚠ EOR OL✠EO ODM ⚠	Eorð.
		Wt 23 7.	
25	" "	⚠ FLOD OL✠EO LERM ⚠	Flodger
		Wt 22 2	
26	" "	⚠ FROD OL✠EO REMO ⚠	Froðric.
		Wt 17 8	
27	" "	⚠ FROD OL✠EO RICH ⚠	
		Wt 20 2.	
28	✠EADGAR RE✠	⚠ E I L OL✠EO L V ꝛ ⚠	Gillus
		Wt 16 6.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
29	†EADGAR RE†	☼ MÆLZ OL†EO VDAN ☼	Mæl-nān.
		Wt. 22.3	
30	†EADGAR RE	☼ ÐVRI OL†EO MOD ☼	Durmod.
		Wt. 20.7	
31	†EADGAR ..	☼ ÐVR OL†EO MOD ☼	
		Wt. 17.4.	
32	†EADGAR ..	☼ ÐVR OL†EO MODM ☼	
		Wt. 22.0	
		[Pl XIII. 10]	
		<i>Type iv</i>	
33	†EADGAR REX LE	†EADMVND MONE Wt. 22.7.	Endmund
34	†EADGAR REX TO B	†ÐVRMOD MO LEX Wt. 22.9.	Durmod.
35	" " "	" " Wt. 19.0	
		LUNDENE. [London.]	
		<i>Type v</i>	
36	†EADGAR REX	†ÆÐERED MONETA LVN Wt. 25.0	Æfred.
		<i>Type v var a</i>	
37	†EAD... ..X	†ÆÐER... ..ND CIFITA- (Broken)	Æfred

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type vi</i>		
38	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ADELPOLD M ^o VN. Wt. 24 8	Adelwold.
39	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ÆDELRED M ^o LVN Wt. 24 7.	Æðelred.
	ROFECCEASTRE. [Rochester.]		
	<i>Type vi</i>		
40	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠SIDEMAN M ^o OH ROF Wt. 18 1	Sideman
	STANFORD. [Stamford]		
	<i>Type vi</i>		
41	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOR	✠ÆSCMAN M ^o STANF. Wt. 20 3	Æscman
42	" " "	✠ENAPA M ^o STANFO. Wt. 22 3	Cnapa
43	" " "	✠OGEA M ^o STANFORD. Wt. 21 5	Ogea?
44	" " "	✠FVLGAR M ^o STANF. Wt. 21 0	Wulgar
	[Pl. XIII. 11]		
	TÆMESEFORDA OB TEMESANFORD? [Tempsford.]*		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
45	✠EADGAR RE	✠ DEOR OT✠EO VLFMO ✠ Wt. 19 0	Deorulf.
	[Pl. XIII. 12.]		

* A burgh but there by Eadward the Elder, 921. See S. Chr., cf. also S. C. 1010, &c

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
46	✠EADGAR RE	☼ EOFR OT✠EO LFNO ☼ (Chipped.)	Easterulf?
47	" "	☼ MOH OT✠EO NAM ☼ Wt 23.4.	Man.
PELEGAFFORD or PELIGAFFORD. [Wallingford.]			
48	✠EADGAR REX ANCLORVM	<i>Type iii.</i> ✠HEREMOD Mō PELEGAFFOR. Wt. 23.0	Heremod?
PILTUNE. [Wilton]			
49	✠EADGAR REX ANCLOR	<i>Type vi.</i> ✠ÆLFSEGE MōO PILTV (Pierced)	Ælfsege.
50	" " "	✠EADFINE MōO PILTVN. Wt. 25.0 [Pl. XIII 13]	Eadwine
WINCELSÆA. [Winchelsea]			
51	✠EADGAR REX ANCLOR	<i>Type vi.</i> ✠ÆLFNOD MōO FENCLES Wt. 24.4	Ælfnoð

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
PINTONIA. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type iii.</i>			
52	✠EADGAR REX ✠ Var. Pellet in field	✠EATSTAN M ^o PINTO. Var. Small cross pattee, in field. Wt 200.	Eatstan.
53	✠EADGAR REX ANGLO RVM	✠FVNSIGE MONEA PINTO. (Chipped.)	Wynsige.
51	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOVM	✠FVNZTAN MO ✠FNT ✠ W ^o ✠ (Broken)	Wynstan
<i>Type vi</i>			
55	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠MARSCALE M ^o PIN. Wt 226.	Marscale
DEOTFORD. [Thetford]			
<i>Type vi</i>			
56	✠EADGAR REX ANGLOX	✠ÆLFAR M ^o DEOTF. Wt 218	Ælfgar
SERIES B WITHOUT NAME OF MINT			
<i>Type i</i>			
57	✠E·ADG·AR REX ✠	ADELA ✠ ✠ ✠ VERNO Wt. 178	Adelayer or Aðclaver.
59	✠E·ADG·AR REX ✠	ADELA ✠ ✠ ✠ VERNO Wt 200	

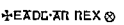

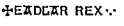



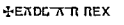

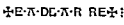

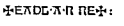

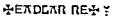

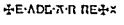

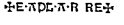

No	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
59	✠E·A·DL·AR RE	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ VERHO ✠	Wt 20 2.
60	✠E·ADLAR RE✠	ADEL·A ✠ ✠ ✠ VERHO ✠	Wt 19 3.
61	✠EADL·A·R REX:	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ VERHO ✠	Wt 16 3.
62	✠EADLAR R✠	ADELO ✠ ✠ ✠ VERHO ✠	Wt 14 8
63	✠EADL A·R REX ✠	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ LERO ✠	Adelgar (=Æthelgar) Wt 18 1.
64	✠EADLAR RE	ADEL ✠ ✠ ✠ NON ✠	Aden Wt 20 0
65	✠EADLAR REX	AESTV ✠ ✠ ✠ LFHO ✠	Æsculf. Wt 22 3.
66	✠E ADLAR R✠	AETFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RNAO ✠	Ælfere Wt 18 8
67	✠EADL A·R R✠	AETFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RNAO ✠	Wt 14 5










No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
68	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE	ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ ZIEÑO ✠ Wt. 18 1.	Æðelsio (= Æðel- sio).
69	✠EADGAR RE	ÆDEL ✠ ✠ ✠ ZIEÑO ✠ Wt. 17 0.	
70	✠EADGAR RE✠	ALBY ✠ ✠ ✠ TEÑO ✠ Wt. 15 5.	Albutic.
71	✠E·A·DEAR RE~	ALBY ✠ ✠ ✠ TEÑO ✠ Wt. 18 5.	
72	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	ALBY ✠ ✠ ✠ TEÑO ✠ Wt. 19 0.	
73	✠EADGAR REI	ASFER ✠ ✠ ✠ DMON ✠ Wt. 14 6.	Asferð.
74	✠E·A·DEAR R·E·✠	ASFER ✠ ✠ ✠ DMON ✠ Wt. 20 1.	
75	✠EADG·A·R REX ♀	BENE ✠ ✠ ✠ DIHT ✠ Wt. 21 0.	Benedictus.
76	✠EADG·A·R· REX Var. In field	BERN ✠ ✠ ✠ FERD ✠ Wt. 20 2.	Bernferð.











No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
77	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE✠	BIRII ✠✠✠ VIIIIO ✠	Uncertain.
		Wt. 18.5	
78	✠EADGAR RE✠	BRIT ✠✠✠ FERO ✠	Britferð.
		Wt. 19.0.	
79	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	CAPE ✠✠✠ LIÑO ✠	Capelin.
		Wt. 16.7.	
80	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	CARO ✠✠✠ EIMIO ✠	Carðen (= Farðen?)
		Wt. 22.3	
81	✠EADGAR RE✠	CNAP ✠✠✠ EMOI ✠	Cnapa.
		(Chipped.)	
82	" RE✠	CNAP ✠✠✠ EMOI ✠	
		Wt. 19.0.	
83	" RE✠	COPM ✠✠✠ ANM ✠	Copman
		Wt. 19.6.	
84	✠EADGAR REX	DVRX ✠✠✠ NDMO ✠	Durand.
		Wt. 18.8.	
85	✠EADG·A·R REX	EANV ✠✠✠ LFMO ✠	Eanulf.
		Wt. 18.2	



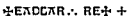













No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
86	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE✠	E·A·N·V ✠ ✠ ✠ F·F·M·O ✠	Wt. 20 0.
87	✠EADGAR RE✠	E·L·F·D ✠ ✠ ✠ A·L·D·I ✠	Elfwald. Wt. 21 6
88	✠EADGAR RE✠	E·L·F·V ✠ ✠ ✠ A·L·O·I ✠	Wt. 15 5
89	✠EADDE·A·R RE✠	E·D·E·L ✠ ✠ ✠ A·I·N·E·O ✠	Æthelno. Wt. 19 0.
90	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE✠	F·A·R ✠ ✠ ✠ N·A·N·O ✠	Farman Wt. 19 5.
91	✠EADGAR RE·V	F·A·R ✠ ✠ ✠ I·A·N·O ✠	Wt. 17 8
92	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE✠	F·A·R·D ✠ ✠ ✠ E·I·N·I·O ✠	Farthen. Wt. 20 4
93	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE✠	F·A·R·D ✠ ✠ ✠ E·I·N·I·O ✠	Wt. 16 0.
94	✠E·ADGAR REX	F·A·R·D ✠ ✠ ✠ E·I·N·I·O ✠	Wt. 18 1.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer
93	✠EADG·A·T·RE✠	LND ✠✠✠ MOHE [Pl. XIV. 1.]	Grid. Wt. 21·5.
96	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE	LND ✠✠✠ NOHE	Wt 15 0.
97	✠EADG·A·R RE	LVNV ✠✠✠ ERDO Wt 15 5	Gunnard.
98	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	HXCV ✠✠✠ FMPO Wt 20·8.	Haculf.
99	✠EADG·A·R RE✠	IEPB ✠✠✠ EPTHO Wt. 19·5	Herbert.
100	✠E·A·DE·A·R R·✠	IERE ✠✠✠ MHO Wt. 19·6.	Herman.
101	✠EADG·A·R REX	IERIC ✠✠✠ EMO Wt. 20·9.	Heriger.
102	✠EADG·A·R REX	"	Wt. 18 4.
103	✠E·A·DE·A·R REX	IERIC ✠✠✠ EMO Wt. 17 4	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
104	✠EADG·AR REX ☉	  Wt. 22 1.	.
105	✠EADG·AR REX ·	  Wt. 22 2	.
106	✠EADG·AR REX	  Wt. 18 4	.
107	✠EADG·AR REX	  Wt. 21 4.	.
108	✠E·ADG·AR REX ☙	  Wt. 20 0	Hunbern or Unbern
109	✠EADG·AR REX ☙	  Wt. 22 0.	.
110	✠EADG·AR REX ☙	  Wt. 19 6	Ingolfr or Hingolf.
111	" "	" "	Wt. 16 8
112	✠E·ADG·AR REX ☙	  Wt. 20 5	.
113	✠E·ADG·AR REX ☙	  Wt. 19 8	Isembert.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Weight.
114	✠EΛDC·X·P PE✠	 IϞEM ✠✠✠ ONET Wt. 21 0	Iro.
115	✠EΛ·DC·X·P PE✠	 IϞEM ✠✠✠ ONEM Wt. 20 0.	
116	✠EΛDC·X P PE✠	 IϞEN ✠✠✠ ONEN Wt. 18 2	
117	✠EΛ·DC·X·P PE✠	 IϞEN ✠✠✠ ONET Wt. 17 6.	
118	✠EΛDC·X·P PE✠	 IϞEN ✠✠✠ TEHO Wt. 20 2.	
119	✠EΛ·DC·X·P PE✠	 LEI ✠✠✠ HΛHO Wt. 19 5.	Lenna.
120	" "	" "	Wt. 17 4
121	✠EΛDC·X P PE✠	 MΛMO ✠✠✠ IETM Wt. 20 2.	Manna or Manan
122	✠E·X·DC·X·P PE✠	 WΛXN ✠✠✠ ΛMMO Wt. 19 2	
123	✠EΛDC·X·P PE✠	 WΛN ✠✠✠ ΛIMO Wt. 20 8	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
124	✠EADG·A·R RE✠·	 Wt. 21·7.	
125	✠E·A·DEAR RE✠·	 (Chipped.)	
126	✠E·A·DE·A·R RE	 Wt. 21·6	
127	✠EADGAR RE✠	 (Chipped.)	Maning.
128	✠EADGAR REX ✕	 Wt. 16·2	Marcus.
129	✠EADGAR R✠E	 Wt. 16·2	Morcna? (=Morcna?)
130	✠EADG·A·R RE✠·	 Wt. 19·3.	
131	·✠·E·A·DE·A·R RE✠·	 Wt. 18·5.	
132	✠EADG·A·R RE✠·	 Wt. 18·0	Oeeman (=Ogemna?).
133	✠E·ADGR RE✠·	 Wt. 17·8	Riccolf or Ricolf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
131	✠EADGAR RE✠	  Wt. 19.3.	
135	✠EADGAR. RE✠ +	  Wt. 20.9.	Sedeman
136	✠EADGAR. REX	  Wt. 20.4.	Uniferð (= Winferð?).
137	✠EADGAR. RE✠.	  Wt. 19.8.	Winenr (Winern).
138	✠EADGAR. RE✠	  (Chipped.)	
Type I. var. b.			
139	✠EADGAR RE✠	  [PL XIV. 2] Wt. 22.7.	Beorhtric.
Type I. var. c.			
140	✠EADGAR REX Var. In field, M	  [PL XIV. 3.] Wt. 21.0.	Demence (Dominicus).
141	" Var. In field, M	  Wt. 22.5	Freðic

EADGAR.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
142	✠EADGAR REX	 Wt. 17 5.	Ingelberd.
143	" "	 Wt. 18 4.	Ioles.
144	✠EADGAR RE✠ Var. In field, M	 Wt 16 0.	Lefinc.
145	EADGAR REX Var. In field, M	 Wt 17 2.	Manne.
146	" RE Var. In field, M	 Wt. 19 6.	Osward.
Type i. var. d.			
147	✠EADGARE✠	 Wt. 23 0.	Alfred or Elfred.
148	✠EADGARE✠	 Wt. 16 1.	
149	✠EADGAR RE	 Wt. 23 5.	Aldewine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
134	✠EADGAR RE✠	NICOL ✠ ✠ ✠ FMN ✠	Wt. 19.3.
135	✠EADGAR. RE✠ +	SEDE ✠ ✠ ✠ HAM ✠	Sedeman. Wt. 20.9.
136	✠EADGAR REX	VVIFE ✠ ✠ ✠ RDMO ✠	Uniferð (= Winferð?). Wt. 20.4.
137	✠EADGAR REX✠	DINE ✠ ✠ ✠ WMO ✠	Winenr (Winers) Wt. 19.8.
138	✠EADGAR REX✠	"	(Chipped.)
Type I. var. b.			
139	✠EADGAR RE✠	✠ BEORH ✠ ✠ ✠ TRICH ✠	Beorhtic. Wt. 22.7.
[Pl. XIV. 2]			
Type I. var. c.			
140	✠EADGAR REX Var. In field, M	✠ DEMEN ✠ ✠ ✠ DEMON ✠	Demencia (Dominicus) Wt. 21.0.
[Pl. XIV. 3.]			
141	" Var. In field, M	✠ FREDI ✠ ✠ ✠ CEXMOT ✠	Fredic(us) Wt. 22.5

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
158	✠EADGAR RE✠	☼ EILY O ✠ O ZMÖ ☼	Wt. 23 5.
159	✠EADGAR RE	☼ MER O ✠ O TIN ☼	Mertin. Wt. 18 3.
160	✠EADGAR RE	☼ SIFER O ✠ O ðMON ☼	Siferð. (Chipped)
161	" "	☼ SIFE O ✠ O RðM ☼	Wt. 23 7.
162	✠EADGAR RE	☼ ðYR O ✠ O MOD ☼	Durmod. Wt. 19 4.
163	✠EADGARE	☼ ðYR O ✠ O MOD ☼	Wt. 20 8.
<i>Type i. var. e.</i>			
164	✠EADGAR R✠	☼ ðYRF O O O ERðPO ☼	Durferð. Wt. 18 8.
[Pl. XIV. 5.]			
<i>Type i. var. f.</i>			
165	✠EADGAR RE	☼ PINE ☼ ☼ ☼ ESNVO ☼	Wine. Wt. 23 6.
[Pl. XIV. 6.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. meter.
	<i>Type l. var. g.</i>		
166	✠EADGAR RE	✠ ÆDER ☼☼☼ EDMO ✠	Ædered
	[PL XIV. 7.]		Wt 19.8.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
167	✠EADGAR REX TI	✠DVDEMV MOETH	Dudem:
		Wt 19.0.	
168	✠EADGAR REX A	✠DVRAND-ES MOT	Duran:
		Var. In field, ☼	
		Wt 21.0.	
169	✠EADGAR REX ANG	✠DVRANDIES MONETA	
		Var. In field, ☼	
		Wt 21.4.	
170	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF MON	
		(Chipped.)	
171	✠EADGAR REX I	✠FASTOLF MON	
		Wt 21	
172	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF MON	
		Wt 20.2.	
173	✠EADGAR REX S	✠FASTOLF MON	
		Wt 20.2.	
174	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF MONE	
		Wt 21.8.	
175	✠EADGAR REX ANGL	✠FASTOLF MONETA	
		Var. In field — above and below cross pattee.	
		Wt 20.8.	
176	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF HOI	
	Var. Pellet in field.	Var. Pellet in field	
		Wt 20.7.	
177	✠EADGAR REX	✠FASTOLF X HOI	
		Wt 21.8.	
178	✠EADGAR REX AC	✠FASTOLF ES MOT	
		(Broken.)	Wt 18.2
179	✠EADGAR REX T	✠FASTOLF ES MOT	
		Wt 21.0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
180	†EADGAR· REX· S·	†FÆSTOLF· † E S MO Wt. 22·2.	
181	†EADGAR· REX· ☐ [Pl. XIV. 8.]	†FÆSTOLF· BOIGA Wt. 19·5.	Fæstolf and Boiga.
182	†EADGAR REX· S·	†FÆSTOLF· BOIGA Wt. 20·4.	
83	†EADG· A· R REX	†FÆSTOLF· V OD· A· Wt. 20·9.	Fæstolf and Oda
101	†EADGAR· REX: Var. In field, —	†FÆSTOLF· RÆFN Wt. 20·5.	Fæstolf and Ræfn.
	†EADGAR· REX· ANGL Var. Cross pattée in field.	†FIODVAN· MONETA· ☐ Wt. 22·0.	Fioduan.
161	†E· A· DG· A· R RE	†ENID· NONE· † Wt. 19·7.	Grid.
	†EADG· A· R· REX· †	†HEROLF· A· MON: Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 18·4.	Herolf.
102	†EADGAR· REX· ○	†HEROLF· O· MONE· Wt. 21·6.	
189	†EADGARI REX·	†HEROLF· I· MONE Wt. 20·4.	
190	†EADGAR· REX Var. Pellet in field	†HEROLF· MONET Wt. 21·4.	
191	†EADG· A· R· REX· †	†HEROLF· MONE· T· Wt. 21·2.	
192	†EADGAR· REX· A	†HEROLF· † E S MOT Wt. 20·7.	
193	†EADGAR· REX· †	" Wt. 22·2.	
194	†EADGAR REX· AN	†INGOLFERD· E S MOT Wt. 18·8	Ingolferð
195	†EADGAR REX· † MT·	†LEOFNEL· MONE· T· Wt. 18·2.	Leofhelm?
196	†EADGAR· REX· AN	†LEOFINE· E S MOT· † Wt. 19·6.	Leofinc.

* This may be the initial of a mint, Giflceaster or Gipeswic. The moneyer's name Fioduan does not occur on the coins of any subsequent reign.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
197	✠EADGAR REX TI	✠FVLFTAN MONET Wt. 20.7.	Wulfstan.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
198	✠EADGAR REX TO	✠ELFSIDE MONE Wt. 21.8.	Ælfsige.
199	✠EADGAREX TO	✠ALDEYYINEO Wt. 20.9	Aldewine.
[PL XIV. 9]			
200	✠EADGAR REX TOD	✠EADMVND MON Wt. 20.7.	Eadmund.
201	✠EADGAR REX TO BR	✠ELFSTAN MONETA Wt. 17.4	Elfstan.
202	✠EADGAR REX	✠YYILRIC MOT Wt. 22.2.	Uuileig.
203	✠EADGAR REX TOD	✠VRMOD MONET Wt. 20.5.	Durmod.
204	" REX T	✠VRMOD MONI Wt. 21.9	
<i>Type v.</i>			
205	.. ADGAR REX	✠BAL .. IN MONETA Far. In field, .. (Fragment.)	Baldwin.
206	✠EADGAR REX	✠BRVNING MONETAE (Chipped.)	Bruninc.
[PL XIV. 10]			
207	" REX	✠COLENARD MONET Wt. 22.5.	Colenard.
208	✠EADGAR REX	✠LIOFSTAN MONETAI (Chipped.)	Liofstan.
209	" RE	✠NANTIEEN MONETA Wt. 22.2.	Manticeu.
210	✠EADGAR REX	✠SAYDTINE - MONY Wt. 22.8	Saydtine? (Sadtine?)
<i>Type v. var. a</i>			
211	✠EADGAR [REX]	✠BIREX[TAN MO]NI (Fragment.)	Birgstan.

EADWEARD II.

(THE MARTYR.)

SUCC. A.D. 975; MURD. A.D. 979.

Moneyers.*

<i>Adelaver</i> .	<i>Hild</i> (Stamford).
<i>Ælfstan</i> or <i>Elfstan</i> (Bedford, Canterbury).	<i>Hustan</i> .
<i>Ælfwald</i> or <i>Elfwald</i> (Stamford).	<i>Inlolf</i> or <i>Ingolf</i> .
<i>Ælfweard</i> or <i>Alfwearð</i> .	<i>Iohan</i> (Exeter).
<i>Æscman</i> or <i>Escman</i> (Stamford).	<i>Isulf</i> .
<i>Æðelred</i> or <i>Æðered</i> (London).	<i>Knapa</i> , see <i>Onapa</i> .
<i>Æðelstan</i> , <i>Æðestan</i> , or <i>Æðstan</i> (Lymne).	<i>Lacer</i> or <i>Sacer</i> [cf. <i>Wacer</i>] (Stamford).
<i>Æðelwold</i> or <i>Æðelwold</i> (London).	<i>Leſicold</i> .
<i>Alhstan</i> .	<i>Leofen</i> or <i>Leofne</i> (Ipswich).
<i>Æðelwold</i> , see <i>Æðelwold</i> .	<i>Levig</i> [= <i>Lufing</i> ?] (Lincoln).
<i>Baldic</i> [= <i>Baldric</i>] (Bedford).	<i>Mælsuðen</i> .
<i>Beaniene</i> (York).	<i>Mana</i> , <i>Manna</i> , &c. (Tamworth).
<i>Bemene</i> , <i>Bermene</i> , &c.	<i>Mannic</i> .
<i>Beola</i> .	<i>Mantat</i> (Southampton).
<i>Boga</i> , <i>Boia</i> , <i>Boiga</i> , &c. (Canterbury, Chester, London, Stamford).	<i>Megered</i> (Winchester).
<i>Brantino</i> (Norwich).	<i>Melsdon</i> .
<i>Brihtferð</i> (Bath).	<i>Nancrent</i> [= <i>Hancrent</i> ?] (Southampton).
<i>Burhstan</i> or <i>Burnstan</i> (Gloucester).	<i>Ōda</i> .
<i>Cnapa</i> or <i>Cnapo</i> (Stamford).	<i>Ogea</i> ? (Stamford).
<i>Colgrim</i> .	<i>On</i> , see <i>Boia</i> .
<i>Culm</i> .	<i>Osmaer</i> (Warwick).
<i>Cyns</i> ?	<i>Osulf</i> (Derby).
<i>Deorulf</i> .	<i>Oswald</i> (Southampton).
<i>Dun</i> (York).	<i>Ragenulf</i> (Winchester).
<i>Duníc</i> .	<i>Rodbert</i> .
<i>Eadnoð</i> (Southampton).	<i>Sacer</i> , see <i>Lacer</i> .
<i>Eadwine</i> (Wilton).	<i>Schybyryht</i> or <i>Schzburht</i> .
<i>Eanulf</i> (Lincoln).	<i>Styrgar</i> .
<i>Eannule</i> ?	<i>Surcloa</i> , <i>Surulos</i> , &c. (York).
<i>Elf</i> - see <i>Ælf</i> .	<i>Suyreline</i> .
<i>Escman</i> , see <i>Æscman</i> .	<i>Tanulf</i> (Buckingham).
<i>Æðel</i> or <i>Æðeln</i> [= <i>Æðeln</i> ?] (Luff-wick?).	<i>Uulfred</i> or <i>Wulfred</i> .
<i>Facer</i> , see <i>Lacer</i> .	<i>Uulgar</i> , see <i>Wulfgar</i> .
<i>Fæstolf</i> .	<i>Wacer</i> [cf. <i>Lacer</i>] (Stamford).
<i>Glonulf</i> ?	<i>Wæferð</i> .
<i>Grim</i> (Stamford).	<i>Whitige</i> or <i>Wynsige</i> (Winchester).
<i>Grind</i> (Lincoln).	<i>Wileheart</i> (Ipswich).
<i>Gunnula</i> .	<i>Wine</i> (Canterbury, Lymne, Stamford).
<i>Haſgrim</i> (Lincoln).	<i>Wulfgar</i> or <i>Wulgar</i> (Stamford).
<i>Hancrent</i> , see <i>Nancrent</i> .	<i>Wulfmaer</i> (Hertford).
<i>Hangrim</i> .	<i>Wulfstan</i> or <i>Wulstan</i> (Stamford, Winchester).
	<i>Wynsige</i> (Winchester).
	<i>Ʒeodgar</i> .

* The names of moneyers without mints attached to them are chiefly taken from Ruſing's list. As that writer gives the list of moneyers separate from that of the mints, it has been impossible to connect the former with the latter. The mints given by Ruſing and not represented in the above list, are Cambridge, Lewes, Lydford, Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Thetford.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

Bust 1, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf. PL XIV. 11-16.]

Type ii.*

Bust 2, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.	Hand of Providence, pointing downwards, between A G. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Montagu Coll.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	BADAN. [Bath]		
	Type i.		
1	✠ EADWEARD REX ANGLORUM [PL XIV. 11.]	✠ BRITHFERD M' O' BADAN Wt. 212.	Brithferd.
	BEDANFORD. [Bedford]		
	Type i.		
2	✠ EADWEARD REX ANGLORUM	✠ ELSTAN M' O' BEDAN Wt. 220.	Elstan.
3	✠ EADWEARD REX ANGLORUM	✠ BALDIE MONETA BEDAN Wt. 215	Baldie (= Baldric).

* This obverse coin was probably struck at Canterbury, the inscription on the reverse being PINL MO NAENTA (= Pincen).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	CÆNTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]		
	Type i.		
4	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	†ÆLFSTAN M ^{TO} EÆNT. Wt. 22.2.	Ælfstan.
	DEORABY. [Derby.]		
	Type i.		
5	†EADPEARD REX ANL	†OSVLF M ^{TO} DEORBY Wt. 19.0.	Osulf
	EOFERPIC. [York]		
	Type i.		
6	†EADPEARD REX ANGL	†BEANIENE (?) M ^{TO} OFERIC Wt. 22.2	Beaniene?
7	†EADPEARD REX	†OVN M ^{TO} EOFORPIC. Wt. 23.3	Dun.
	GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]		
	Type i.		
8	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	†WILEBEART M ^{TO} GIPE. Wt. 23.7.	Wilebeart.
	[Pl. XIV 12]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mosley.
	<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
9	<p>✠EADPEARL R✠ ANEL</p>	<p>✠NANCRENT MAN WL 214</p>	Nancrent or Nancrent?
	<p>HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
10	<p>✠EADPEARD REX ANGELO</p>	<p>✠WULFMÆR M^{ro} HERT WL 206.</p>	Wulfmær.
	<p>LIMENE. [Lydney.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
11	<p>✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX</p>	<p>✠ÆDESTAN M^{ro} LIMEN. WL 202.</p>	Æthelstan (Æthelstan)
12	<p>" "</p> <p>[Pl. XIV. 13]</p>	<p>✠WINE M^{ro} LIMENE. WL 225</p>	Wine.
	<p>LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
13	<p>✠EADWARD E✠ ANGELO</p>	<p>✠EARNYGE M^{ro} LINCOL WL 237.</p>	Earnulf.
14	<p>" RE✠ ANGELO</p>	<p>✠GRUND M^{ro} WL 222.</p>	Grund.
15	<p>✠EADDEAN E✠ ANGLOX</p>	<p>✠HAFERIM M^{ro} LINCOL WL 227.</p>	Hafegim.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
16	†EADVVARD REX † NGR	†LEVI N ^o LINDOLNE Wt. 21 6.	Levig (= Lifing?).
17	†EADPEARE † ANGLOR [Pl. XIV. 14]	†LEVI N ^o LINDOLNE Wt. 22 0	
18	†EADVVARD REX † NGLOR	†LEVI N ^o LINDOLNE Wt. 21 7.	Æthelred
	LUNDENE. [London]		
	Type i.		
19	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆDELRED M ^o LVN Wt. 21 0.	Æthelred (= Æðelred?)
	LVVEIC. [Luffwick? *]		
	Type i.		
20	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆDELN M ^o LVVEIC Wt. 20 7.	Æthel (= Æðel?)
	[Pl. XIV. 15]		
	STANFORD. [Stamford.]		
	Type i.		Ælfwald.
21	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFWALD M ^o STANFOR Wt. 20 6	
22	†EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	†ÆSCMAN M ^o STANF. Wt. 19 3.	
23	†EADPEARD REX ANGL	†ÆSCMAN M ^o STANF. Wt. 21 3	Æscman or Escman.
	[Pl. XIV. 16]		

* In Northamptonshire.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
24	✠EADWARD REX ANGL	✠BOIA M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 212.	Boin (=Boige).
25	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠OIA M ^{TO} STANFORD Wt. 208.	
26	✠EADWARD REX ANGL	✠CNAPE M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 218	Cnape.
27	✠EADWARD REX ANGLOX	✠GRIM M ^{TO} STANFORD Wt. 202.	Grim.
28	✠EADWARD " "	✠HILD M ^{TO} STANFORD Wt. 230	Hild.
29	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠FALER M ^{TO} STANFORD Wt. 231.	Lacer or Eacer.
30	✠EADWARD " "	✠OGEA M ^{TO} STANFORD Wt. 209	Ogea?
31	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠FINE M ^{TO} STANFORD Wt. 214.	Wine.
32	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠FWLFAR M ^{TO} STANF Far Anulet in field. Wt. 204.	Wulfgar or Wulgar.
33	✠EADWARD REX ANGLOX	✠FWLFAR M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 204.	
34	✠EADWARD REX ANGLOX	✠FWLSTAN M ^{TO} STANF Wt. 226.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
PINTONIA. [Winchester]			
Type i.			
35	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠PINTSICE M ^{TO} PINT Wt. 203	Wintsige or Wynsige.
36	" " "	✠FWHSICE M ^{TO} PINT Wt. 233.	

ÆTHELRÆD II.

SUCC. A.D. 979; DEF. A.D. 1013; REST. A.D. 1014; DIED A.D. 1016.

Moneyers.

- Abnðorb (York).
 Æad-, see Ead-.
 Ædwine, see Eadwine.
 Æfic (Shrews.).
 Æflrheh (Shrews.)
 Ægelric (Bath, Shaft).
 Ægelwine (Lond).
 Ægenulf (Lond, Staff).
 Ælewine or Ælowino [= Ælfwine] (Chest).
 Ælfcetel [= Ælfcetel] (Derby, Thetf.).
 Ælfelm (Bardn, Ilch., Winchester).
 Ælfgar, Ælfgar, &c (Aylesb, Lewes, Lond, Stamf, Tamw, Wareh, Winchester).
 Ælfgrd, Ælfgrt, Ælfgrt, &c (Heref., Lond, Southamp, Stamf).
 Ælfheah, Ælfuuh, &c (Roch., Shrews, Winchester).
 Ælfmer (Exet, Oxf, Wallingf.).
 Ælnoð, Ælnoð, &c (Arminst, Chest, Exet, Hunt, Lewes, Lond, Salisb, Sudb).
 Ælfred (Cant, Hunt).
 Ælfrie (Bath, Cambr, Exet., Hunt, Leic, Lond, Norw., Southw, Sudb, Wallingf).
 Ælfryd or Ælfryð (Cant, Lond).
 Ælfugo (Bardn, Ilch., Linc., Lond, Wareh, Will, Winchester).
 Ælfstan, Ælfstan, &c (Bads, Chest., Exet., Heref., Lond, Lydf, Shrews, Totn., Winchester, York).
 Ælfscald or Ælfscold [see also Ælfscold] (Lond., Stamf, Thetf.).
 Ælfweard or Ælfweard [see also Ælfweard] (Reist, Lewes, Lowl., Wallingf., Wore).
 Ælfwi. [= Ælfwig or Ælfwine?] (Bedf, Buck., Cambr, Chich, Lond, Sudb., Wallingf.).
 Ælfwig or Ælfwig (Cambr., Leic, Lond.).
 Ælfwine or Ælfwine (Cambr., Chest, Chich, Colch, Heref., Lond., Mald., Oxf, Shaft, Southw, Thetf.).
 Ælmær (Winchest).
 Ælwine [= Ælfwine?] (Crickl.).
 Ælgrd.
 Ælman (Linc., Stamf).
 Æsetl, Æsetli, &c. (Lond.).
 Æsawig (Stamf.).
 Æselgar (Shaft, Winchester).
 Æselm (Chich.).
 Æselmær or Æselmær (Linc, Lond, Oxf, Shaft, Wore.).
 Æselman (Harc.).
 Æselnoð or Æselnoð (Linc, Southamp).
 Æselric (Bath, Ilch, Lond, Milton, Oxf, Shaft, Wareh, Warw, Wore).
 Æselsige (Bath, Crickl, Lond, Southamp).
 Æselstan (Hunt, Winchester).
 Æselwerd, &c (Harc, Hertf., Lond, Sudb.).
 Æselwi. [= Æselwig or Æselwine] (Heref., Lond, Shaft).
 Æselwig (Heref., Leic, Shaft, Wore).
 Æselwine or Æselwine (Crickl, Heref., Linc, Lond., Mald, Norw, Oxf, Romn, Stamf, Winchester).
 Æselwold [= Æselwold?] (Lond, Thetf.).
 Æselwold. Æselwold, &c. (Lond, Thetf).
 Æselwyrd [= Æselweard?] (Stamf).
 Æsel-, see also Æsel-.
 Æsered or Æseryd (Lond., Lydf).
 Ædestan or Ædestan [= Æselstan] (Bath, Bedf., Bredgn, Chich, Crickl, Exet, Hunt, Lond, Lydf., Lyme, Shaft, Stamf, Warw., Winchester).
 Ælesiga (Chest.).
 Aldred (Lond).
 Alfgar, see Alfgar.
 Alfold, see Alfwold.
 Alftan, Alftan, see Ælfstan.
 Alfwærd [= Ælfweard] (Hast).
 Alfwald or Alfwold [= Ælfwald] (Bath., Lond, Oxf, Staff, Stamf., Stanwick, Thetf, Wallingf., Wurn., Winchester, Wore.).
 Arnegetel (York).
 Arnðor, Arnður, Arður, &c.
 Æscel, Æscyl, &c. (York).
 Æscil (Lond).
 Æsawig or Æsawig (Stamf.).
 Æserð (York).

- Asman* (Linc.).
Asol [= *Ascul*?] (Lond.).
Asolf or *Amulf* (York).
Ætfrid (Norw.).
Ætelulf (Lond.).
Ætel-, see also *Ætel*-.
Baldic.
Bealdulf.
Begim.
Beidan (York).
Beorhnoð, *Berhtnað*, *Byrhtnoð*, &c.
 (Sudb., Winchester).
Beornulf or *Biornulf* (Herts., Lond.).
Berhtmar, *Brihtmar*, *Byrhtmar*, &c.,
 (Dorset, Lond., North., Winchester).
Berhtnað [= *Beorhtnoð*] (Winchester).
Berhtwine, *Brehtwine*, &c. (York).
Birhtferð [see also *Byrhtferð*] (Lond.).
Birhtleige, *Byrhtleige*, &c. (Barn., Exet.,
 Lond., Warch., Warw., Winchester).
Blaceman (Derby).
Boga, *Boge*, *Boiga*, &c. (Cant., Chest.,
 Herts., Linc., Lond., Southw.,
 Thetf.).
Boia [= *Bāga*] (Cant., Herts., Linc.,
 Stamf., Wilt.).
Brantine (Ipew., Norw., Southw.).
Brestan.
Bretelod (York).
Brihtlaf or *Byrhtlaf* (Herts., Lond.,
 Sudb.).
Brihtnað, &c. [cf. *Berhtnað*, &c.] (Lond.,
 Southamp., Winchester, York).
Brihtic or *Bryhtic* (Warch., Win-
 chest.).
Brihtwine, *Byrhtwine*, &c. (Oxf., Totn.,
 York).
Brihtwold or *Byrhtwold* (Lond., Shaft.,
 Winchester).
Brunan (Lond.).
Brun or *Bruna* (Exet., Lydf.).
Brunar (Shrews.).
Brunne or *Brynne* (Southamp.).
Brunstan (Lond., Winchester).
Bruntat (Lanc., Lond.).
Bruntid?
Bryhtred (Winchester).
Bryhtic, see *Brihtic* or *Byrhtic*.
Burhtan [= *Brunstan* or *Byrhtstan*?]
 (Winchester).
Bynic (Southamp.).
Byssa (Dorset).
Byrhtige [= *Byrhtige*] (Barn., Exet.,
 Lond., Warch., Warw., Winchester).
Byrhtan or *Byrhtan* (Exet., Herts.).
Byrhtferð (Exet., Lond., Totn.).
Byrhtlaf, see *Byrhtlaf*.
Byrhtleu (Sudb.).
Byrhtioð [= *Byrhtnoð*] (Rind?).
Byrhtlaf, see *Brihtlaf*.
Byrhtmar, see *Berhtmar*.
Byrhtnoð, &c., see *Beorhtnoð*.
Byrhtred (Winchester).
Byrhtic [= *Bryhtic*] (Fret., Southw.,
 Sudb., Thetf., Wallingf., Warch.,
 Winchester).
Byrhtwine, see *Brihtwine*.
Byrhtwold, see *Brihtwold*.
Byri [= *Byrning*?] (Southamp.).
Byrning [= *Bruning*?] (Southamp.).
Carig (Lond.).
Carla (Exet.).
Caur (Lond.).
Cauric (Dorset, Norw.).
Cenige, *Cenige*, &c. (Dorset).
Ceolnoð, *Cielnoð*, or *Colnoð* (Lond.,
 Sudb.).
Cetel, see *Cytel*.
Cina (Winchester).
Citelle [= *Cytel*?] (York).
Cleru (Cambr.).
Cnit or *Cynt* [= *Cant*?] (Cambr.).
Colgrim [= *Colgrim*?] (Lanc.).
Coltwine, see *Goldwine*.
Coleman (Oxf.).
Colgrim or *Golgrim* (Linc., York).
Cristin, *Cristin*, or *Cristin* (Stamf.).
Cudi (Exet.).
Cuna, *Cunna*, or *Cynna* (Chich.,
 Winchester).
Cynsige or *Cunsige* (Dorset, Lond.).
Cynt, [see also *Cnit*] (Cambr.).
Cytel (Exet., York).
Cythern or *Cythern* (Linc.).
Cytlra [= *Cythern*?] (Linc.).
Deorul [= *Deorulf*, *Deorulf*?] (Lond.).
Dausin [x] (York).
Deorsig (Lond.).
Deoruh? (Cant.).
Dilun (Herts.).
Dioreman or *Dyremman* (Lond.).
Direwine or *Dyrewine* (Thetf.).
Diraige? [= *Deorsige*?] (Lond.).
Dada or *Idadta* (Dorset, Totn.).
Dalrig.
Darwine, [see also *Direwine*] (Bedf.).
Drangin.
Dreng (Linc.).
Dreolf (Lond.).
Drhwold [= *Brihtwold*] (Lond.).
Duda [see *Dada*] (Cant., Winchester).
Dudel or *Dudele* (Exet.).
Dufaela [= *Dysfael*?] (Chest.).
Dun (Leic.).
Duncid (Guilf.).
Dunstan (Chich., Exet., Guilf.).
Duran [see *Durtan*] (York).
Durand or *Durand* (Ware).
Durtan [= *Durstan*?] (York).
Dyremman, see *Dioreman*.
Dyrewine (Thetf.).
Byrhtmar.

- Eadsige* [= *Eadsige*] (*Winchest.*).
Eadelm or *Edelm* (*Lond., Roch.*).
Eadgar (*I ewes, Lond., Thetf.*).
Eadlaf (*Lond.*).
Eadmar (*Exet.*).
Eadmund or *Edmund* (*Cambr., Colch.,
 Line., Lond., Norw., Southamp.*).
Eadnoð (*Bridgn., Clith., Lond., Roch.,
 Winchest., York.*).
Eadric or *Edric* (*Cambr., Chest., Exet.,
 Ipsw., Lond., Taunt., Thetf., Wallingf.*).
Eadruð [= *Eadnoð*?] (*Lond.*).
Eadsig? (*Dunm., Lond.*).
Eadsig. *Eadsige, Ealsige, &c.* (*Dorer,
 Hast., Lond., Roch., Shrewsb.,
 Winchest.*).
Eadsme [= *Eadsige*?] (*Lond.*).
Eadstan, Edstan, or Eutstan (*Ashdown?,
 Bath, Exet., Lymne, York.*).
Eaducacer or *Educacer* (*Norie.*).
Eadwerd or *Edwerd* (*Lond., Lymne,
 Roch., Thetf.*).
Eadric or *Edwif* [*see Eadwine and Edwig*]
*(Hertf., Lond., Roch., Stamf.,
 Sudb., Thetf.)*
Eadwine, Edwine, &c. (*Cambr., Colch.,
 Exet., Lond., Norw., Roch., Southw.,
 Stamf., Thetf., Tom ?, Wilt., Winchest.*).
Eadwold [= *Eadwold*] (*Thetf.*).
Eadwold or *Edwold* (*Cant., Lond.,
 Mald., Thetf.*).
Eadlgar (*Lond.*).
Ealdred (*Lond., Mald., Maln.*).
Ealstan, Ealstan, &c. (*Lond.*).
Eamer (*Line.*).
Eamund (*Lond.*).
Eardnoð (*Lond.*).
Eastulf [= *Fastulf*] (*Thetf.*).
Eatstan, see Eadstan
Eoferð (*Lond.*).
Edwine, see Eadwine
Eclaf, see Eilaf.
Ela (*Cambr.*).
Elaelbriht (*Line.*).
Elelm (*Lond.*).
Eledric (*Lond.*).
Eledred (*Lond.*).
Edele, see also Eðel-; and Eðel-
Filfecer? (*York.*).
Edric, see Eadric.
Ealsige, see Eadsige
Edstan [= *Eðestan*?] (*Bath.*).
Edwerd, see Eadwerd.
Edwi, see Eadwi.
Edwig (*Lond., Thetf., Wallingf.*)
Edwine, see Eadwine.
Edwine [= *Edwine*?] (*Hunt.*).
Eðewine [= *Eðewine*?] (*Chest.*).
Eilaf or *Eilaf* [= *Eilaf*?] (*York.*)
- Eilofwine* (*Southw.*).
Elebriht [= *Elfbriht*?] (*Stamf.*).
Elemol [= *Elenoð* or *Elynoð*?] (*Chest.*).
Elenoð [= *Elynoð*?] (*Chest., Lond.*).
Elewine [= *Eilfwine*?] (*Chest., Colch.*).
Elfyrt (*Lond.*)
Elfr, see also Alf.
Elda (*Wallingf.*).
Eodman [*for Godman*?].
Erowine (*Derby, Thetf.*).
Escea (*Stamf.*).
Erostulf [= *Frostulf*] (*York.*).
Esclli? (*Lond.*).
Eswig, see Ascwig.
Eyrhied (*Exet.*).
Eysige (*Warch.*).
Eðelwine [*Eðelwine*] (*Lond.*)
Eðel - see also Eðel -
Wellan (*York.*)
Færðen (*Line.*).
Fæstulf, see Fastulf
Færmann [= *Farman*?] (*Line.*)
Farman (*York.*).
Fastulf, Fastulf, Fusulf, &c. (*Tamw.,
 Thetf., York.*).
Ficclurð? (*Lymne.*).
Fierscih?
Folcard, Folceard, &c. (*Norw., Thetf.*).
Frostulf or *Froðstulf* (*York.*).
Fryðmund (*Winchest.*)
Fygheltæ (*Thetf.*).
Garfin (*Line.*).
Garulf (*Worc.*).
Gife (*Line.*)
Godwine, see Godwine.
God (*Cudb., Exet., Ilch., Lond., Sudb.*)
Godla or *Godda* (*Chest., Exet., Jedd.,
 Lond., Lydf., Shaft, Totn., Worc.*)
Godieg, Godeg, &c. (*Stamf.*).
Godeferð, Godferð or *Godefryð* (*Cudb.,
 Leves.*)
*Godelef, Godeleof, Godleow, &c.,
 (Stamf., Winchels).*
Godeman or *Godman* (*Cant., Crickl.,
 Dover, Glouc., Harw., Heref., Leves,
 Line., Lond., Thetf., Winchest.*)
Goder or *Godero* (*Lond., Stamf.*)
Godeg or *Godieg, see Godieg.*
Godine (*Line., Oxf.*)
Godman, see Godeman
Godra (*Lond.*)
Godrie (*Beilf., Bridgn., Cambr., Cant.,
 Colch., Iort?, Ipsw., Lond., Lydf.,
 Lymne, Staff., Stamf., Sudb.*)
Godrine [= *Godwine*] (*Sudbury.*)
Godrie [= *Godrie*?] (*Ipsw.*).
Godwine (*Cambr., Cant., Colch., Derby,
 Dover, Exet., Glouc., Ipsw., Line.,
 Lond., Lydf., Roch., Salisb., Sud-
 mes?, Stamf., Sudb., Thetf., Tom ?,
 Totn., Warm, Wilt., Winchest.*)

- Gola* or *Golla* (York).
Goldalan (Lewes).
Goldas (Salish, Wilt).
Goldwie (Cant., Lond., Roch., Winchester).
Golgrim, see *Colgrim*.
Grim (Lanc., Lond., Thetf.).
Grind (Line).
Gunar, *Guner*, &c. (Derby).
Gunkcoat (York).
Gunleof or *Gunnleof* (Chest).
Gunni (Bedf.).
Gunstun? (Line).
Hancrent, *Mancrent*, or *Nancrent*.
Harneyht, see *Arneyht*.
Heawulf (Chick., Lond., Southc., Sudb., Winchester).
Herclyht, *Herebreht*, *Hercbyrht*, &c. (Lewes).
Herculf or *Herculf* (Winchest).
Heuwulf [= *Heawulf*?] (Chick).
Hials?
Hildolf or *Hildulf* (York).
Hildage (Bath).
Hundolf or *Hundulf* [= *Hildulf*?] (York).
Huneman (Tota).
Hauwine (Exet., Ipsw., Tota, Watch).
Hunja [Hunja] (Herdn.).
Hunja (Herdn.).
Hunstun (Cumb.).
Hueneuman [Hunneuman] (Norw.).
Huataman, *Hwatemman*, or *Hwatman* (Heres., Norw.).
Hyae (Ware).
Ingelric (Winchest).
Ira, *Ire*, *Irra*, &c. (York).
Iryel (Hare).
Iryel, *Iryel*, or *Irygel* (Exet.).
Iryne [= *Lufne*] (Ware).
Iustun [= *Iustun*?] (Line).
Iustun (Line).
Kynage, see *Cynsige*.
Larf, see *Larf*.
Larf [cf. *Larf*] (Lond.).
Larf, *Larf*, *Larf*, &c. (Hast., Lewes).
Larf, *Larf*, see *Larf*.
Larf, see also *Larf*.
Leofwine [= *Leofwine*?] (Leug = Line?).
Leifson? (Oxford?).
Leofelm [= *Leofelm*?] (Shrews.).
Leofing (Stamf.).
Leofur (Heres.).
Leofut (Malm.).
Leofut (Crickl., Southamp., Ware).
Leofelm (Shrews.).
Leofur, *Leofur*, or *Leofur* (Dover, Hk.).
Leofur, see *Lifur*.
Leofur (see *Lifur*) (Winchest).
Leofman (Chest., Ipsw., Line., Oxf.).
Leofmer (Norw.).
Leofmon (Chest).
Leofnoð [= *Leofnoð*?] (Lond.).
Leofnoð? (Hunt).
Leofnod, *Leofnoð*, *Liofnoð*, &c. (Bedf., Cambr., Cant., Chist., Lewes, Lond., Malm., Shrews.).
Leofred or *Leofred* (Colch., Lond., Sudb.).
Leofric, *Leofric*, *Liofrie*, &c. (Cant., Dover, Exet., Hunt., Hch., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Lynne, Norw., Roch., Tamw., Thetf., Wallingf.).
Leofric, see *Leofwine*.
Leofryð (Lond.).
Leofsige (Cambr., Glouc., Hch., Ipsw., Shrews., Southamp.).
Leofstan, *Liofstan*, &c. (Aylesb., Cant., Colch., Ipsw., Lewes, Lond., Norw., Romn., Southamp., Southw., Urf?, York).
Leofstun (Exet., Shrews., Winchest.).
Leofwig (Colch.).
Leofwine or *Liofwine* (Bath, Bidsf., Chest., Dover, Lewes, Line., Lond., Malm., Malm., Neeir?, Norw., Romn., Southamp., Stamf., Sudb., Tamw., Tunt., Thetf., Wallingf., Wilt., Winchest., York).
Leofwold or *Liofwold* (Cant., Colch., Guildf., Lond., Southamp., Ware, Wilt., Winchest).
Leofsign (Thetf.).
Leoman, see *Leofman*.
Leoursige, see *Leofsige*.
Lera, see *Lera*.
Larine, *Laring*, *Laring*, *Leofine*, *Lufine*, *Lyfine*, &c. (Bedf., Cant., Ipsw., Lond., Norw., Southamp., Stamf., Ware).
Lind (Lond.).
Liof [= *Liofrie*?], see *Leofric*.
Liof, see *Liof*.
Litman, see *Lytelman*.
Lirgel or *Lirgel* (Lond., Stamf.).
Lirig or *Lirig* (Lond., Norw.).
Luda, *Luda*, or *Lubla* (Exet.).
Lufa [cf. *Lufa*] (Shaft).
Lumar (Heres.).
Lysca or *Lysca* [cf. *Lufa*] (Hast).
Lyfine, see *Lufine*.
Lyfage [= *Lyfage*?] (Dover).
Lytelman, *Lytelman*, or *Lytman* (Ipsw.).
Martin or *Martin* (Shrews., Ware).
Mann or *Mann* (Wallingf., Ware).
Mann or *Manna* (Exet., Line., Romn., Thetf., Tota).
Mancrent, see *Hancrent*.
Mangol (Exet.).
Maring or *Maring* (Dover, Norw.).
Mannwin (Colch., Hunt).

- Merricine* (Leices).
Mua? (Thetf.).
Naucent, see *Haucent*.
Oban or *Alin* [cf. *Ola*] (York).
Ola, *Alta*, *Olca*, &c. (Ipsw., Lond., Wallingf., Warch., Winchester, Wore., York).
Odcel [= *Odcetl*?] (York).
Odgrim, see *Ozgrim*.
Olu [= *Okla*?] (York).
Ose? (Stamf.).
Opa [= *Opa*?] (Hunt).
Oierl? (Corbridge?).
Oig (York).
Onlaf (Leices).
Ornbright (Winchest).
Osal, *Oals*, or *Ouls* (Derby, Ipsw., Lond., Thetf., York).
Osbera or *Osbera* (Thetf., Wilt).
Oscetl, *Oscetl*, &c. (Cumb., Chest., Lond., York).
Oserd (Dover, Linc., Lond., Roch., Thetf.).
Osfam? (Linc.).
Osgir (Relf., Derby).
Osgol, *Osgol*, *Osgut*, &c. (Hunt., Linc., Lond., Winchester, York).
Osmar (Warch., Warr., Wore.).
Osmund (Linc., Lond., Stamf.).
Osnlf, see *Osal*, &c.
Ossrd.
Osw[g] (Bedf., Lond.).
Oswold (Lawes, Lond., Norw., Nott., Shrews.).
Outgrim, see *Ozgrim*.
Osbern or *Osbera* (Linc.).
Oseuar (Lond.).
Ozgrim or *Outgrim* (Linc., York).
Osnlf (Chest., York).
Eigenbald.
Rægnulf (Winchest).
Rægnold [= *Rægnold*?] (Linc.).
Rafen (Linc.).
Riculf (Chest., Shrews.).
Rollart or *Rollert* (Linc.).
Særluo? (Exet).
Sæman (Salib.).
Særtg (Norw.).
Sæwine or *Sæwine* (Crickl., Exet., Hunt., Salib., Shaft., Wilt).
Scot (Stamf.).
Seertbrand (Stamf.).
Seolca or *Syolca* (Southamp., Winchester).
Sercloms [= *Stercol* or *Særtcol*?] (York).
Siba [cf. *Siboda*] (Winchest).
Siboda or *Sibwda* (Winchest).
Sibwine (Lond.).
Sibwine? (Lond.).
Sideman (Roch.).
Sidwine, *Sidwine*, &c. (Cumb., Colch., Greenich, Lond., Roch.).
Sigferd (Wore.).
Sigine (Watch).
Sigulf or *Sigeluf* (Wallingf.).
Sigwine (Chest., Wore.).
Siddul? (Mingli?).
Sidlf [= *Sigulf*?] (Wallingf.).
Sired (Glouc.).
Siric (Winchest.).
Siruld or *Siruld* (Ipsw.).
Sæwine, see *Sidwine*.
Sneling (Linc.).
Snulf (Linc.).
Sæmund [= *Sæmund*?].
Stegabot (Linc.).
Stegweil (Linc.).
Storceer, *Stirceer*, *Styrear*, &c. (Lond., York).
Stired (York).
Sumerleda, *Sumerleda*, *Sumerlid*, (Linc., Nott., Thetf., York).
Saugol [= *Goluma*?] (Linc., Lond.).
Sunolf, or *Sunulf* (York).
Swartgar, *Swartent*, &c. (Stamf., York).
Swigen (Chest., Linc.).
Sært [= *Særtgar*?] (Stamf., York).
Særtcol, &c. (York).
Swærtine, *Swærtine*, &c. (Norw.).
Swæwine (Colch., Lond.).
Særtman (Lond.).
Særtys (Lond.).
Swilman or *Sæilman* (Southamp., Winchester).
Swærling [= *Swærling*?] (Thetf.).
Syolca, see *Seolca*.
Toca or *Toga* (Colch., Crickl., Lond., Mald., Winchester).
Tumme [= *Tuma*?] (York).
Tun (Exet).
Tuneman (Southamp., Sudb.).
Tunulf (Buck).
Uilhent [*Wilhem*?].
Uinas, see *Winas*.
Ulf [= *Wulf*?] (Cant., Linc., York).
Ulfetel, &c. (Lanc., Norw., Ustla, York).
Ulfgrim or *Wulfgrim* (Linc.).
Ulyki (Southamp.).
Unbægn, *Unbægn*, &c. (Lanc.).
Unswæc (Shrews.).
Uri (York).
Ulmund, see *Wilmund*.
Walgiæt, *Welgiæt*, *Walest*, &c. (Thetf.).
Walisd [= *Walgiæt*?] (Thetf.).
Waltferd (Ipsw.).
Wanstan, see *Wunstan*.
Welrie.
Wengos, see *Winegos*.
Wensige [= *Winsige*?] (Wilt).
Wiltsege (Glouc.).
Wilmund (Cumb.).

- Win* or *Winn* (*Wallingf.*).
Wine[s] [= *Wine?*] (*Cudb., Creck., Ich.*)
Wine (*Bridgn., Lyman., Tamw.*).
Winegar, Wynegar, &c. (*York.*).
Winegar, Wynar, &c. (*Exet., Lond., Shrews.*).
Winterleda (*York*).
Wulborn, Wulfborn, &c. (*Lin.*).
Wulf [*see also* *Ulf*] (*Cant.*).
Wulfah (*Lin.*).
Wuldm or Wulhelm (*Cuth., Ich.*).
Wulfgar, &c. (*Cumbr., Hunt., Lin., Lond., Stamf., Will.*).
Wulfgeat, Wulfgeat, &c. (*Leic., Lin.*).
Wulfgrim, see *Ulfgrim*.
Wulmar, Wulmar, &c. (*Bardn., Jedb., Lin., Lonl., Norw., Shrews., Tola.*).
Wulfnoð (*Colch., Dorch., Hertf., Leic., Roma., Lond., Southamp., Thetf., Winchest.*).
Wulfred, Wulford, or Wulfryd (*Lond.*).
Wulfrie (*Chest., Colch., Hertf., Leic., Lin., Lond., Southamp., Wareh., Warw., Wore.*).
Wulfige (*Cumbr., Derby, Exet., Lond., York*).
Wulstan, &c. (*Æt?, Cant., Colch., Derby, Dover, Exet., Lewes, Lond., Stamf., Winchest.*).
Wulfwi or Wulfwig (*Cant.*).
Wultwine (*Colch., Ich., Lin., Lond., Ozf., Wallingf.*).
Wullaf or Wyllaf (*Chest.*).
Wulstan [*see also* *Wulfstan*] (*Stamf.*).
Wunstun or Wynstan (*Bath, Chick Winchest.*).
Wynige (*Exet., Lond., Shrews.*).
Wendgar (*Lewes*).
Wendgehl, Wendgyhl, &c. (*Lin.*).
Wendred (*Lin., Lond., York*).
Witulf (*Lond.*).
Worald (*Chest.*).
Worcel, Worcel, &c. (*Lin., Southamp., Torkey*).
Worel [= *Woreil?*] (*Lond.*).
Worgram (*York*).
Worsige (*Lond.*).
Worstan, Worstan, Worsan, &c. (*Lin., Norw., Stamf., York*).
Worulf, Wurulf, &c. (*Leic., York*).
Wurget (*Exet.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust i, drademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 2, &c.]

Type i. var. a.

Similar; bust r. | Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 6]

Type i. var. b.

Similar; bust l; in front, sceptre, | Same cross pattée.



[Hd 1, Pl. 2, Type A var. b]

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type i. var. e.**Similar; no sceptre in front of bust**Similar; five cross-*es* pattées arranged in form of cross; central one largest.*[*Cf. Pl. XVI. 13.*]*Type i. var. d**Similar; bust l., dividing legend.**Similar; small cross pattée, &c, as Type i.*[*Hild., Pl. 2, Type A var e*]*Type i. var. e.**Similar; no inner circle around bust**| Same*[*Hild., Pl. 3, Type A var f*]*Type ii**Bust l., diademed Around, inscription between two circles**Hand of Providence issuing from clouds; on either side, $\bar{\Lambda}$, $\bar{\Omega}$ Around, inscription between two circles*[*Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var a*]*Type ii. var. a.**Similar, bust r**| Same.*[*Cf. Pl. XV 8*]

- Win or Winn (Wallingf.).*
Wine[s] [= Wine?] (Cuth., Crech., Ilch.).
Wine (Brilgn., Lyme., Tame.)
Winegos, Wynegos, &c. (York).
Winsig, Wynsig, &c. (Exet., Lond., Shreve.)
Winterlala (York)
Wulborn, Wulfborn, &c. (Line.)
Wulf [see also Ulf] (Cant.).
Wulfah (Line.).
Wulfelm or Wulfelma (Cuth., Ilch.)
Wulfgar, &c. (Cambr., Hunt., Line., Lond., Stamf., Wilt.)
Wulfgeat, Wulfgit, &c. (Leic., Line.)
Wulfgrim, see Ulfgrim.
Wulmar, Wulmar, &c. (Bardn., Jedh., Line., Lond., Norw., Shreve., Tdn.)
Wulfnoð (Colch., Dorch., Hertf., Leic., Roma., Lond., Southamp., Thetf., Winchest.).
Wulfred, Wulford, or Wulfryd (Lond.).
Wulfrie (Chest., Colch., Hertf., Leic., Line., Lond., Southamp., Warch., Warw., Wrec.)
Wulfeige (Cambr., Dertf., Exet., Lond., York)
Wulfstan, &c. (Et ?, Cant., Colch., Dertf., Dorer., Exet., Leices., Lond., Stamf., Winchest.).
Wulfswi or Wulfwig (Cant.).
Wulfwine (Colch., Ilch., Line., Lond., Orsf., Wallingf.).
Wullaf or Wyllaf (Chest.)
Wulstan [see also Wulfstan] (Stamf.).
Wunsta or Wynstan (Bath., Chick Winchest.).
Wynsig (Exet., Lond., Shreve.).
ƿeolgyr (Leices.).
ƿeolgyld, ƿeolgyld, &c. (Line.).
ƿeolred (Line., Lond., York).
ƿiðulf (Lond.).
ƿorald (Chest.).
ƿoretel, ƿuretel, &c. (Line., Southamp., Torkesey)
ƿorel [= ƿorell?] (Lond.).
ƿorgrim (York).
ƿorsige (Lond.).
ƿorstan, ƿorstan, ƿurean, &c. (Line., Norw., Stamf., York).
ƿurulf, ƿurulf, &c. (Leic., York).
ƿurpod (Exet.).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust i., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 2, &c.]

Type i. var. a.

Similar; bust r

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 6]

Type i. var. b.

Similar; bust l.; in front, sceptre, cross pomme.

| Same.



[Hill, Pl. 2, Type A var. b.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii.

Bust I., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; in angles, $\text{C R V} \frac{1}{2}$. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cl. Pl. XVI. 12.]

Type iii. var. a.

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross pommée.

[Cl. Pl. XV. 3.]

Type iii. var. b.

Similar; bust r. | Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type C var. c.]

Type iii. var. c.

Similar; sceptre, cross pattée. | Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type C. var. d.]

Type iv.

Bust I., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles

Long cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type D var. a.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii. var. b

Similar.

| Similar; on either side of Hand, $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\lambda}$.

[Hild, Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. c.]

Type ii var. c

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross
pommée.| Similar; on either side of Hand, $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\omega}$.

[Hild, Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. b]

Type ii. var. d

Similar.

| Similar; lines curved outwards issuing
from clouds, and $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\omega}$.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 10]

Type ii var. e.

Similar.

| Similar; without letters on either side
of Hand.

[Hild, Pl. 3, Type B. 2, var. a]

Type ii. var. f.

Similar; sceptre, cross paltée.

| Similar; Hand of Providence giving
the Latin benediction; i.e. third
and fourth fingers closed; cross in
clouds.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 11]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii.

Bust I, in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Square with three pellets at each
corner: over it, bisecting the sides,
long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; pellet
in centre. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

[Cf Pl. XV. 1.]

Type ix.*

Bust I, in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; in 1st and
4th angles, crescent. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.



[Hild, Pl 4, Type F]

Type ix. var. a

Similar; rude bust I, dividing inscrip-
tion

Same.



[Hild Pl 5, Type F var a]

Type x.

The Agnus Dei r.; below, K·E: within
border of dots. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

The Holy Dove. Around, inscription:
outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type G.]

* The style of this and the next type is certainly Danish.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iv. var. a.

Similar; rude bust l.; inscription | Same.
divided by bust.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 4.]

Type v.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscrip-
Around, inscription divided by bust | tion between two circles.



[Hill, Pl. 4, Type E. var. a.]

Type vi.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Long cross, voided, each limb terminat-
Around, inscription divided by bust. | ing in three crescents; pellet in centre
Around, inscription; outer circle.



[Hill, Pl. 4, Type E. var. b.]

Type vii.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet. | Long cross, voided, reaching to edge of
Around, inscription divided by bust; | coin; pellet in centre; in angles,
outer circle. | E RVX. Around, inscription; outer
circle.



[Hill, Pl. 4, Type E. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Square with three pellets at each
corner: over it, bisecting the sides,
long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; pellet
in centre. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

[Cl. Pl. XV. 1.]

Type ix.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Long cross, voided, each limb termi-
nating in three crescents; in 1st and
4th angles, crescent. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.



[Hild, Pl. 4, Type F.]

Type ix. var. a.

Similar; rude bust l., dividing inscrip-
tion

Same.



[Hild Pl. 5, Type F. var a.]

Type x.

The Agnus Dei r.; below, $\Lambda \cdot \Gamma$: within
border of dots. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

The Holy Dove. Around, inscription:
outer circle.



[Hild, Pl. 5, Type G.]

* The style of this and the next type is certainly Danish.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type xi.

The *Agnus Dei* r.; below, on tablet, ALN. Around, inscription: outer circle. | Small cross patten. Around, inscription between two circles



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type G. var. a.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
GOLD.			
LÆPES.			
[Lewes]			
Type vii.			
1	<p>✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL</p>	<p>✠LEOFINE MTO LÆPE Wt 51.5</p>	Leafwine.
[Pl. XV. 1]			
SILVER.			
ÆGLESBYRIG.			
[Aylesbury]			
Type iii. var. a.			
2	<p>✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL</p>	<p>✠ÆLFAR MTO ÆGLS Wt 20.3</p>	Ælfgar.
BARDANIG.			
[Bardney.]			
Type ii. var. d.			
3	<p>✠ÆDELRAED REX ANCL</p>	<p>✠BYRHSICE MTO BARD Wt 19.5</p>	Byrhaige (Byrnaige).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	.BAÐAN. [Bath]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
4	✠ÆÐELRED REX AN	✠ÆÐEÐAN · ON BÐ Wt. 26.7.	Æðestan.
5	" " AN	✠ALFWOLD ON BÐ Wt. 18.8	Alfwold.
	[Pl. XV. 2.]		
	<i>Type ii var. d</i>		
6	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLØX	✠ÆÐELRIC M ^o BAÐAN Wt 21 1.	Æðelric.
	<i>Type iv var. a.</i>		
7	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLOR	✠ÆLFRIC M ^o BÐ Wt 26.7	Ælfrie.
8	" " ANLØ	✠ÆÐELRIC M ^o BÐ (Pierced)	Æðelric.
9	" " "	✠EDSTAN M ^o BÐ Wt. 26.5	Edstan (= Æðestan?).
10	" " ANLØX	✠EDSTAN M ^o BÐ Wt. 26.3.	
	BEDANFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type ii. var. a</i>		
11	✠ÆÐELRED REX ANLØX	✠OÐPI MONETAN BEDAN Wt. 23.8.	Oswi(g)
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
12	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLØX	✠ÆLFSTAN M ^o BEDAN Wt 21.5	Ælfstan.
	<i>Type iv var. a</i>		
13	✠ÆÐELRÆD REX ANLØ	✠GUNNI M ^o BEDAN Wt 27.2	Gunn

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
	<p>BUCCINGAHAM. . [Buckingham]</p> <p>Type iii. var. a.</p>		
14	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX [Pl. XV. 3]	✠TVNVLF M ^{TO} BVCIE Wt. 22.3	Tunulf
	<p>CÆNTARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]</p> <p>Type i. var. a.</p>		
15	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOR.	✠EODMAN MION CANT Wt. 19.5	Godman
	<p>Type ii. var. a.</p>		
16	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX	✠BOIA M ^{TO} CÆNTPA Wt. 21.0	Boiga.
17	✠/EDELRED ANLOX	" " CÆNTPARE Wt. 20.6.	
18	" " "	✠EADFOLD M ^{TO} CÆNTPA Wt. 20.9	Eadwold
19	" " "	" " (Chipped)	
20	" " "	✠LIFINE M ^{TO} CÆNTPARE Wt. 25.2	Lifine
	<p>Type iii. var. a.</p>		
21	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOX	✠EADFOLD M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 22.4	Eadwold.
22	" " "	✠GODPINE M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 23.0	Godwine
23	" " "	✠LEOFRIE M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 25.1	Leofrie
24	" " "	✠LEOFSTAN M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 21.0	Leofstan

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mmeyer.
25	✚ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLØX	✚FVLFFI M·O CÆNT Wt. 21·2	Wulfwi (= Wulfwig?).
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
26	✚ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLØ	✚EADFOLD M·O CÆNT Wt. 25·8.	Eadwold
27	✚ÆDELRED " ANCLØ	✚GODPINE M·O CÆNT Wt. 22·3.	Godwine
28	✚ÆÐELRÆD " ANCLØX	✚GODPINE M·O·O CÆNT Wt. 26·0	
29	" " "	✚LEOFRIC M·O CÆNT Wt. 26·1.	Leofric
30	" R·EX "	✚LEOFSTAN M·O CÆNT Wt. 25·0	Leofstan
[Pl. XV. 4]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
31	✚ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	✚GODMAN M·O CÆNT Wt. 18·2	Godman.
32	" " ANCL	✚LEOFSTAN M·O CÆNT Wt. 20·2	Leofstan
CISECEASTRE. [Chichester]			
<i>Type iv var a</i>			
33	✚ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLØX [Pl. XV. 5]	✚EADNOÐ M·O CISE Wt. 27·0	Eadnoð
COLENCEASTRE. [Colchester]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
34	✚ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	✚ÆDPINE M·O COLEN Wt. 19·3.	Ædwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
35	†[ÆDELRAE]D REX ANLOX	[†TO]LA MTO COLE[N] (Broken)	Toca (Toga)
36	" " "	†PVLFNOD MTO COLN Wt. 19.0.	Wulfnoð.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
37	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLO	†LEOFPIG MNO COLN Wt. 19.3.	Leofwig
DEORABY. [Derby.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
38	†ÆDELRAED REX ANC	†EREPINE MO DE: Wt. 16.4.	Crewine.
DOFERAN. [Dover]			
<i>Type i. var. a</i>			
39	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	†GODMAN MTON DOFR Wt. 20.4. [Pl. XV. 6]	Godman.
<i>Type ii. var. d</i>			
40	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	†OSFERD MTO DOFRA (Clipped.)	Osferð.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
41	†ÆDELRAED REX ANLO	†GODPINE MNO DOFE Wt. 23.2	Godwine.
42	" " ANLOX	†CYNWICE MNO DOFR Wt. 23.2	Cynwige.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
43	†ÆDELRAED, REX ANCL	†CYNWICE MNO DOFE Wt. 21.5	Cynwige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
EAXECEASTER. [Exeter.]			
Type i.			
44	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	†ÆLFNOD ON EAXECESER WL 270.	Ælfnoð.
45	†ÆDELRAED REX AN	†ISGOD ON EAXSET. WL 175.	Isgul.
46	" " ANG.	†SÆILNE ON EAXCESTR WL 200	Sæilne.
Type ii. var d			
47	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	†ÆLFNOD M'O EAXEC WL 170	Ælfnoð.
48	†ÆDELRAED " ANGLOX	†GODA M'O EAXEC WL 172	Goda.
Type iii. var a			
49	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	†ÆLFSTAN M'O EAXE WL 185.	Ælfstan
50	" " "	" " WL 207.	
51	" " "	†BYRHSTAN M'O EAXE WL 233.	Byrhtstan
52	" " "	†GODA M'O EAXEC WL 238	Goda.
53	" " "	†LVDA M'O EAXEC WL 230.	Luda.
54	" " "	†TVNA M'O EAXEC WL 238.	Tuna.
Type iv. var a.			
55	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOX	†ÆLFNOD M'O EAXE WL 273.	Ælfnoð.
56	" " ANGL.	†CARLA M'O EAXE WL 222.	Carla.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
57	†ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	†DYNSTAN MIO EAXE Wt 233	Dunstan.
58	†ÆDEL·RÆD REX AN	†MANCOT MIO EAXE (Pierced)	Mangot.
59	" " ANCL	†MANNA MIO EAXE Wt 197.	Manna.
60	† " " "	†PVLFSIGE MIO EAXE Wt 201	Wulfsgie.
61	† " " "	†PYN·SIGE MIO EAXE Wt 258.	Wynsgie.
62	†ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	" M·O· EAXE Wt 212	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
63	†ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	†ÆLFNOD MIO EAXE Wt 215.	Ælfnoð.
64	†ÆDEL·RED REX ANCL	†PVLFSIGE: MO E Wt 195	Wulfsgie.
65	†ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCL	†PVLFSIGE MIO EAXE Wt 185.	
66	† " " "	" " " Wt 195.	
<i>EOFERPIC. [York]</i>			
<i>Type i.</i>			
67	†ÆDEL·RED REX ANCLOR:	†ABNDORB: M·O EOFR. Wt 230.	Abnðorb.
68	" " ANCLORVM	†D·H·FIN M·O EOFERPIC Wt 215	Dauðfin(x).
69	†ÆDEL·RED REX AE	†FTSTOLF M·EFER Wt 206.	Fastolf.
70	†ÆDEL·RED REX ANCLORV:	†OSGOT: M·O EOFERPIC Wt 250.	Osgot.
71	†ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANCLOR	†VRI M ONETA EFOR Wt 200	Uri.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
72	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANLO	†ÐYRSTAN MO EFER Wt. 21.0.	Purstan.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
73	†ÆDELRED REX ANLO	†EILAF MTO EOFR Wt. 20.4.	Eilaf.
74	†ÆDELRED REX ANCL	†FÆLLAH MTO EOFE Wt. 21.6.	Fællan.
75	†ÆDELRED REX ANCL	†FASTVLF MTO EFOR Wt. 17.2.	Fastulf.
76	[†]ÆDELRED REX ANL..	†[HV]NDOLF MTO EFO (Broken.)	Hundolf?
77	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLØX	†ODA MONETA EFTERPIC Wt. 22.5.	Oda.
78	†ÆDELRED REX ANCLØX	†TVNNE MT O EFERPIC Wt. 23.2.	Tunno (=Tuma?).
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
79	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLØX	†OBAN MTO EOFRPI Wt. 26.5.	Oban.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
80	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL	†CYTEL MT O EOFR Wt. 22.2.	Cytel.
81	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL O	†EADRIC MT O EOFR Wt. 22.0.	Eadric.
82	†ÆDELRED REX ANCL O	†LEOFSTAN MT O EOFR Wt. 27.2.	Leofstan.
83	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLØX	†OÐGRIM MT O EOFR Wt. 21.4.	Oðgrim.
84	†ÆDELRED REX ANCL	†SVMERLDA MT O EOFR <i>Var. Cross pattée in one angle of cross, and pellet in another</i> Wt. 21.4.	Sumerleda.
85	" " ANCL O	†VLFEETL MO EOFR <i>Var. Annulet in field</i> Wt. 25.2.	Ulfetel.

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
86	✠NIEVNCH ONT Var. Cross pattee behind bust.	✠DEODRED ON EO Wt. 170	Deodred.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
87	✠ÆDELRED REX ANC	✠COLGRIM MO EO Wt. 218.	Colgrim.
88	✠ÆDELRED " ANLO	✠HILDVLF M:O EOF Wt. 214.	Hildulf.
89	" " ANL	✠IRRA MO EOFR Wt. 218.	Irra.
90	✠ÆDELRED REX ANC	✠OBAN M:O E:OFR Wt. 220.	Ofan.
91	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠PVLFZICE M:O EOFR Wt. 192.	Wulfice
92	✠EDERED REX ANLO	✠DO:RST:AN MO EOF Var. Crescent in one angle of cross Wt. 200	Dorstan.
GEODA. [Jedburgh?]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
93	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO [Pl XV 7]	✠PVLFM:ER M:O GEODA Wt. 204.	Wulfmer
GIFELCEASTER. [Hechester]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
94	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠GOD M:O GIFELE Wt. 223	God
95	✠ÆDELRED " "	✠LEOFICE M:O GIFELE Wt. 223	Leofice.
96	" " "	✠PVLFELM M:O GIFELE Wt. 217	Wulfelm.
97	" " "	" " GIFELE Wt. 187	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv. var. a</i>			
98	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLO	✠GOD MNO LIFELC Wt. 27 3.	God.
GIPESFIC. [Ipswich.]			
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
99	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠FALTFERÐ MTO LIP Wt. 25 0.	Waltferð.
100	" " ANLOX	" MTO LYPEX Wt. 22 3.	
[PL XV 8]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
101	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLOX	✠LEOFSIGE MTO LIPES Wt. 25 0.	Leofsige.
102	" " "	✠LYTLMAN MTO LIPES Wt. 22 0	Lytelman.
<i>Type viii</i>			
103	✠ÆDEL·RAED REX ANL	✠GODRIC N10M L1PE Wt. 17 3	Godric.
104	✠ÆDELRED REX ANL	✠LEOFSIGE MTO L1BZ Wt. 23 3.	Leofsige
GLEAFCEASTER. [Gloucester]			
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
105	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLOX	✠GODPINE MTO GLEA Wt. 23 3.	Godwine.
<i>Type iv var a</i>			
106	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLOX	✠GODPINE WNO GLEA Wt. 22 0.	Godwine.
107	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLO	✠LEOFSIGE MNO· GLEA Wt. 22 0	Leofsiga.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monyer.
108	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type viii.</i></p> <p> ✠ÆDELRAED REX | ✠GODPINE MTO ELET ANCL | Wt 21 2 </p>		Godwinc.
	<p style="text-align: center;">GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge]</p>		
109	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p> <p> ✠ÆDELRAED REX | ✠EDRIC MTO GRANT ANLOW | Wt 23 1. </p>		Edric
	<p style="text-align: center;">HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>		
110	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p> <p> ✠ÆDELRED REX | ✠BRVNINE MTO ANLOW | HAMTV Wt 21 6 </p>		Bruninc.
111	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iv. var. a.</i></p> <p> ✠ÆDELRAED REX | ✠ÆDELNOÐ MTO ANCL | HAM Wt 22 8. </p>		Ælnoð.
	<p style="text-align: center;">HEORTFORD. [Hereford]</p>		
112	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p> <p> ✠ÆDELRAED REX | ✠BOGA MTO HEORT ANLOW | Wt 18 0 </p>		Boga
113	" " "	<p> ✠BYRHTLAF MTO HEORT Wt 19 2 </p>	Byrhtlaf
114	" " "	<p> ✠EDPI MTO HEORT Wt 19 2 </p>	Edwi

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
HEREFORD. [Hereford]			
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
115	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠BYRHSTAN MIO HERE Wt. 21.8.	Byrhtstan.
116	✠ " " ANLOX	✠DILION MIO HERE Wt. 23.2.	Dillon
HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon]			
<i>Type ii var. a.</i>			
117	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠PVLFLAR MION HVNTAN Wt. 21.4	Wulfgar.
<i>Type iii var. a.</i>			
118	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠ELFRIC MIO HVNT Wt. 21.2	Ælfrie.
<i>Type iv var. a.</i>			
119	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	✠ELFRIC MIO NVNT Wt. 22.5.	Ælfrie.
120	✠ " " ANLO	✠OSELT MIO NVNT Var. Pellet in field Wt. 25.0	Osgut.
<i>Type viii</i>			
121	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠ÆDELSTAN MIO HV Wt. 22.0.	Ædelstan.
LÆFES. [Lewes.]			
<i>Type i</i>			
122	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠ÆLFRED ON LÆFES Wt. 26.7	Ælfward.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
123	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠ÆLFPERD ON LÆPE Wt 21.6.	
124	✠ " " AN	✠LEFX ON LÆHPE- Wt 19.5.	Leofa
125	✠ " " ANGL	✠LEOFFINE ON LÆPE Wt 18.7.	Leofwine.
126	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ONLAF MON LÆPE (n base. Chipped.)	Onlaf.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
127	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠EADLAR MTO LÆPE (n base. Worn.)	Eadgar.
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
128	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠HEREBREHT MTO LÆPE Wt 20.7.	Herebreht (Herbert)
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
129	✠ÆDELRAE[D] REX ANGL	✠LEOFNOD [M]TO LÆP (Broken)	Leofnoð
130	" " "	" " LÆPE Wt 23.2	
131	" " "	✠LEOFFINE MTO LÆPE Wt 21.5.	Leofwine
132	" " "	" " " Wt 21.5.	
133	" " "	✠OSPOLD MTO LÆP Wt 25.4.	Oswold.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
134	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠HEREBYRHT MTO LÆP Wt 21.0	Herebyrht.
LEIGECEASTER, Etc. [Chester]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
135	✠ÆDEL-RED REX ANGL	✠ÆLFNOD ON LÆC Wt 20.0	Ælfnoð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
136	✠ÆDELRED REX ANCL	✠LE·OFFINE· ON LEIG Wt. 20 7.	Leofwine.
137	" " AN	✠LIOFNOD: ON LEICE Wt. 19 3.	Liofnoð (Leufnoð).
138	" " ANC	✠SPEGEN ON L·EIG Wt. 27 0.	Swegen.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
139	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANLOW	✠EDRIC M·O LEGGES Wt. 27 1	Edric
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
140	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ALO	✠ÆLEPINE MO LEIG Wt. 22 8.	Ælewino (= Ælfwine?)
141	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANCL	✠ÆLEPINE M·O LEIG Wt. 26 5	
142	✠ÆDELRED REX ANCL	✠ÆLEPNE MO LEIG Wt. 22 8.	
143	✠ÆDEL·D R·EX ALO	✠ELFSTA M·O LEIG Wt. 21 5	Elfstan
144	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANCL	✠LEOFFINE M·O LEIG Wt. 27 1	Leofwine
<i>Type viii</i>			
145	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANCL	✠ELFNOD M·O LEIG Wt. 22 2.	Ælfnoð.
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
146	✠ÆDELRED REX ANC	✠ÆDELMÆR M·O LINC Far Pellet in field. Wt. 19 7.	Æðelmær.
147	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANCLOR	✠BRVNTAT M·O LINC Wt. 20 7.	Druntat.
148	✠ÆDELRED REX ANC	" " Wt. 19 0.	
149	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANCL	" " ON LINC Wt. 25 5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
150	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†EODPINE MNO LINCOL Wt 21.0	Godwine.
151	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL [Pl XV. 9.]	†GRIND MNO LINCOL Wt 21.2	Grind.
152	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†OßBERN MNO LINE (Clipped.)	Oßbern
153	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†RODBERT MNO LIND Wt 22.4	Rodbert.
154	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†VLFCETEL MO LINE Wt 20.4	Ulfcetel.
155	" " ANGLOR	†PVLFRIG MNO LINCOL Wt 20.0	Wulfric it -1
<i>Type ii. var. a</i>			
156	†ÆDELRED REX ANLOW	†RODBART MNO LINCOL Wt 26.2	Rodbert (Rodbert)
157	†ÆDELRED REX ANLO	†VNBEGN MNO LINCOL Wt 20.2	Unbegn (Unborn).
<i>Type iii. var. a</i>			
158	†ÆDELRED REX ANLOW	†STEGENBIT MNO LIN Wt 22.2	Stegenbit
159	" " ANLOW	†VNBEGN MNO LIN Wt 21.4	Unbegn (Unborn)
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
160	✠ÆDLRED REX ANLO	✠ÆSCMAM NO LHC Wt 21.2	Æscman
161	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†ÆDELNOÐ MNO LINE Wt 20.3	Æðelnoð.
162	" " ANLOW	†COLGRIM MNO LINE Wt 23.0	Colgrim
163	†ÆDELRED REX ANLO	" " Wt 19.2	
164	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†DRENG MNO LINE Wt 25.2	Drenz

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
165	†ÆDELRAED REX ÆNGLA	†GRIM MNO LINCOL Wt 26 4.	Grim.
166	†ÆDERED REX ÆNGLA	†OSGVT MNO LINE Wt. 19 5.	Osgut.
167	†ÆDELRED R[EX A]NGLA	†[O]DERIM MNO LINE (Broken.)	Oðgrim.
168	" " "	†VLFEETL MNO LINE Wt. 20 0.	Ulfetel.
169	†ÆDELRAED " "	†VNBEIN MNO LINE Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 21 7	Unbein
170	†ÆDELRAED REX ÆNGLA	" MNO LINE Wt 25 3.	
<i>Type viii.</i>			
171	†ÆDELRAED REX ÆNGLA	†OSGVT: MNO LINE Wt 22 5.	Osgut
172	†ÆDELRED REX A	†ODERIM MNO LINE Wt 21 0.	Oðgrim
LUNDENE. [London]			
<i>Type i</i>			
173	†ÆDELRAED REX ÆNGLA	†ÆLFNOÐ MNO LVNDE Wt 21 7	Ælfnos
174	†ÆDELRED REX ÆNGLA	†GINMCO LVNDON Wt 26 0	Uncertain
175	†ÆDELRAED EX A-NE	†EADSEME MONE LVND Wt 18 0	Eadse (=Endsige?)
176	†ÆDEL[RED] REX ÆNGLA	†EADPERD M[O LV]NO: (Broken.)	Eadward.
177	" " "	†EADPED MON LVND: Wt. 16 5.	
178	†ÆDELRAED REX "	†EADPINE MNO LVND Wt 16 5	Eadwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Metter.
179	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠EADPOLD MON LVND Wt. 19.2.	Eadwold.
180	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLORV	✠EDELFINE NON LVNDEN: Wt. 19.6.	Edelwine (Æðelwine)
181	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLØX	✠CODERÆ MON LVNDEI Wt. 19.5.	Godere.
182	✠ÆDELRED REX ANCO	✠CODMAN ON LVN Wt. 26.2	Godman.
183	„ „ ANGL:	✠LEOFNOD M. O LVNDE Wt. 20.0.	Leofnōð.
184	„ „ ANGLØX	✠LÆOFSTA M. O. ON LVND Wt. 15.7.	Leofstan.
185	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLORV:	✠LEOFPIKE M. O LVND: Wt. 19.8.	Leofwine.
186	✠ÆDELRED RED REX AN	✠LIOFPOLD M. O. ON LVND Wt. 20.0.	Liofwold
187	✠ÆDELRDE REX ANG	✠PVLPINE MON LVND Wt. 17.0	Wulfwine.
188	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLØ	✠PVLFPINE M. O LVN Wt. 17.5	
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
189	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLØX	✠ÆLFPINE M. O LVND Wt. 25.5	Ælfwine
190	✠ÆDELRÆD „ „	✠ÆBERD M. O LVNDON Wt. 22.6.	Æbered.
191	„ „ „	✠CYNSTICE M. O LVNDON Wt. 22.0	Cynstige.
192	„ „ „	✠EALHSTAN M. O LVND Wt. 22.2.	Eallstan.
193	„ „ „	✠EALHSTAN M. O LVND Wt. 24.5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museo.
210	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOX	†OSVLF M ^{TO} LVND (Broken.)	Osulf
211	" " "	†FVLFMÆR M ^{TO} LVND. (Chipped.)	Wulfmar
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
212	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOX	†ELFNOD M ^{TO} LVND Wt 25 6.	Ælfnoð.
213	" " " ANLO	†ELFSTAN M ^{TO} LVN For. Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt 21 8	Ælfstan.
[Pl. XV. 10]			
214	" " " ANLOX	†ÆDELPERD M ^{TO} LVN Wt 22 6.	Ædelwerd.
215	" " "	†BYRHTLAF M ^{TO} LVN Wt 23 8.	Byrhtlaf (Birhtlaf).
216	" " "	†EADMUND M ^{TO} LVN Wt 22 0.	Eadmund.
217	" " "	" " LVD Wt 21 2.	
218	" " "	†EADPOLD M ^{TO} LVN Wt 22 2.	Eadwold.
219	" " "	†EALHSTAN M ^{TO} LVN Wt 23 6.	Ealstan.
220	" " "	†EDPERD M ^{TO} LVN Wt 22 4.	Edwold.
221	†ÆDELRED REX ANCL	†EDPINE M ^{TO} LVD Wt 19 0	Edwin.
222	†ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	†GODRIC M ^{TO} LVND Wt 25 2.	Godric.
223	" " "	†GOLDFINE M ^{TO} LVN Wt 19 7	Gollwin.
224	" " "	†LEOFSTAN M ^{TO} LVN (Flashed.)	Leofstan.
225	" " "	†LEOFFINE M ^{TO} LVN Wt 25 7	Leofwin.
226	" " "	†LIFINE M ^{TO} LVND Wt 21 5	Lifin.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
227	†ÆDELRAED REX ANLOX	†PVLFPINE M ^{TO} LVN Wt. 20 s.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
228	†ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	†ELFRYD M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 21 s.	Ælfryd.
229	† " " ANCL	†ELFPINE M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 21 2	Ælfwine
230	† " " "	†ÆDELPERD M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 20 2.	Ædelwerd
231	" " ANLOX	†BRIHTLAF M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 25 0	Brihtlaf (Byrhtlaf).
232	" " "	†BRVNSTAN M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 26 5.	Brunstan (= Byrnstan?)
233	† " " ANCL	†EADPINE M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 19 7	Eadwine
234	†ÆDELRAED REX AN	†EADPOLD M ^{TO} LVN Wt. 20 6	Eadwold.
235	†ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	†EADPOLD M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 22 4.	
236	" " ANLOX	†EADPOLD M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 25 0	
237	" " ANLO	†EDSICE M ^{TO} LVN (Broken)	Ealsige
238	" " "	†EODEMAN M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 22 0.	Godeman.
239	" " "	†EODEMAN Wt. 23 0	
240	" " "	†EODMAN M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 22 3	
241	" " "	" " Wt. 19 5	
242	† " " "	†EODRIC M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 21 2.	Godric.
243	† " " "	†EODPINE M ^{TO} LVND Wt. 20 7	Godwine.

No.	Given.	Surname.	Notes.
214	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL.	LEOPINE MIO LVND WL 205	
215	" " ANCL	HEAVLF MIO WL 213	Heavt
216	" " ANCL	LEOFNOD " WL 206.	Leofno
217	" " ANCL	LEOFRIC MIO WL 235	Leofric
218	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL.	LEOFRIC MIO WL 195.	
219	ÆDELRAED REX AN	LVN (Broken.) WL 185.	
220	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	LEOFRIÐ MIO LVND WL 195.	Leofrid (=Lech)
221	" " "	" " WL 198	
222	" " "	LEOFATAN MIO LVND WL 200	Leofatan
223	" " "	For 1st in field WL 228	
224	" " ANCL	LEOFFINE MIO LVND WL 203	Leofwine
225	" " ANCL	LYFINE MIO LVND WL 210	Lyfne.
226	" " "	OSVL-F MIO LVND WL 212	Oself
227	" " ANCL	SIBFINE " WL 216	Sibwine.
228	ÆDELRAED REX ANCL	SIBDINE MIO LVND WL 199	Sibbe (=Sibbe)
229	ÆDELRAED REX AN	SIFETINE MIO LVND WL 213	Sifetne.
230	" " ANCL	" " LVND WL 217	
231	" " ANCL	SIFETINE MIO LVND WL 217	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
262	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANL	†TOLAN MLO LVND Wt. 19.7.	Toga.
263	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANL	†PVL FSTAN MLO LVND Wt. 22.0.	Wulfstan.
264	" " " " ANLO	†PVL FINE MLO LVND Wt. 21.7	Wulfwine.
Type viii.			
265	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANL	†ÆDEL PERD MLO LVND Wt. 23.7.	Æðelwerd.
266	" " "	" " " " Wt. 19.6	
267	" " ANL	" " " " MLO Var. Two annulets in field. Wt. 22.2	
268	†ÆDEL RED " ANLO	†BRVN SAN MLO LVNDE Wt. 21.5.	Brunstan.
269	†ÆDEL RÆD " ANL	†EAD FOLD MLO LVND Wt. 23.2	Eadwold.
270	" " ANLO	†GODAN MLO LVNDEN Wt. 22.1	Goda.
271	" " ANL	†GODMAN MLO LVND Wt. 22.0	Gollman.
[Pl. XV. 11.]			
272	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANLO	†GOD FINE MLO LVND Wt. 21.6	Godwine
273	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANL	†LEOF FINE MLO LVND Wt. 20.6.	Leofwine.
274	†ÆDEL RRÆD REX AN	†LV FINE MON LVNDE Wt. 23.6.	Lufine (= Lifine).
275	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANL	†OSVLF MLO LVNDN Wt. 20.2.	Osulf.
276	†ÆDEL RED REX ANL	†TOLAN MLO LVNDENE Wt. 21.5	Toga

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
244	ÆDELRAED REX ANGL.	LEOPINE MIO LVND Wt 20.5	
245	" " ANGL	HEAPVLF MIO Wt 24.3	Heawulf
246	" " ANGL	LEOFNOD " Wt 20.6	Leofnoð.
247	" " ANGL	LEOFRIE MIO Wt 23.5	Leofrie
248	ÆDELRAED REX ANGL.	LEOFRIE MIO Wt 19.5	
249	ÆDELRAED REX AN	(Broken) LVN Wt 18.5	
250	ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	LEOFRYD MIO LVND Wt 19.5	Leofryd (=Leofric?)
251	" " "	" " Wt 19.8	
252	" " "	LEOFSTAN MIO LVND Wt 20.0	Leofstan
253	" " "	Var. Pellet in field Wt 22.8	
254	" " ANGL	LEOFFINE MIO LVND Wt 23.2	Leofwine.
255	" " ANGL	LYFINE MIO LVND Wt 22.0	Lýfinc.
256	" " "	OSVL F MIO LVND Wt 21.2	Osulf.
257	" " ANGL	SIBFINE " Wt 25.6	Sibwine.
258	ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	SIBDINE MIO LVND Wt 19.9	Sibwine (=Sibwine?)
259	ÆDELRAED REX AN	SPETINE MIO LVND Wt 22.2	Sweetine.
260	" " ANGL	" " LVND Wt 23.7	
261	" " ANGL	SPETINE MIO LVND Wt 23.7	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
287	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLW	†EALDRED M ^{TO} MALD Wt. 23 G	Ealdred.
	NORÐPIC. [Norwich]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
288	†ÆDELRED REX ·A·NCL·OI [Pl. XV. 13]	†HPATEMN M ^{TO} NORÐP: Wt. 19 S.	Hwatemán or Hwatman.
	<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
289	†ÆÐELRED REX ANCLW [Pl. XVI. 1]	†FOLCEARD M ^{TO} NORÐ Wt. 25 G	Folceard
290	" " ANCLW	†MANNIE M ^{TO} NORÐPIC (Chipped).	Manning.
	<i>Type ii var. d.</i>		
291	†(Inscription double struck)	†MANING M ^{TO} NORPI Wt. 21 G.	Maning
292	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLW	†SPYRTINE M ^{TO} NORÐ Wt. 21 I	Swyrtine (or Swertine)
	<i>Type iii var. a.</i>		
293	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCLW	†SPERTINE M ^{TO} NORÐ Wt. 23 G	Swertine
	<i>Type iv var. a</i>		
294	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	†ELFRIC M ^{TO} NORÐ Wt. 21 S	Elfric.
	<i>Type viii</i>		
295	†ÆÐELRÆD REX ANCL	†HPATME MO NORÐ Wt. 22.7	Hwatemán.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
277	✠EDELRED REX ANLO	✠PVLSTAN MIO LVND Wt. 21.5	Wulfstan.
278	✠EDELRAED " "	✠PVLFPINE MIO: LVND Wt. 21.8.	Wulfwine.
LYDANFORD. [Lydford.]			
Type i.			
279	✠EDELRYD REX ANC.	✠BRVNA ON LYD-A-FORD Wt. 23.0	Bruna.
280	✠EDELRAED REX ANL	✠GODA ON LYDAFOR: Wt. 18.0.	Goda.
Type ii. var. a			
281	✠EDELRED REX ANGLOX	✠EGERED MIO LYDAN- Wt. 26.2	Ælfred.
[Pl. XV. 12.]			
Type iii. var. a.			
282	✠EDELRAED REX ANGLOX	✠GODA MIO LYOA Wt. 18.5	Goda.
283	" " "	" MIO LYDA Wt. 18.6	
Type iv. var. a			
284	✠EDELRAED REX ANL	✠BRVNA MIO LYDA Wt. 20.0	Bruna.
MÆLDUNE. [Maldon.]			
Type iii. var. a.			
285	✠EDELRAED REX ANGLOX	✠ELFPINE MIO MÆLD Wt. 22.0	Ælfwine.
286	✠EDELRAED " "	" " MÆLDV Wt. 20.9.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneys.
306	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANLOX	†EDPINE MΩO ROFE Wt. 22 8.	Edwine.
307	" " ANLO	†GOLDPINE MΩO ROFE Wt. 22 4.	Goldwine.
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	Type i.		
308	†ÆDELRED REX ANL	†PYLFNOD: ON RVME. Wt. 14 3.	Wulfnoð.
	SANDPIC. [Sandwich]		
	Type viii.		
309	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANLO	†SPARTLAR MΩO ΣAN. Wt. 20 0.	Swartgar.
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury]		
	Type ii. var d		
310	†ÆDEL RÆD REX ANLOX	†ÆDESTAN MΩO CEFTEN (Pierced.)	Æðestan.
	[Pl. XVI. 4]		
	Type iv. var a		
311	†ÆDEL RÆD REX NELOX	†GODX MΩO ΣCEFT Wt. 25 8.	Goda.
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	Type ii var. a.		
312	†ÆDELRED REX ANLOX	†LEOFÆLMΩO ΣEOB Wt. 21 5	Leofælm (Leofhelm?).
	[Pl. XVI. 5]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
OXNAFORD. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type iii. var. a</i>			
296	✠/EDELRAED REX ANLOW	✠/EDELMAER M ^o OXNA Wt. 25 0.	Æthelmar
297	" " "	✠/EDELPINE Wt. 25 7.	Æthelwine
298	" " "	✠/EODINE Wt. 25 0	Godinc.
[Pl. XVI. 2]			
ROFCEASTER. [Rochester]			
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
299	✠/EDELRED REX ANLOW [Pl. XVI. 3]	✠/SIDEPINE M ^o ROF Wt. 21 5.	Sidewine.
300	✠/EDELRAED REX ANLOW	" M ^o ROFE Wt. 21 0.	
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
301	✠/EDELRAED REX ANLOI	✠/LEOFRIC M ^o ROF Wt. 14 6	Leofric.
<i>Type iii. var. a</i>			
302	✠/EDELRAED REX ANLOW	✠/EDSICE M ^o ROFE Wt. 26 1.	Edsige.
303	" " "	✠/SIDPINE M ^o ROFEC Wt. 25 6	Sidewine.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
304	✠/EDELRAED REX ANLO	✠/EADPERD M ^o ROFE Wt. 23 8	Eadwerc.
305	" " ANLO	✠/EDSICE M ^o ROF Wt. 23 8	Edsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
323	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ANSCPIG M-O STAN Wt. 19 2.	Ascwig.
324	" " "	✠ELEBRIHT M]IO· STAN (Broken.)	Elebriht (= Elfbriht ?).
325	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANGL	✠GODELOF M-O STAN Wt. 17 8	Godeleof.
	STANVIC? [Stanwick.]		
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
326	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠ALFFALO M-O STANV Wt 23 2.	Alfwald.
	SUDBYRIG. [Sudbury]		
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
327	✠ÆDELRÆD REX [ANGL]OX	✠ÆLFNOD M-O SVDBY (Broken.)	Ælfnoð.
328	" " "	✠[Æ]LFRIE M-O SVDBY (Pierced.)	Ælfrie
329	✠ÆDELRÆD " "	✠BYRHTLAF M-O SVDB· Wt 21 7.	Byrhtlaf (Brihtlaf).
330	✠ÆDELRÆD R[EX] "	✠L[OD]FINE M-O SVDBY (Broken.)	Godwine.
	SVÐGEFEORC. [Southwark.]		
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
331	✠ÆDELRÆD REX ANGL	✠ÆLFRIE M-O SVÐGE Var. Five pellets in angles of cross. Wt 23 4	Ælfrie.
	[Pl XVI ?]		

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mosley.
	<p>SIDESTEBYRIG. [Sibbury?]</p> <p>Type 1.</p>		
313	<p>✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR</p>	<p>✠CICLNOD ON SIDESTEB: WL 213.</p>	Cicla 3
	<p>STANFORD. [Stamford.]</p> <p>Type 1.</p>		
314	<p>✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO</p>	<p>✠ÆDELPINE MO STAN· WL 230</p>	Ætelwine
315	<p>✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO</p>	<p>✠ÆDELPINE ON STANF· WL 242.</p>	
316	<p>" " AN</p>	<p>✠ESPIC MTO STANE WL 170</p>	Ewig
317	<p>✠ÆDELRED " ANG·</p>	<p>✠GODÆL MTO STAN WL 180.</p>	Godeg
318	<p>" " ANGL·</p>	<p>✠CODELEGE ON STAN·NF WL 252.</p>	Godelæf?
319	<p>✠ÆDELRED REX ANG·</p>	<p>✠CODELEGE MTO STA WL 164.</p>	
320	<p>" " ANF</p>	<p>✠OEE MTO STANFO WL 192.</p>	Ofe?
	<p>Type II. var. a.</p>		
321	<p>✠ÆDELRED REX ANGLO· [Pl XVI G.]</p>	<p>✠FVLSTAN MTO STAN WL 264</p>	Wulfstan (Wulfstan)
322	<p>✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL</p>	<p>" WL 262</p>	

No	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type iv. var. a</i>			
323	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLO	✠ASCPIG M'O STAN Wt. 192.	Ascwig.
"	" " "	✠ELEBRIH[T M]IO· STAN (Broken.)	Elebriht (=Elfbriht?).
"	ELRÆD REX ANLO	✠CODELOF M'Θ STAN Wt 178.	Godeleof.
STANVIC? [Stanwick]			
<i>Type ii var. a.</i>			
"	REX ANLO	✠ALFALD M'O STANV Wt. 259.	Alfwald.
SUDBYRIG. [Sudbury]			
<i>Type iii var. a.</i>			
327	✠ÆDELRAED REX [ANCL]OX	✠ÆLFNOB M'O SV[ØB]Y (Broken.)	Ælfnoð.
328	" " "	✠[Æ]LFRIE M'O SVØBY (Pierced.)	Ælfrie.
329	✠ÆDELRAED " "	✠BYRHTLAF M'O SVØB· Wt 217.	Byrhtlaf (Brhtlaf).
330	✠ÆDELRAED R[EX] "	✠C[OD]PINE M'O SVØBY (Broken.)	Godwine.
SVØGEPEORC. [Southwark.]			
<i>Type iii var. a.</i>			
331	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLOX	✠ÆLFRIE M'O SVØGE Var. Five pellets in angles of cross. Wt 234	Ælf Sæwine.
[Pl XVI. 7]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
313	<p style="text-align: center;">SIDESEBYRIG. [Sibbury?]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type I</p> <p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGLOR</p>	<p>✠/EOLNOD ON SIDESEB: WL 213</p>	Ciclos.
		<p style="text-align: center;">STANFORD. [Stamford]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type I</p>	
314	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGLO</p>	<p>✠/EDELPIKE MO STAN- WL 230.</p>	Etelwine.
315	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGLO</p>	<p>✠/EDELPIKE ON STANF. WL 242</p>	
316	<p>" " AN</p>	<p>✠/EXPIE M'O STANE WL 170.</p>	Ewig.
317	<p>✠/EDELRED " ANG</p>	<p>✠/CODÆL M'O STAN WL 180.</p>	Godeg
318	<p>" " ANGL</p>	<p>✠/CODELEGE ON STANF WL 232</p>	Godelef?
319	<p>✠/EDELRED REX ANG</p>	<p>✠/CODELEGE M'O STA WL 164</p>	
320	<p>" " ANF</p>	<p>✠/OEE M'O STANFO WL 192</p>	Ofe?
321	<p style="text-align: center;">Type II. var. a.</p> <p>✠/EDELRED REX ANGLO [Pl. XVI 6.]</p>	<p>✠/FVLSTAN M'O STAN WL 264</p>	Walstan (Wulfstan)
		<p>" " WL 262</p>	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	PELIGAFORD, PELINGAFORD, Etc. [Wallingford.]		
	<i>Type iv. var. a</i>		
339	✠ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	✠PVLFPINE MNO PELIC Wt. 26 G.	Wulfwine.
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
310	✠ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCL.	✠ÆLFPERD MNO PELIC Wt. 16 G.	Ælfwerd.
	[Pl XVI 11]		
311	" " "	" " " Wt. 23 G.	
	PERHAM. [Wareham]		
	<i>Type ii. var. a</i>		
312	✠ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	✠PVLFRIC MNO PFRHM Wt. 21 G.	Wulfrie.
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
313	✠ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	✠ÆLFSEICE MNO PER Wt. 23 G.	Ælfsige.
311	✠ÆDEL RÆD " "	✠ÆDELRIC MNO PER Wt. 24 G.	Æselric.
	PILTUNE. [Wilton]		
	<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>		
315	✠ÆDEL RÆD REX ANCLOX	✠ΣÆPINE MNO PILTV Wt. 23 G.	Sewine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
360	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†FVLFSTAN M ^o PIN Wt. 22.5	Wulfstan.
<i>Type ii. var. d.</i>			
361	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFSIGE M ^o PINTO Wt. 23.8	Ælfsige.
362	" REX "	†BEORHNOD M ^o PINT Wt. 22.4.	Beorhnoð
363	" " "	" " PINTO Wt. 21.5.	
364	" " "	†LEOFOLD M ^o PINT Wt. 19.4	Leofwold.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
365	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†GODPINE M ^o PINT Wt. 23.6.	Godwine
366	" " "	†FVNSTAN M ^o PIN Wt. 23.8	Wunstan (Wynstan)
[Pl. XVI 12]			
<i>Type iii var. a.</i>			
367	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ÆLFSIGE M ^o PINT Wt. 23.2.	Ælfsige
368	" " "	†ÆDESTAN M ^o PINT Wt. 23.4	Ædestan
369	" " "	†BERHTNAD M ^o PIN Wt. 23.7	Berhtnað (Beorhtnoð)
370	" " "	†LEOFOLD M ^o RINT Wt. 23.8	Leofwold
371	" " "	†FVNSTAN M ^o PIN Wt. 23.0	Wynstan
<i>Type iv var. a.</i>			
372	†ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR	†ÆDELGAR M ^o PINT Wt. 26.8	Ælsgar
373	" " ANGLOR	†BYRHSIGE M ^o PIN Wt. 27.0	Byrhsige
374	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	†BYRHTIÐ M ^o RINI Wt. 21.2	Byrhtnoð (= Beorhtnoð)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. & Yr.
<i>Type iv. var a</i>			
316	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠GOLDVS MNO PILT Wt 210	Goldus
317	✠ " " ANGL	✠SÆPINE MNO PILT Wt 202	Sewine
PINCEASTRE on PINTONIA. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i</i>			
318	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠ÆLFSGE ON PINCES: Wt 223	Ælfs'ge.
319	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠ÆLFSGE ON PINCEST Wt 211.	
320	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠CVNNA ON PINCESTR Wt 184	Cunna
321	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠EXDPINE ON PINCEST Wt 196	Eadwine
322	" " ANGL	✠GODMAN ON: PINCES: Wt 225.	Godman
323	" " ANGL	✠ODAN ON PINTCESRE Wt 216	Oda
324	" " "	✠ORDBRIHT ON PINCESR Wt 207.	Ordbriht
325	" RE ANGL	✠SPILEMAN ON PINCESR Wt 263	Swileman
<i>Type ii var a</i>			
326	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANGL	✠BEORHNOÐ MTO PINTO Wt 239	Beorhnoð
327	" " "	✠EADSGE MTO PINTO (Clipped)	Eadsga
328	" " "	✠FRYÐEMVND MTO PIN. Wt 250	Fryðemund
329	✠ÆDELRED " "	✠INCELRI MTO PINT. Wt 255	Incelre(e)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>			
387	✠ÆDELRED REX ANLOW	✠ÆADGAR M ^o DEOTFOR Wt. 22 2	Æadgar.
388	" " "	✠SPYRLING M ^o DEODFO Wt. 25 2.	Swyrting (= Swerting?).
<i>Type ii. var. f.</i>			
389	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLOW [Pl. XVI. 14.]	✠SPYRLING M ^o DEO Wt. 21 9.	Swyrting.
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
390	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLOW	✠BYRHTRIC M ^o DEOD Wt. 26 0.	Byrhtic.
<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>			
391	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANLO	✠GRIM M ^o DEOD (Broken.)	Grim.
392	" " "	✠·ΘSVLF M ^o DEOD (Pierced.)	Osulf.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
393	✠ÆDELRAED REX ANG	✠ÆDELPOLD M ^o DEO Wt. 21 6.	Æðelwold.
UNCERTAIN MONEYS AND MINTS.			
INSCRIPTIONS BLENDERED.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
394	✠EDELRECH ⁺ ✠AHC	✠LFMAN M ^o LAL Wt. 19 5	
<i>Type iii. var. a.</i>			
395	✠EDEL REX EVLOW	✠PIE NO EVPSER-O Wt. 28 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
375	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	†BYRHTNOD M·NO PIN Wt. 26 G	
376	" " "	†BYRHTPOLD M·NO PINT Wt. 25 G	Byrhtwold.
377	" " ANGL	†·GODEMANNO PINT Wt. 27 G.	Godeman.
378	† " " ANGL	†GODPINE M·NO PINT Wt. 26 5.	Godwine.
<i>Type viii.</i>			
379	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†BRVNSTAN M·NO PINT Wt. 20 3.	Brunstan
380	†ÆDELRED " "	†CYNNA M·NO PINT Wt. 21 G	Cynna (Cunna).
381	† " " ANGL	†OSGUT: M·NO PINE Wt. 22 3	Osgut
382	† " " ANGL	†PVLFNOD M·NO PINT Wt. 21 3.	Wulfnoth.
FORICEASTER OR FIHRACEASTER. [Worcester]			
<i>Type iv var. a.</i>			
383	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	†ALFPOLD M·NO FORI Wt. 26 3.	Alfwold.
DEODFORD. [Thetford]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
384	†ÆDELRED REX ANGL	†ALFPOLD II·NO DEO: Wt. 20 G	Alfwold
385	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR	†ZYMERLID ON DEO: (Chipped)	Sumerled
<i>Type I var. a.</i>			
386	†ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR [14 A.V. 13]	†PELLEIZT MON DEOD Wt. 22 2.	Welgisl.

CNUT.*

SECO. A.D. 1016; DIED A.D. 1033.

Monnyers.

- Aila* or *Adra* (Cambr, *Hunt.*)
Alad. - see *lad* -
Albmann (*Beilf.*)
Allee [= *Alfric*?] (*Exet.*, *Noric.*)
Ægelbriht (*Chich.*, *Ipsw.*)
Ægelsrð (*Noric.*)
Ægelm (*Chich.*)
Ægelmar (*Bath.*, *Bridgn.*, *Lin.*)
Ægelric (*Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Oxf.*, *Shaft.*,
Southw., *Winchest.*)
Ægelsige (*Hast.*)
Ægelward or *Ægelwerd* (*Lonl.*)
Ægelwig or *Ægelwīg* (*Nch.*, *Leic.*,
Winchest.)
Ægelwine or *Ægelwīne* (*Bath.*, *Brist.*,
Crickl., *Leic.*, *Lonl.*, *Southw.*,
Worc., *York.*)
Ælfryc [= *Alfred*?] (*Lonl.*)
Ælfriman or *Ælfriman* [= *Ælfriman*?]
(St. mt.)
Ælbriht [= *Ægelbriht*] (*Ipsw.*)
Ælfric, *Ælfrim*, &c. (*Brewt.*, *Cudb.*,
Cambr., *Shrews.*, *Winchest.*)
Ælfrige (*Rock.*)
Ælfsc or *Ælfen* (*Lonl.*, *Rock.*, *Stamf.*,
Winchest.)
Ælfere (*York.*)
Ælfers (*Noric.*)
Ælfgat or *Ælfgot* (*Lonl.*)
Ælfgar (*Bardn.*, *Lonl.*, *Southw.*,
Wareh.)
Ælfheah or *Ælfheh* (*Shrews.*)
Ælfnod (*Chest.*, *Hunt.*, *Lin.*, *Salish.*)
Ælfric or *Ælfric* (*Cant.*, *Hast.*, *Lonl.*,
Salish., *Wilt.*)
Alfric, *Alric*, &c. (*Arminst.*, *Bath.*,
Brist., *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Chich.*, *Exet.*,
Lin., *Lonl.*, *Noric.*, *Shaft.*,
Southw., *Winchest.*)
Alfric *Moglu* (*Noric.*)
Alfric [= *Alfric*?] (*Lonl.*)
Alfrige, *Alfrig*, *Alfric*, &c. ("Ces.",
Chest., *Glouc.*, *Hast.*, *Nch.*, *Lin.*,
Lonl., *Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Taunt.*,
Wallingf., *Winchest.*)
Alfstan, *Alstan*, *Alfstan*, &c. (*Dorset.*,
Lonl., *Noric.*, *Tunne.*, *Wilt.*,
Winchest., *York.*)
Alfwearl, *Alfwearl*, *Alfwearl*, *Al-*
ward, &c. (*Aylesb.*, *Chest.*, *Hast.*,
Leic., *Lewes*, *Lonl.*, *Romn.*, *South-*
amp., *Southw.*)
Alfwil or *Alfwil* [= *Alfwil*, or *Alf-*
wine?] (*Aylesb.*, *Cambr.*, *Cant.*,
Heref., *Leic.*, *Lonl.*, *Stamf.*, *Thelf.*)
Alfwil and *Siceneel* (*Lonl.*)
Alfwig (*Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Heref.*, *Nch.*,
Lonl., *Wallingf.*)
Alfwine, *Alwine*, &c. (*Bath.*, *Brecl.*,
Brist., *Buck.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Colch.*,
Crickl., *Exet.*, *Heref.*, *Nch.*, *Lonl.*,
Lyf., *Mald.*, *Oxf.*, *Salish.*, *Shaft.*,
Southamp., *Southw.*, *Thelf.*, *Totn.*,
Wallingf., *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*, *Worc.*,
York.)
Alfwine *Mus* (*Nch.*)
Alfwold, see *Alfwold*.
Alfwine [= *Ægelwine*?] (*Crickl.*)
Almar [= *Alfwine*] (*Nch.*, *Wilt.*)
Ælman (*Stamf.*)
Ælman (*Wallingf.*)
Ælman or *Ælman* (*Bath.*, *Winchest.*)
Ælman *Lo* (*Winchest.*)
Ælberht or *Ælberht* (*Ipsw.*)
Ælrm (*Chich.*)
Ælrm (*Nch.*, *Lin.*)
Ælrm (*Winchest.*)
Ælrm (*Lin.*)
Ælrm (*Winchest.*)
Ælrm or *Ælrm* (*Bath.*, *Chest.*, *Oxf.*,
Shaft., *Winchest.*)
Ælrm (*Winchest.*)
Ælrm (*Hunt.*)
Ælrm or *Ælrm* [= *Ælrm* or *Æl-*
wine] (*Nch.*, *Leic.*, *Mald.*)
Ælrm, *Ælrm*, &c. (*Aylesb.*,
Crickl., *Nch.*, *Lanc.*, *Leic.*, *Lonl.*,
Mald., *Southw.*, *Winchest.*, *York.*)
Ælrm (*Noric.*)
Ælrm, see *Ælrm*.

* No coins are known of Edmond "Ironside," son of Ethelred II, who reigned, as rival king to Canut, from April to November, 1016. In November he obtained by treaty one half of the kingdom (Wessex, Essex, and East Anglia), and died the same month.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
Type iv. var. a			
396	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠NIOMNREN ON M: Wt 20.5	
397	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	✠OXLEIA DINMV Wt 20.2	
DOUBTFUL AND BLUNDERED COINS.			
PROBABLY OF ÆTHELRED II.			
Type i.			
398	✠OADELONOD ΛOHDMMVM	✠HIDNFODE ON DININ Wt 32.6	Uncertain.
399	✠ÆDELRED REX ANGL	(Much Blundered) Wt 14.5	
Type iii. var. a.			
400	✠ANEGMDX ENEROX	✠OALRE MTO LOND Wt 21.0	
401	✠IAERM XDENCCOX	✠TORDVHT NO FI Wt 19.6	
Type iv. var. a.			
402	✠EDEDONCEDOPOPI	✠OLEOL-α II Wt 30.0.	
403	✠IE·VE·b·CL·MVNL-α	✠COONODIFR: Wt 28.0.	
404	" " "	" " " Wt 38.8	
405	ODPITDO-NOILIF	✠DHONP-PPFODI Wt 25.3	
(Retrograde.)			
406	ODID-POENDO-DO	✠HIDIL·OIP L·OND* Wt 18.7.	
(Retrograde.)			
407	✠OEDLOPHEDO-✠	✠OIEREODI LM: Wt 22.6.	
408	W.D: α-.....DON	✠PJIEDIN IIIWIP Wt 22.4.	

Fadrest, *Fadred*, &c. (Lond).
Fadrie (*Aylesb.*, Lond).
Fadri [= *Fadrig*?] (*Horw.*, Lond).
Fadsige, *Fadige*, &c. (*Dover*, *Exet.*, Lond).
Fadulf [= *Fadulf*] (Lond).
Fadward, *Fadwerd*, *Fadward*, &c. (Lond, *Southw.*, *Stamf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Winchest*).
Fadwig or *Fadwig* (Lond, *Oxf.*, *Thetf*).
Fadwine, *Fadwine*, &c. (*Canbr.*, *Cont.*, *Colch.*, *Dover*, *Exet.*, *Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*, *Stamf.*, *Taunt.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Winchest.*).
Fadwold, *Fadwold*, &c. (*Cont.*, *Lond.*).
Fadw (Lond).
Fadwaland or *Fadwaland* (*Exet*).
Fadwold (*Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Thetf*).
Falgar (Lond).
Fadnoth or *Fadnoth* [= *Fadnoth*] (Lond, *Romn*).
Farnegtel, see *Arnegtel*.
Farngrim or *Farngrim* (York).
Ferie [= *Ferie*?] (*Steyn*).
Fidel, see *Fidel*.
Edgar, see *Edgar*.
Edmar (*Exet*).
Edre or *Edrie* [see also *Edrie*] (*Heref.*, *Ipsw.*, *Lang.*, *Line*, *Lond.*, *Taunt.*, *Thetf*).
Edre or *Edre* [= *Edrige*?] (*Dover*, *Exet*).
Edrige, see *Edrige*.
Edrigeware (*Exet*).
Eduta (Lond).
Edwold, see *Edwold*.
Edwar or *Edward* (*Lewes*).
Edwar [= *Edward*?] (*Norie*).
Edwerd, see *Edward*.
Edwig, see *Edwig*.
Edwine, see *Edwine*.
Epe (*Norie*).
Egelwig, see *Edgelwig*.
Edgelwine, see *Edgelwine*.
Eglit (*Bedf*).
Edlwig [= *Edlwig*?] (*Thetf*).
Edlwig [= *Edlwig*?] (*Heref*).
Edl - see *Edl*.
Edl (*Hast*).
Edlucern (*Chest*).
Edl (*Olus*).
Edan, see *Edan*.
Edige, &c. [see also *Edige*] (*Dover*, *Exet.*, *Hast.*, *Lond.*, *Salish*, *Shrews*).
Edan [cf. *Edan*] (*Heref.*, *Shrews*).
Edige [= *Edige*] (*Shrews*).
Edl, see *Edl*.
Edgrim, *Edgrim*, &c. (*Stamf.*, *York*).
Edgrim, *Edgrim*, *Edgrim*, &c. (*Hast.*, *York*).

Falgar [= *Falgar*?] (Lond).
Fadulf, *Fadulf*, &c. (*Ipsw*).
Fereman.
Theofil (*Heref*).
Folhard or *Folhard* (*Ipsw.*).
Fredwine or *Fredwine* (*Steyn*).
Fredic (Lond).
Fredic (York).
Garulf (*Winchest*).
Gerdas (*Ipsw.*).
Gimulf, see *Gimulf*.
Gurine (*Rock*).
God, *Gods*, *Gods*, &c. (*Exet.*, *Heh.*, *Lond.*, *Shaft.*, *Winchest*, *Wore*).
Godman, see *Godman*.
Godin [= *Godin* or *Godman*?] (*Exet*).
Godild, *Godild*, &c. (*Watch*).
Godin (Lond).
Godfred, *Godfred*, &c. (*Cont.*, *Lewes*).
Godid (*Hunt*).
Godleof or *Godleof* (*Hunt.*, *Lond.*, *Stamf*).
Godman, see *Godman*.
Godere, *Godlere*, &c. (Lond, *Mald*).
Godol [= *God*] (Lond).
Godic (*Glm*).
Godine (Lond).
Godleof, see *Godleof*.
Godman, *Godman*, *Godman*, or *Godman* (*Brist.*, *Cont.*, *Crickl.*, *Dover*, *Hunt.*, *Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Romn.*, *Thetf.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).
Godre, *Godrie*, *Godre*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Cont.*, *Chest.*, *Colch.*, *Derby*, *Glouc.*, *Hunt.*, *Heh.*, *Line*, *Lond.*, *Lydf.*, *Lynn.*, *Romn.*, *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).
Godric and *Cath* (Lond).
Godric and *Snot* (Lane).
Godwine or *Godwine* (*Canbr.*, *Cont*).
Godri [= *Godwine*?] (*Chest.*, *Lond*).
Godwine, *Godwin*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Canbr.*, *Cont.*, *Chest.*, *Crickl.*, *Glouc.*, *Heh.*, *Lane*, *Lang.*, *Line*, *Lond.*, *Mald.*, *Myt.*, *Norie*, *Oxf.*, *Rock.*, *Salish.*, *Shrews.*, *Stamf.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Ware*, *Winchest*).
Godwine Cas? (*Winchest*).
Godwine and *Croca*, &c. (*Winchest*).
Godwine and *Widia* (*Winchest*).
Goere [= *Godere*?] (Lond).
Goine (Lond).
Goldus (*Salish*).
Goman [= *Godman*] (Lond).
Gomine, see *Godwine*.
Gotsalin (*Ipsw*).
Grim (*Canbr.*, *Lond.*, *Norie*, *Shrews*).
Griman.
Grimcetel or *Grimcetel* (Lane).
Grimwolf, *Grimwolf*, &c. (York).
Gruen, see *Cruc*.
Gruogor.

- Æse-tan [= Æselstan] (Bath, Win-
 chest).
 Æsestan [= Æselstan?] (Stamf.).
 Ales or Alfes [= Ælf-ig?] (Chest).
 Alfwall, Alfwald, or Alfwold (Bath,
 Oxfr., York, Thelf., Winchester,
 Wore.).
 Alf - see also Ælf.
 Arnetel, Arnetel, Eurnetel, &c. (Nott.,
 Wore., York).
 Arnolf (York).
 Ascut? [Asfute = Asfer?] (York).
 Asferð (Line., Lond., York).
 Asgod, Asgout, Asgunt, &c. [= Osgod?] (York).
 Asiac [= Osiac] (Line.).
 As^{er}is (Nore).
 Ata [cf. Ada] (Barin).
 Blacanan, see Blacanan.
 Ballar (Line.).
 Bolla, Bolla, &c. (Glouc., Shaft).
 Boorn (York).
 Blacaman, Blaceman, &c. (Guild,
 Nott.).
 Blaudan (Nott.).
 Boga [= Boga] (Dover).
 Bolla, see Bolla.
 Bostiz (Lond.).
 Brantur or Brantur (Line., Southw.).
 Brand (Stamf., York).
 Brhtnos, see Brhtnos.
 Brenstan or Brhtstan [= Brunstan?] (Malm.).
 Brhtol (York).
 Brhtin (Malm.).
 Brd (Hast.).
 Brhtol [= Brhtol] (Southw.).
 Brhtin or Brhtin [cf. Brenstan] (Malm.).
 Brhtis or Brhtis (Lond.).
 Brhtin (Dover, Lond., Southw.).
 Brhtnos, Brhtnos, &c. (Ch. ch., Hast.,
 Lond., Malm., Thelf., Winchester,
 York).
 Brhtred (Cart., Lond.).
 Brhtic (Line.).
 Brhtun (Oxf.).
 Brhtun [= Brhtun?] (Chest.).
 Brhtun (Chest., Lond., Oxf.).
 Brhtun (Lond., Winchester).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun [= Brhtun?] (Oxf.).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Chest., Lond.).
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun, Brhtun, &c. (Lond.,
 Shrewsb.).
 Brhtun, Brhtun, &c. (Lond.,
 Lond., Malm., Nott., York).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun, Brhtun, &c. (Lond.,
 Nott., Thelf., Winchester).
- Brhtun [= Brunstan?] (Line.).
 Brhtun (Stamf.).
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun, see Brunne.
 Brhtun (Wallw.).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Winchest.).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Tavet.).
 Brhtun [= Brhtun?] (Bardn.).
 Brhtun (Hoch).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Erd., Jed.).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun (Winchest.).
 Brhtun (Stamf.).
 Brhtun (Winchest.).
 Brhtun, Brhtun, Brhtun, &c. (Chest.,
 Dorset, Mald., York).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (York).
 Brhtun (Line.).
 Brhtun (Dover, Southw.).
 Brhtun (Dover).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun (Rich.).
 Brhtun (Line.).
 Brhtun [= Brhtun] (= Brhtun = Brhtun).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Lond., Oxf.,
 Wallw.).
 Brhtun (Chest.).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun, Brhtun, &c. (Line., York).
 Brhtun [= Brhtun] (Lond.).
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun, Brhtun, or Brhtun (Line.,
 Lond., Shrewsb., York).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Chest.).
 Brhtun [= Brhtun] (Chest.).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (York).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (York).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Chest.).
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Hoch, York).
 Brhtun (Thelf.).
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Winchest.).
 Brhtun, see Brhtun.
 Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun or Brhtun (Lond.).
 Brhtun, Brhtun, &c. (Lond.,
 Lond.).
 Brhtun, Brhtun, &c. (Lond.,
 Lond.).

- Osborn* or *Osbarn* [see also *Osbarn*]
(Dorch., York.)
Ostern (Line.)
Osram [= *Osgram*?] (Line.)
Ostjar (Dorch.)
Osgod, *Osgot*, *Osgut*, &c. (Line., York.)
Osgrim, see *Oðgrim*.
Oslac (Line., Norw.)
Oslaf (Lond.)
Osmund (Line.)
Ostulf (Lond., Thetf.)
Ostward or *Ostward* (Stamf.)
Oswi, *Oswig*, &c. (Heli.)
Oswold (Norw., Nott., Stamf.)
Ostman (York.)
Ostgrim or *Oðgrim* (Line., York.)
Ostulge (H. ref.)
Ostan, *Ostin*, *Ostlin*, &c. (York.)
Osbarn or *Osbarn* (Line.)
Ost (Norw.)
Oðgrim, see *Ostgrim*.
Ostacur (Lond.)
Refen (York.)
Rienulf, *Rienulf*, or *Rinulf* (Norw.)
Runstan [= *Brunstan*?] (Thetf.)
Sægrim (Nott., Thetf.)
Sæman (Silk.)
Sæwine (*Brst*, *Exet.*, *Hythe*, *Lydf.*, *Oxf*, *Shaft*, *Totn.*)
Scula or *Sculaa* (*Exet.*, *York*)
Scoll or *Scocol* [cf. *Succoll*?] (York.)
Scoda (Winchest.)
Sertine [= *Swertine*?] (York.)
Silada, see *Sigboda*.
Silriht (Lond.)
Silvane (H. ref.)
Silvane (Crickl.)
Sigat or *Sigat* (Winchest.)
Sigboda, *Sigboda*, or *Sibode* (Southamp., Winchest.)
Sigboda [= *Sigboda*?] (Winchest.)
Sinod (Lond.)
Sirand (Lond.)
Sired (Glouc., Lond.)
Sire [= *Sihirio*?] (Norw., Richb.)
Suæwine or *Sneæwine* (Guild, Winchest.)
Succoll [see also *Scoll*, &c.] (York.)
Snel or *Sull* (Chest.)
Sneling (Line.)
Sota [cf. *Suota*] (Delf.)
Spot, see *Suot*.
Spraful (Winchest.)
Stengrim or *Steingrim* (Cambr.)
Staner (Hunt.)
Stanner (Thetf.)
Stirc, *Stirc*, or *Stirc* (York.)
Stircol, *Stircol*, &c. (York.)
Stirnl (Lond.)
Suæcol (H. ref.)
Suæline, *Suæline*, &c. (Lond., Mylt.)
Suæwolf [= *Suæwolf*] (York.)
Suæwilda, *Suæwilda*, *Suæwilda*, &c. (Line., Lond., Norw., Thetf.)
Suægod [cf. *Godsune*] (Line.)
Suæwolf (York.)
Surtine, *Syrtine*, &c. [= *Swyrtine*?] (Line., York.)
Suæfa (Line.)
Swan (Lond.)
Suærafue or *Suærafue* (Winchest.)
Swart, *Swarta*, *Swert*, &c. (Line., Stamf.)
Swartafa, *Swertafa*, &c. (Dorset.)
Swartine, *Swartine*, *Swertine*, &c. (Chest., Derby, Line., Norw., York.)
Swartabrand, *Swartabrand*, &c. (Line.)
Swegen (Chest., Southw., York.)
Swene, *Swenel*, &c. (Lond.)
Suot or *Suota* (Cuth., Dorch.)
Surtine, see *Surtine*.
Swilman (Winchest.)
Suot or *Suota* (Heli., Line., Shrews.)
Suæline [= *Swertine*] (Southw.)
Suæunt (Thetf.)
Sylda, see *Sigboda*.
Syrtine, see *Surtine*.
Tidred (Thetf.)
Toca, *Tooca*, &c. [= *Toga*?] (Crickl., Lond., Southw., York.)
Trotan (Chest.)
Uccade or *Uccade* (York.)
Ulf (Line., Richb.)
Ulf-orn (Line.)
Ulfetel (Line., Lond., "Uella," York.)
Ulfgrin (York.)
Unerd (Lane.)
Udman (York.)
Udgrist (Thetf.)
Wadlos, *Wedlos*, &c. (Line.)
Wædel (Bath.)
Wælgist (Thetf.)
Wælfes, *Wælfes*, &c. (Line.)
Ware (Exet.)
Wataman or *Wuteman* (Bridgen, Norw.)
Weddes, *Weddes*, &c. (Line.)
Welsit (Thetf.)
Wesig (Lond.)
Widia or *Widia* (Steyn, Winchest.)
Widna [= *Widia*?] (Steyn.)
Wihred [cf. *Wined*] (Cant.)
Wihstige or *Wihstie* (Winchest.)
Wine (Lydf.)
Winus or *Winus* [cf. *Wine*] (Cuth., Crewk.)
Wine or *Wine* (Exet., Winchest.)
Winean [cf. *Wine*] (Thetf.)
Winedeig, *Winedeig*, *Winedig*, &c. (Cant.)
Winegod [= *Godwine*] (Warm.)

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii.

Bust l. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. C, Type B]

Type iii.

Bust l., crowned; in front, shield. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle, over which long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 6, Type C.]

Type iv.

Bust l. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Over quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E var. f.]

- Wineman (*Salish., Thetf.*)
 Winere lor *Wynred* [cf. *Wihred*] (*Cant.*)
 Winstan [= *Winstan*] (*Herts.*)
 Winsi [cf. *Wynsi*] (*Lon.*)
 Winstan or *Wynstan* (*Salish.*)
 Winus, *see* *Winnu*.
 Witrin, *Witerme*, &c. (*York.*)
 Wlanczegn or *Wlaczegn* (*Cant., Leic.*)
 Wudia, *see* *Widia*.
 Wulbern, *Wulbeorn*, *Wulflern*, &c. (*Lin.*, *Winchest.*)
 Wulfei [= *Wulfwig*?] (*Dover.*)
 Wulfeh (*Derby.*)
 Wulfelm (*Reh.*)
 Wulfred [= *Wulfred*] (*Lon.*)
 Wulfgar (*Lon.*)
 Wulfgar or *Wulfget* (*Lin.*, *Shrews.*)
 Wulfmar, *Wulmar*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Jedh.*, *Lon.*, *Oxf.*, *Roma.*, *Shrews.*, *Thetf.*, *Worc.*)
 Wulfnoð, *Wulnoð*, *Wulnað*, &c. (*Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Leic.*, *Lin.*, *Lon.*, *Roma.*, *Shuff.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*, *York.*)
 Wulfred, *Wulfryd*, &c. (*Lon.*, *Salish.*, *Shrews.*)
 Wulfrie ("Ecorne." = *York?*, *Erd.*, *Hert.*, *Lin.*, *Lon.*, *Southw.*, *Warw.*, *Winchest.*, *York?*)
 Wulfri [cf. *Wulfwig*] (*Cambr.*, *Chest.*, *Southw.*)
 Wulfwig, *Wulfrige*, *Wulsige*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Guill.*, *Hert.*, *Lon.*, *Stamf.*, *York.*)
 Wulfstan, *Wulfstia*, or *Wulstan* (*Brist.*, *Cant.*, *Exet.*, *Hant.*, *Leic.*, *Lon.*, *Southw.*, *York.*)
 Wulfsticil (*Exet.*, *Glouc.*, *Shrews.*, "Totel.")
 Wulfwig (*Cant.*)
 Wulfwine or *Wulwine* (*Brist.*, *Colch.*, *Crickl.*, *Leic.*, *Lin.*, *Lon.*, *Oxf.*, *Wallingf.*)
 Wulmiod [= *Wulfnoð*?] (*Lon.*)
 Wulsi [= *Wulfwig* or *Wulfwine*?] (*Oxf.*)
 Wul-, *see* also *Wulf*.
 Wunsi or *Wynsi* [= *Wynsige*?] (*Lon.*, *Southw.*)
 Wynsige (*Brist.*, *Hant.*, *Lon.*)
 Wynstan (*Lon.*)
 Wymcid (*Cant.*)
 Wigenwine (*Exet.*)
 Wodred (*Lon.*)
 Wodred or *Wodred* [= *Wodred*] (*Lon.*)
 Worman (*Lon.*)
 Woreth, *Wureth*, &c. (*Lin.*, *Lon.*, *Torke.*)
 Wunstan [= *Wunstan* or *Wunstan*] (*Lon.*)
 Wureth [cf. *Wureth*] (*Lon.*)
 Wureth, *Wureth*, &c. (*Norw.*, *Thetf.*)
 Wureth (*Exet.*)
 Wureth, *Wureth*, &c. (*Lin.*, *York.*)
 Wureth, *Wureth*, &c. (*Lon.*, *Norw.*, *Stamf.*, *Taunt.*)
 Wureth (*Lin.*, *Stamf.*)

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.*

Obverse.	Reverse.
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† Type I.

Bust I, diademol. Around, inscription
 Between two circles.

Small cross pattée Around, inscription
 Between two circles.



[Hist. Pl. 3, Type A]

* Hist. Pl. 3, Types B and C, var. 1 and 2 are included, and are therefore not included in the following list.

† The obverse specimen of this coin (see No. 100, p. 100) in the National Collection, besides being of an obverse type, is also of a reverse type, and is therefore not included in the list.

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type vii.

- Bust I., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.* | *Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.*



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type L. var. k.]

Type viii.

- Bust I., crowned, within quatrefoil;* with or without pellet inside each cusp. Around, inscription: outer circle.* | *On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 1-3, &c.]

Type viii. var. a.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 15.]

Type viii. var. b.

Similar; bust I.; in front, sceptre.

| Same.

[Cf. No. 220, p. 271]

Type viii. var. c.

- Similar; quatrefoil broken by bust, which divides inscription.* | *Similar; angles of quatrefoil slightly arched.*



[Hild., Pl. 6, Type L. var. b.]

* The quatrefoils on the obverse and reverse vary in form: on some specimens the angles are much arched; on others very slightly so that the quatrefoil approaches the form of a circle.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iv. var. a.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Same as last.*



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. g.]

Type v.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle. | *Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. a.]

Type v. var. a

Bust l., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Same.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. b.]

Type vi.

Bust l., diademed; sceptre in l. ft. hand. Around, inscription divided by bust. outer circle. | *Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Bust 1. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild, Pl. 7, Type G. var. b]

Type xiv.

Bust 1, wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf Pl. XVII. 5]

Type xiv. var. a.

Similar; bust 2

| Same.

[Cf Pl. XVII. 13.]

Type xv.

Bust 1, crowned. Around, inscription between two circles

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild, Pl. 8, Type G. var. c]

Type xvi.

Bust 1, diademed, in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles

[Cf Pl. XVII. 4]

* The reverse varies in form, sometimes either in a crosslet, a shield, or a crosser (see Pl. XVII. 11-3, Types II. II. var. a, and II. var. b). The four-dee type is the only one represented in the National collection.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii. rar. d.

Similar; bust l., diademed, within quatrefoil | Same as last.

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 2.]

Type ix.

Bust l., wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. rar. h.]

Type x.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

On quatrefoil, with three pellets at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 12.]

Type xi.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in each angle, a nodule enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. rar. f.]

Type xii.

Bust l., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in crescent; in centre, circle enclosing pellet; in angles, P A T X. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 15.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Bust l. Around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type G. var. b]

Type xiv.

Bust l, wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 5.]

Type xiv. var. a.

Similar, bust r

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 13.]

Type xv.

Bust l., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 8, Type G. var. c]

Type xvi.

Bust l, diademed; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust; outer circle.

Short cross voided, in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 4]

* The sceptre varies in form, terminating either in a fleur-de-lis, a finial, or a crossbar (see Hildebrand, Pl. 8, Types II, II var. a, and II var. b). The fleur-de-lis type is the only one represented in the National Collection.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi. var. a.

*Similar; before bust, pennon.**| Same.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type II. var. c]

Type xvi. var. b.

*Similar; rude bust without diadem; sceptre terminates in fleur-de-lis**| Similar; in centre, pellet only*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type II. var. d]

Type xvii.

*Bust I., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.**| Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 7.]

Type xvii. var. a.

*Similar; sceptre not held by hand.**| Same.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. a]

Type xviii.

*Bust I., wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.**| Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. c]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
BATHAN. [Bath.]			
Type viii.			
3	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR:	✠ÆLFRIC ON BEAÐN Wt. 22 3.	Ælfrie.
4	" RE✠ ANGLORVM	✠ÆDELRIC ON B-ADAN Wt. 22 5.	Æðelric.
5	" RE✠ "	✠ÆDESTAN ON BEAÐAN Wt. 22 7.	Æðestan.
[PL XVII 2]			
6	" R[EX ANGLORVM]:	✠ÆDE[STAN]N ON B-AD (Broken.)	
7	" " ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFPALD ON B-AD Wt. 17 3.	Alfwald or Alfwold.
8	" R-EX ANGLORVM	✠ÆLFFOLD ON BEAÐN Wt. 22 0.	
Type xiv.			
9	✠CNVT R-ECX:	✠ÆDESTAN ON B-AN Wt. 15 2.	Æðestan.
10	✠CNVT R EX ANG:	✠ÆDESTAN: ON B-ADAN Wt. 17 0.	
11	" " "	✠ÆESTAN ON BEAÐAN Wt. 16 6.	Estan (= Æðestan?).
Type xvi.			
12	✠CNVT R-ECX.	✠ÆELFRIC ON B-ADAN Wt. 17 5.	Ælfrie.
13	" R-ECX.	✠ÆDESTAN ON B-AD Wt. 18 5.	Æðestan.
BEDEFORD. [Dedford]			
Type vii.			
14	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠GODPINE M BED Wt. 20 0.	Godwine
[PL XVII 3]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
15	✠ENV T RECX	Type xvi. ✠SPOTA ON BEDEF: Wt. 17 2	Swota.
	BRICGSTOF. [Bristol.]		
16	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR (Double struck.)	Type viii. var. d. ✠ÆGELPINE ON BRIC Wt. 15 2	Ægelwine.
17	" " ANGLOR:	✠PVL PINE ON BRIC Wt. 15 0.	Wulwino (Wulfwino).
18	✠ENVT RECX	Type xvi. ✠ÆELPINE ON BRI Wt. 17 6.	Ægelwine
19	✠ENV T RE C	✠ÆEL PINE ON BRIC Wt. 17 7. [Pl XVII 4]	
20	✠ENV T REC:	✠PVLSTAN O BR Wt. 13 8.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
21	✠ECOI RECC✠	Type xvii. ✠ÆGELPINE OH BRIC: Wt. 15 0.	Ægelwine
	BRIVTVNE. [Browton]		
22	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR RVM	Type viii. ✠ÆELFELM ON BRIV Wt. 16 8.	Ælfelm
23	✠ENV. T RECX π	Type xiv. ✠ÆL FELM ON B RIVT Wt. 14 0. [Pl XVII 5]	Ælfelm

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
CADANBYRIG. [Caddbury]			
<i>Type vii.</i>			
24	✠ENVT REX ANGLORVM [PL XVII 6.]	✠ELFELM ON CND WL 147.	Elfelma.
CÆNTARABYRIG. [Canterbury.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
25	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR	✠PINEDEIL ON CEN. WL 123.	Winede.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
26	✠ENVT REX ANGL	✠LEOFNOD M-ON CENT: WL 168.	Leof.
27	" " ANGLOR	✠PVLSTAN ON CENTPA: WL 158.	Wl.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
28	✠ENVT RECX A.	✠BRHTRED ON CEN: WL 172.	Brht.
29	✠ENVT RECX:	✠GODPINE ON CENT: WL 153.	Godwine.
30	" RECX A.	✠PINEDÆI ON CENTP WL 160.	Winedæ(g) (Winedeig)
31	✠ENV: T RECX.	✠PINRED ON CENTPA: WL 152.	Winred.
CISECEASTRE. [Chester]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
32	✠ENVT REX ANGLORVM	✠BRIHTNOD ON CND WL 200	Brhtn.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
33	✠CNVT R EX ANGL:	✠ÆELM ON CICESTR: Wt. 16.0.	Ægelma.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
34	✠CNVT T REX	✠LEOFRIC ON CICE: Wt. 16.5	Leofric
	COLEGEASTRE. [Colchester]		
	<i>Type xiv</i>		
18	✠CNVT REX A.	✠ÆELFPINE ON COL: Wt. 16.6.	Ælfwine.
19	✠CNV: T REX AN	✠GODRIC ON COL: Wt. 17.5	Godric
	✠CNVT " "	✠PVLFPINE ON COL: Wt. 17.2	Wulfwine.
20	<i>Type xvi</i>		
38	✠CNVT REX A.	✠GODRIC ON COLE: Wt. 17.0.	Godric
39	✠CNV: T REX	✠PVLFPINE ON COL: Wt. 15.2	Wulfwine
	<i>Type xvii</i>		
40	✠CNVT R EX AN	✠PVLFPINE ON COLE Wt. 17.0.	Wulfwine.
	[Pl XVII 7]		
	CROCGELADE on CROCGELADE. [Cricklade]		
	<i>Type viii</i>		
41	✠CNVT REX ANGL RVM	✠ÆLPINE ON CROCI: Wt. 15.0.	Ælfwine (Ælfwine) 8 2

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
42	✠ENVT R·EX ANLO RVM.	✠EDELFIN ON CRO Wt. 160.	Eselwine.
43	✠ENVT REX ANLO RVM. [Pl. XVII. 8.]	✠EODEMAN ON CRO Wt. 232.	Godeman (Godman).
44	" " ANGLORV	✠TOCA ON ·CR·O·C CIL Wt. 148.	Toca.
	CRUCERN. [Crewkerne.]		
	Type xvi.		
45	✠ENVT ·RECX [Pl. XVII. 9.]	✠PINVS ON CRVCE Wt. 170.	Wians?
	DOFERAN. [Dover]		
	Type viii.		
46	✠ENVT REX ANLORV	✠EODMAN DOF Wt. 165.	Godman.
47	" " [AN]LOR	✠PV[L]FC.I ON DOF: (Broken.)	Wulfci (= Wulfsize?).
	Type xiv.		
48	✠ENVT: RECX A: [Pl. XVII. 10.]	✠CINSIGE ON DOFRAN: Wt. 155	Cinsige.
49	✠ENV· T R EX A·	✠LEOFINE ON DOF Wt. 168.	Leafwine.
	Type xvi.		
50	✠ENVT R EX:	✠BOLA: ON DOFR· Wt. 162.	Boga (Boiga).
51	✠ENVT ··RECX:	✠CINSIGE ON DOFR· Wt. 170.	Cinsige.
52	✠ENV T RECX·	✠EDPINE ON DOFERA· Wt. 146	Edwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
53	✠ENV ·T RECX:	✠ETSIDE ON DOFRAN Wt. 17·6.	Edsige (Edsige).
54	✠ENVT ·RECX:	✠LEOFINE ON DOF· Wt. 18·3.	Leofwine.
DORCEASTRE. [Dorchester.]			
Type vii.			
55	✠ENVT REX ANGL ^o RVM [Pl. XVII. 11.]	✠OSBERN MO DOR Wt. 16·0.	Osbern.
EAXANCESTRE, EXCEASTER, Etc. [Exeter]			
Type viii.			
56	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR	✠ELFRIC ON EAXA Wt. 12·4.	Ælfrie.
57	✠EN·VT R·EX ANGLOR	✠EDSIE ON EXCE Wt. 13·0.	Edsige (= Edsige?).
58	✠ENVT REX ANGL ^o	✠WULFSTAN ^o EX Wt. 13·3.	Wulfstan.
59	" " "	✠DVRGOD O EAXC Wt. 11·7.	Durgod.
Type x.			
60	✠ENVT REX ANGL ^o [Pl. XVII. 12]	✠HYNEFINE ^o EX Wt. 22·5	Hunewine
Type xiv			
61	✠ENVT RECX A	✠ELFPINE ON ECXÆ: Wt. 16·0.	Ælfwine.
62	✠ENV T RECX A·	✠EALDABEARD ON EC Wt. 14·4.	Ealdabard or Ealdeberd.
63	✠ENVT: EX ANGL·	✠EAL·DEBERD ON ECX Wt. 13·7.	
64	✠ENVT RECX AN	✠EDMÆR ON ECXCE: Wt. 12·0.	Edmæ.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram
65	✠CNVT: RECX A	✠EDSIE ON ECX/ÆST Wt. 124	Edise (= Ed-ige?)
66	✠CNVT: R·EX AN	✠EDSIDE ON EXCEST: Wt. 180.	Edise.
67	✠CNVT RECX AN	✠SÆPINE ON EC✠CES: Wt. 174	Sæwine.
68	" " "	" " Wt. 170.	
69	✠CNVT R EX, ANG	" " ECXCE: Wt. 174.	
70	" RECX A.	✠PVLSTAN ON ECX: Wt. 150.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
71	✠ENV T RECX A	✠PVLSTAN ON ECXCE: Wt. 150.	
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
72	✠CNVT·RECX A·	✠ÆFICE ON ECXCE: Wt. 164.	Æfice (= Ælfrie)
73	✠CNVT: RECX A	✠ÆLPINE ON EC·XE: Wt. 164.	Ælfwine.
74	✠CNVT·RECX.	✠EDSIDEPEARE ON EC Wt. 166	Edsigeware.
75	✠CNVT RECX·	✠EDPINE ON ECXEC: Wt. 170.	Edwine
76	✠CNVT·REC·X A:	" " EC✠EC: Wt. 168.	
77	✠ENV:T RE CX:	✠HYNEMAN ON ECX· Wt. 174.	Huneman.
78	✠CNVT·RECX	✠LEOPINE ON AEX Wt. 195.	Leofwine.
79	✠ENV:T RECX A	✠DEGENPINE ON ECX Wt. 170	Degenwine
EOFERPIC. [York.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
80	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR·	✠COLGRIM MO EO Wt. 112.	Colgrim.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
81	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠COLERIM MO EO Wt. 15.7.	
82	" " ANGLORV	✠HILDOLF MO EO Wt. 16.0.	Hildolf.
83	" " ANGLORV	✠OSGOT M-O EO: (Chipped.)	Osgot.
84	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠STIREAR MO EO Wt. 18.7.	Stirear
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
85	✠CNVT R E ✠ AN	✠EDELPINE MTO EO: Wt. 15.2	Ædelwine.
86	" " "	" MTO EO: Wt. 16.0.	
87	" R EX AN	" MTO EOFR Wt. 15.6.	
88	" REX "	✠ARNCETL MTO EOFR Wt. 17.5.	Arncetel
89	" R EX "	✠ARNOLF MTO EOFRPI Wt. 13.7.	Arnolf.
90	" REX AN	✠ASGOD MTO EOFR Wt. 16.0.	Asgod, Asgout, &c. (=Osgod?).
91	✠CNVT REX AI	✠ASGOVT MTO EOFR Wt. 16.0.	
92	✠CNVT REX A-IL (Barbarous)	" " Wt. 12.1	
93	✠CNVT REX AI	✠ASGOVT MTO EOFR Wt. 15.4	
94	✠CNVT REX AN	" MO EOFRPI Wt. 15.0.	
95	" " "	✠ASGOVT MTO EOFRPI Wt. 17.0.	
96	" " AN	✠CETEL MTO EOFRPI Wt. 15.3.	Cetel.
97	✠CNVT R EX AN	✠CRINAN MTO EOFR Wt. 15.5	Crinan
98	" " "	" " EOFRPI Wt. 16.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
99	✠ CNVT REX ANG	✠ CRVEAN MTO EO Wt. 15 0.	Crucan.
100	✠ CNVT " AN:	" " EOF Wt. 15 2	
101	" " AN	" " EOFR Wt. 15 2	
102	✠ CNVT REX ANG	✠ CRVRN MTO EOFR: Wt. 15 9.	Crurn or Gruun.
103	" " "	" MTO EOERP Var. Pellet in one angle of cross Wt. 15 6.	
104	✠ CNVT REX AN:	✠ CRVRN MTO EOFRPI: Wt. 14 8.	
105	✠ CNVT R EX "	✠ FARCRMTO EOFRPI Var. Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt. 15 6.	Targrim.
106	" " ANG	" " EOF Wt. 15 3	
107	" " ANI	✠ FARCRIMTO EOFR Wt. 15 4.	
108	✠ CNVT REX AN	" " EOFRI Wt. 15 5	
109	✠ CNVT: REX ANG	" " EOFRP Wt. 17 9.	
110	✠ CNVT R EX ANG:	✠ FARDEIN MTO EOF Wt. 16 6.	Farðein or Farðin.
111	" REX ANG	✠ FARDIN MTO EOFR Wt. 16 6.	
112	" R EX ANG	✠ FRIDCOL MTO EOF: Wt. 15 0.	Frðcol
113	" " "	" " EOFR Wt. 15 6	
114	✠ CNVT REX AN	" " EOFRI: Var. Pellet in one angle of cross Wt. 15 0.	
115	✠ CNVT R EX AN:	" " EOFRP Wt. 14 8	
116	✠ CNVT REX AN	✠ GODMAN MTO EO Wt. 15 7	Godman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
117	✠ENVT REX AN	✠GODMAN MTO EOF Wt. 150.	
118	✠ENVT R EX ANG	" " EOFR Wt. 160.	
119	✠ENVT REX AN:	✠GRIMOLF MTO EOF Wt. 155	Grimolf.
120	" " AN	" " EOFR Wt. 150.	
121	✠:ENV T REX A.	" " EOFRP: Wt. 160	
122	✠ENVT R EX AC	✠HILDOLF MTO EO: Wt. 165	Hildolf.
123	" " ANI	" " EOFR Wt. 152.	
124	✠ENVT REX ANG	✠HILDOLF MTO EOFR: Wt. 164.	
125	✠ENVT R EX ANGL	" " EOFRPI Wt. 165.	
126	" " ANG	" " EOFRPI Wt. 160.	
127	" " "	✠HILDOLF MTO EOR Wt. 146.	
128	✠ENVT REX AN	✠IRE MTO EOFRPI: Wt. 143.	Ire.
129	" " AI	" MTO EOFRPI Wt. 160.	
130	✠ENVT R EX ANGL.	" " EOFRPI Wt. 168.	
131	✠ENVT REX AN	✠OSLOD MTO EOFR: Wt. 158.	Osgod or Osgot.
132	" " "	✠OSLOD MTO EOFR Wt. 159.	
133	✠ENVT R EX ANGL	✠STIREOL MTO EOFR Wt. 153.	Stireol.
134	" " ANGL	✠STIREOL MTO EOFR Wt. 150.	
135	" " "	✠STIREOL MTO Wt. 152.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monneyer.
136	✠.ENVY R EX ANG	✠STYREOL MTO EOFR Wt. 143.	
137	✠ENVY: REX AN	✠SVNOLF MTO EOF: Wt. 155.	Sunolf.
138	✠ENVY. REX ANCI	" " EOFR Wt. 156.	
139	✠ENVY R EX ANG.	" MTO EOFRP Wt. 170.	
140	" R EX ANG	✠SVRTINE MTO EOF Wt. 116	Surtine (= Surtine?)
141	" " "	✠SVRTINE MTO EO Wt. 157.	
142	" " ANGL	✠TOC.A. MTO EOFRPIE Wt. 160.	Toca.
143	" REX ANG	✠TOC.A. MTO EOFRP Wt. 177.	
144	" " AN	✠PIORIN MTO EOFR Wt. 150.	Wifrine.
145	" " AI	✠PIORIN MTO EOFRP Wt. 158	
146	" " AN	✠PIORINE MTO EOF: Wt. 155.	
147	" " "	✠PIORINE MTO EOF: Wt. 158	
148	" " AN.	" " EOFR Wt. 153	
149	" " "	✠PIORN MTO EOERP Wt. 157.	
150	" " ANO	✠PIORN MTO EOERP Wt. 160.	
151	" " ANCO	✠PVLF-NOD MTO EOF Wt. 155.	Wulfpoð.
152	" " AN	✠PVLFNOD MTO EOF Wt. 158.	
153	✠ENVY R EX "	✠PVLFNOD MTO EOFR Wt. 156	
154	" " "	" " EOFRP Wt. 164	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
155	✠CNVT R REX AN	✠PVLNCD MTO EOFRPI Wt. 166.	
156	✠CNVT REX AI	✠PVLSTAN MTO EOF Wt. 17.1.	Wulstan (Wulfstan)
157	" " ANG	✠P-VL-ST-A-N MTO EOFR Wt. 150.	
<i>Type xiv. var. a</i>			
158	✠NVEXA TVN3 [Pl. XVII 13]	✠ZVRTINE NTO EO Wt. 132.	Surtine (= Swyrtine?).
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
159	✠CNVT RECX:	✠ÆELPINE ON EOF. Wt. 17.2	Ægelwine or Ægelwinc.
160	" REC.X.	✠ÆGELPINE ON EOF Wt. 168.	
161	" RECX.	✠ÆGELPINE ON EOFE Wt. 17.0.	
162	" "	✠ÆGELPINE ON EOF: Wt. 168	
163	" "	✠ÆELFPINE ON EOF. Wt. 17.0	Ælfwine
164	" RECX A	✠BEORN ON EOFER. Wt. 17.2.	Beorn
165	✠CENV T RECX.	✠COL-ER-RIM ON -EOF: Wt. 177	Colgrun
166	✠CENV T RECX	✠CRVEAN ON EO. Wt. 172	Crucan or Grucan
167	✠CENV T RECX	" " EOF: Wt. 168.	
168	✠CENV T REC	" " EOE Wt. 167.	
169	✠CENV T RECX	" " EOFE: Wt. 167.	
170	✠CENV T REC	✠CRVEAN ON EOFER. Wt. 171	
171	✠CENV T REECX	✠DEORSIDE ON EOR Wt. 177.	Deorsige.

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer.
172	✠ENVT REECX:	✠EARNGRIM ON EO Wt. 17.1.	Earngrim.
173	" "	✠FÆRÐEIN ON EOF Wt. 16.8.	Færðein.
174	✠ENV T RECX	✠FÆRÐEIN ON EOFE Wt. 15.8.	
175	✠ENVT ·R·EECX A·	✠FRIDCOL· ON EOFE Wt. 15.4.	Friðcol.
176	" "	" " Wt. 17.0.	
177	✠ENVT RECX	✠GODMÆN ON EOF: Wt. 15.0.	Godman.
178	✠ENV T RECX	✠GODMÆN ON EOFE: Wt. 16.9.	
179	✠ENVT ·REOFCE:	✠GODMÆN ON EOFE Wt. 16.2.	
180	✠ENV T RECX	✠GODMÆN ON EOFR Wt. 15.2.	
181	✠ENVT ·REOFCE:	✠GODMAN ON EORC Wt. 16.3.	
182	✠ENVT RECX: Far. Pellet behind head.	✠GRIMVLF ON EOF: Wt. 16.5.	Grimulf.
183	" ·RECX:	" " Wt. 16.7.	
184	✠ENVT RECX:	✠GRIMVLF ON EOFE Wt. 17.0.	
185	✠ENV T RECX	" " Wt. 13.6.	
186	✠ENV ·T RECX	✠HILDVLF ON EOFE Wt. 14.0.	Hildulf.
187	✠ENV ·T RE X	✠HILDVLF ON EOF Wt. 17.4.	
188	✠ENV T RECX:	✠HILDVLF ON EOFE Wt. 16.7.	
189	✠ENV ·T RE·X	✠ODAN ON EOFR· Wt. 17.2.	Oðan or Oðm.
190	✠ENVT ·RECX:	✠ODIN ON EOFR: Wt. 15.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
191	✠CNVT · R·EC·X:	✠ODIN ON EOFRPI Wt. 172.	
192	✠ENV · T REX	✠ODDIN · ON EDFER · Wt. 160.	
193	„ RECX:	„ „ EOFR · Wt. 167	
194	✠ENV T REC ·	✠RÆFEN ON EOFE: Wt. 170.	Ræfen.
195	✠ENV · T REC:	„ ON EOFRPI Wt. 165.	
196	„ REC·X·	„ „ „ Wt. 174	
197	✠ENV T · R·EE·C·X.	✠VCEADE ON EOFR · (Double struck) Wt. 164	Ucende.
198	„ · RE·C·X	✠VCEDE ON EDFER·P Wt. 173	
199	✠ENV T · R·EECX.	✠PVL·NOÐ ON EOFE · Wt. 160.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
200	„ REX AN	✠PVLNOÐ ON EOFR Wt. 169	
201	„ „ „	„ „ „ Wt. 162.	
202	✠ENV T RECX:	✠ÐVRGRIM ON EOFE: Wt. 158	Þurgrim.
203	✠ENV · T RE·X	„ ONEOFE: Wt. 162.	
204	✠ENV T RECX	✠ÐVRIM ON EODE Wt. 170.	
205	✠ENV RECX AN	Type xvii ✠ÐVRGRIM ON EOFRPI Wt. 152.	Þurgrim.
	GIFELCEASTER. [Ilchester]		
	Type viii.		
206	✠ENV T REX ANGLOR	✠ÆLFICE ON GIFL Wt. 136.	Ælfsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
207	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV	✠ ELFPINE O LIF Wt. 14-0.	Elfwine.
208	" REX "	✠ EL-PINE ON LIFEL Wt. 21-6.	
209	" REX "	✠ OSPI O LIFEL Wt. 13-8.	Oswi or Ostvig.
210	" " "	✠ OSPIE ON LIFEL Wt. 13-2.	
211	" REX ANGLORVM [Pl. XVII 14]	✠ PYLFELM ON LIFEL Wt. 21-6.	Wulfelm.
212	✠ ENV T REX Type xvi. GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]	✠ GODRIC ON LIFEL Wt. 17-3.	Godric.
213	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV Type viii.	✠ FOLHED MO LIP (Pierced.)	Folherd.
214	✠ ENV T REX A: Type xvi	✠ LIFINE ON GIPESPI Wt. 16-4.	Lafine.
215	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV Type viii.	✠ GODPINE O LEL Wt. 23-4.	Golwine.
216	" REX ANGL. Far. Before last. [Pl. XVIII 1]	✠ GODPINE O LEL Wt. 20-0.	
217	" REX ANGLOR.	✠ GODPINE O LEL Wt. 18-2.	
218	✠ ENV T REX ANGLOR: Far. Before last.	✠ LEOFICE ON LEL Wt. 16-2.	Leaf-ice.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
219	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR Far. Before head, 6	✠SIREN ON CLEP Wt. 16.6.	Sired.
Type viii. var. b.			
220	✠ENV-T REX ANGLO:	✠EODPINE O ELE Wt. 15.8.	Godwine.
221	✠ENVT REX ANGL·OR	✠EODPINE: O EL·P Far. Pellet in each angle of cross. Wt. 17.3.	
Type viii. var. d.			
222	✠ENVT REX ANGL·	✠EODPINE ON CLEP Wt. 17.4. [PL XVIII. 2.]	Godwine.
Type xiv.			
223	✠C·NV: T REX A·N·	✠BOL·L·A ON EL·EPE: Wt. 16.3.	Bolla.
224	✠C·NVT R·EX A·N·E	✠EOD·R·IC O·N EL·EPE Wt. 17.5.	Godric.
Type xvi.			
225	✠ENV T RECX:	✠GODRIC ON LEPE. Wt. 18.8	Godric.
226	✠ENV·T R·ECX	✠SIREN ON EL·EDE: Wt. 15.0.	Sired.
227	✠ENVT·RECX·	✠PVLNOB ON CLEP Wt. 17.5.	Wulsoð (Wulfnoð).
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.]			
Type viii.			
228	✠ENVT REX ANGLO	✠ST·ENGRIM O ERA Wt. 11.2.	Stængrim.
229	" " ANGLOR	✠PVFZIC ON ERA Wt. 11.0.	Wulfsig.
Type xiv.			
230	✠ENVT RECX A	✠ADA ON GRANTI Wt. 11.3.	Ada.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musee.
231	✠ENV. T RECX: [Pl. XVIII. 3.]	✠GRIM ON GRANTE Wt. 15.5.	Grim.
232	✠ENVT EX ANCL.	✠L-EOFSIDE: ON GR-AN Wt. 15.2.	Leafside.
233	✠ENVT CR-EC- Type xvi.	✠ÆLF-PIC ON GR-AN: Wt. 17.7.	Ælfwig.
234	✠ENVT: RECX: Type xvii. [Pl. XVIII. 4.]	✠EODPINE ON GR-AT Wt. 17.7.	Godwine.
	HÆSTINGA. [Hastings.]		
235	✠ENVT RECX AN Type xiv.	✠ÆLFPERD ON HÆS Wt. 13.2.	Ælfweard.
236	✠ENV: T RECX Type xvi. [Pl. XVIII. 5.]	✠BRID ON HÆSTING: Wt. 16.7.	Bril.
	HAMTUNE [Southampton]		
237	✠ENV T REX ANCLORV Type viii.	✠ÆLFPERD ON HAMT Wt. 15.0.	Ælfweard.
238	✠ENV: T RECX Type xvi. [Pl. XVIII. 6.]	✠L-EOFPINE ON HAMT Wt. 15.6.	Leafwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>HEORTFORD. [Hertford.]</p>			
<p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>			
239	†CNV·T REC:	†DEORSIGE ON HEO Wt. 15·7.	Deorsige.
240	†CNV T REC	†LEOFRIC ON HEO: Var. Pellet only in centre of cross. Wt. 15·7.	Leofric.
241	" R·ECX A	" " HEOR Wt. 15·5.	
242	" ·REC·X:	†CEOFRIC ON HEOR Wt. 14·7.	
243	†CNVT: ·T REX·	†LEORIC ON HE·ORT Wt. 17·8.	
244	†CNV ·T REX·	" " Wt. 17½	
<p>[Pl. XVIII 7.]</p>			
<p>HEREFORD. [Hereford.]</p>			
<p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>			
245	†CNVT R EX AN·	†:FLEC·BIFL ON HREN Wt. 13·5.	Flecðif?
246	†CNVT: R·EX A·NE:	†OR·DR·IC: ON HER·E: Wt. 17·5.	Ordric.
<p>[Pl. XVIII 8.]</p>			
<p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>			
247	†CNV T R·EC	†ELEPII ON HEREF Wt. 18·0.	Elfwise?
248	†CNVT ·R· ECX·	†PVLSIGE ON HERE: Wt. 18·3.	Wulsige (Wulfsego) r

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
249	†CNVT REX ANGL·O	†EODRIC Mō HVN (Broken.)	Godric.
	<p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>		
250	†CNVT R·EX ANG	†GODL·EOF ON HVNT Wt. 16.5.	Godleof.
251	„ REX A:	†LTEOCDINE ON VN: Wt. 11.8.	Leafwine.
252	†CNVT: REX AN	†PVNSIDE: O VNTDNE Wt. 13.3.	Wynsige.
	[Pl. XVIII 9.]		
	<p>HYÐA. [Hythe.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
253	†CNVT REX ANGLORVM	†ÆÆFINE OL HYÐA Wt. 14.2.	Sæwine.
	[Pl. XVIII. 10.]		
	<p>LÆPES. [Lewes.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>		
254	†CNVT. REX ANGLORV:	†CODEFRED: N LE Wt. 20.0.	Godfred.
255	†CNVT: REX: ANGLORV	†LEOFNOD M LÆP Wt. 20.6.	Leofnoð.
	[Pl. XVIII 11.]		
	<p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>		
256	†CNVT= REX A	†ÆLFPERD ON LÆPE Wt. 15.7.	Ælfweard.
257	†CNVT· REX AN	†COLLINI ON LÆP Wt. 13.1	Collin (= Colling?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
258	†ENV T R·EX Λ:	†GODEFRID O LÆPE Wt 166.	Godefrið.
259	†ENV T RECX AN	†LEOFA ON LÆPEE· Wt 150.	Leofa.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
260	†ENV T REC:	†EDPINE ON LÆPE Wt 160.	Edwine.
261	†ENV T RECX Λ.	†GODEFRID ON LÆPE Wt 176.	Godefrið.
262	" R·ECX Λ.	" " LVÆ Wt 142	
LAG. [Lancaster?]*			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
263	†ENV T REX ANGLOR	†ÆD.. PINE O LAG (Oxid sed.) Wt 90	Æðelwino.
264	" " ANGLOR·	†GODPINE O LAG Wt 120.	Godwine.
LANCPORT. [Langport.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
265	†ENV T REX ANGLOR	†GODPINE ON LANP (Chipped.)	Godwine.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
266	†ENV T RECX AN [Pl. XVIII 12.]	†EDRIC ON LANEPOR· Wt 138.	Edric
LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]			
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
267	†ENV: T REC:	†ÆGELPIC ON L·EHR· Wt 125.	Ægelwig.

* So attributed by Hildebrand, but very possibly for LANG = Langport.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
268	✠CNVT: REX A [PL XVIII. 13.]	✠PVLNOÐ ON LEHR Wt. 17 6.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð).
269	✠CNV T REC: LEIGECEASTER, ETC [Chester.]	✠PVLSTAN ON L·EHR· Wt. 16 2.	Wulstan (Wulfstan).
Type viii.			
270	✠CNVT REX ANGLORV [PL XVIII. 14.]	✠ÆLFNOÐ ON LEI Wt. 20 0.	Ælfnoð.
271	✠CNT REX ANGLORVM Var. Pellet before head.	✠ÆLFSI ON LEI Wt. 18 0.	Ælfsige.
272	" " " " " " " " " " " " Var. Pellet before " head.	✠ÆLFSIG ON LEI Wt. 20 2.	
273	✠CNVT " " "	✠ÆÐERIC ON LEG Wt. 20 9.	Æðeric (= Æðelric).
274	" " " "	✠ÆÐRIC ON LE GE Wt. 21 7.	
275	" " ANGLORVM	✠ÆLCES! ON LELE Wt. 15 3.	Ælcsi(r) (= Alfsig or Ælfsig?).
276	" " ANGLORV	✠CROFL ON LEI Wt. 14 2.	Crofl.
277	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠ELEFINE ON LEG (Chipped.)	Elfwine.
278	✠CNVT REX ANGLORVM	✠ELEFINE O LECC Wt. 20 3	
279	" " " " " " " " " " " " Var. Before head, ∴; behind, ∴.	" " " " " " " " " " " " Wt. 17 0	
280	✠CNVT " " "	✠GO DRIC ON L·EGC Wt. 20 1.	Godric.
281	✠CNVT REX ANGLOR	✠GODFINE ON LE - Wt. 15 5	Godwine.
282	" " " "	" ON LEI Wt. 16 2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
283	†ENVT REX ÆNGLORVM Var. Before head, ∴; behind, pellet.	†GVNLEOF ON LEG Wt. 17.3.	Gunleof.
284	" " ÆNGLORV	" " " Wt. 21.0.	
285	†ENVT REX ÆNGLORVM	†LEOFENOD ON LEI Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15.0.	Leofnoð.
286	†ENVT REX ÆNGLORV	" " " Wt. 16.3.	
287	" " ÆNGLORVM	†LÆOFFINE ON LÆG Wt. 21.8.	Leofwino.
288	" " ÆNGLORV.	†LIFIC ON LÆLI Wt. 14.6.	Lifinc.
289	" " ÆNGLORV	†LIPIN-E ON LEG Wt. 16.2.	Ldwine (= Liofwine?).
290	†ENVT " ÆNGLORVM	†MÆLSVDA ON LEI Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17.3.	Macsuða(n).
291	" " ÆNGLORV.	†SPARTIC ON LEI Wt. 20.4.	Swartinc.
292	†ENVT " "	†SPARTIN ON LEG Wt. 20.0.	
293	†ENVT " ÆNGLORV:	†SPELEN ON LEG Wt. 19.5.	Swegen.
294	†ENVT " ÆNGLOR	†TROTAN ON LEG Wt. 16.5.	Trotan
295	" " ÆNGLORV:	†TROTAN ON LEI Wt. 16.0.	
Type xiv.			
296	†ENVT REX AN	†ÆLFSEGE ON LÆICE Wt. 15.5.	Ælfsege.
297	" " "	" " " Wt. 17.2.	
298	" REX A	†CEOLMOD ON LEIC Wt. 12.5.	Ceolnoð.
299	" REX AN	†CROC ON LÆICE-S: Wt. 15.5.	Croc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
300	†ENVT REX AN	†EODPINE ON L·EIC: Wt 178	Godwine.
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
301	†ENVT· REX AN	†COLBEIN ON LEICEE Wt 170.	Colbein.
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
302	†ENVT REX ANGLORVM	†ÆLFNOÐ MO LIN Wt 130.	Ælfnoð
303	" " ANGLORV	†ÆDELMÆR MO LIN Wt 162.	Ædelmær.
304	" " ANGLORV:	†ÆDELNOÐ MO LIN Wt 214.	Æðelnoð.
305	" " ANGLORV	†EODPINE M·O LIN Wt 135	Godwine.
306	" " "	†GRIMEETEL MO LIN Wt 160.	Grimeetel
307	" " ANGLORV	†LEOFRIE MIO LINC Wt 221.	Leofrie.
308	" " ANGLORV	†LEOPFINE MIO LINC Wt 152.	Leofwine
309	" " ANGLORV	†MATEÐAN MO LIN (Chipped.)	Mateðan?
310	" " ANE[LO]RV	†OSFERÐ MO LIN. (Broken)	Osferð.
311	" " ANGLORV: Far. Behind bust, cross pattee.	†ΣMERLÐ MO LIN Far. Pellet in field. Wt 157.	Sumerleða (Sumerleda, &c.)
312	" " ANGLORV	†ΣVNEC:OD MO LIN Wt 207.	Sunegod (= Godsune?).
<i>Type xli.</i>			
313	†ENVT REX AN	†VL·F ONLINCONLNE Wt 157.	Ulf.
[Pl XVIII. 15]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
314	✠CNVT REX AN	✠ÆDELMER ON LINE: Wt. 14.5.	Ædelmæc.
315	" " A	✠GUSTIN ON LICOLNE Wt. 14.1.	Gustin (= Iustin).
316	✠CNVT R EX ANG:	✠IVSTELEN ON LINE: Wt. 17.6.	Iustegen.
317	✠CNVT. EX ANG:	✠IVSTEIN ON LINCOL Wt. 17.0.	Iustein (= Iustegen).
318	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEOFINE ON LINCO (Fragmenta.)	Leofine.
319	✠CNVT. EX ANG:	✠LEOFINE MO LINCOL Wt. 18.0.	
320	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEOFINE ON LINCOL Wt. 14.3.	Leofwine.
321	✠CNVT REX AN	✠LEODAN ON LINEVL Wt. 13.0	Leodan.
322	✠CNVT RECX A	✠LIOFNEH O L·ILCOLILE: Wt. 14.5.	Liofne (= Liofhelm?).
323	✠CNVT R. EX ANG:	✠OSFERD MO LINCOL Wt. 15.0.	Oserð.
324	✠CNVT. EX A..	✠[OSL]AC MO LINCOLN (Broken)	Oslac?
325	✠CNVT. EX ANG	✠SYMERLIDA MO LII Wt. 17.6.	Sumerlida
326	✠CNVT: EX ANG	✠SYMERL-IDX ON L·IN Wt. 17.0	
327	✠CNVT R. EX ANG:	✠SYMERLIDA MO LINE Wt. 15.6.	
328	" R EX ANG	✠PVLFINE ON LINE Wt. 15.3	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
329	✠ENV T R·EX	✠ELFNOD ON LINE: Wt. 16.7.	Ælfnod.
330	✠ENV T REX	✠CNVT ON LINCOLN Wt. 17.0	Cnut.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
331	✠ENV T REC:	✠COLGRIM ON LIN Wt 172.	Colgrim.
332	✠ENV T RECX	" " Wt 172.	
333	✠ENVT ·RECX·	✠COLRIM ON LINEO Wt 182.	
334	✠ENVT ·R·ECX:	✠CRINA ON LINCOL: Wt 178.	Crina (Crinan).
335	" ·R·ECX:	✠GODRICSPOT ON LIN Wt 172.	Godric and Swot (or Spot).
336	✠ENV ·T RECX:	✠LEOFFINE ON LIN Wt 170.	Leofwine.
337	✠ENV ·T REX.	" O LINCOL Wt 180.	
338	✠ENV T REX	✠LEOPINE ON LINE· Wt 125.	
339	✠ENVT RECX·	✠L·IFINE ON LINEO Wt 175.	Lifine.
340	✠ENV ·RECX·	" " LINCOL·N Wt 167.	
341	✠ENV T EC·	✠MATDAN ON LIN· Wt 169.	Matean (cf. Matean)
342	✠ENVT ·RECX·	✠MADAN ON LINE· Wt 173.	
343	✠ENV ·T REX	✠OSLAC ON LINEO: Wt 164.	Oslac.
344	✠ENVI ·T RECX:	✠SPART ON LINCOL· Wt 156.	Swart.
345	✠ENVT ·RECX A	✠SPEARTA ON LINEO Wt 172.	Swearfa.
346	✠ENV ·T REC·	✠SPARTINE ON LIN Wt 170	Swarline, Sweartine, &c.
347	✠EN T REC·	✠SPEARTINE ON LI Wt 176.	
348	✠ENV ·T REC·	✠SPERTINE ON LIN Wt 172.	
349	✠ENV ·T REC.	✠SPEARTBRAND LI Wt 172	Swearthrand or Swert- brand

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
350	✠ENV · T REX:	✠SPERTEBRAND ON L Wt. 17·2.	.
351	✠ENV · T REC·	✠SPERTEBR ON L·I· Wt. 17·2.	
352	✠ENV T ·RECX	✠PEDDES ON LINCOL Wt. 16·1.	Weddes.
353	✠ENV T ·RECX·	✠PVL·BERN ON L·INC: Wt. 15·6.	Wulbern.
354	" "	✠PVLFRIC ON LINCO Wt. 16·4.	Wulfrie.
355	" ·RECX:	✠PVLFPINE ON LIN Wt. 17·7.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xvii</i>			
356	✠ENV T REX AN	✠OGERIN ON LINCOL Wt. 17·9.	Oðgrim
LUNDENE. [London.]			
<i>Type viii</i>			
357	✠ENV T REX ANGL	✠BORSTIG M LVND Wt. 21·3.	Borstig.
358	" " ANGLOR	✠BRIHPOL·D LVN Wt. 21·5.	Brihtwold.
359	" " ANGLOR	✠BRVMAN LVNDI Wt. 21·6.	Bruman.
360	" " ANGLO·	✠EADMVND ·O·LVNDI Wt. 13·0.	Eadmund.
361	" " ANGLORY	✠EADNOD. ONLVNDEI Wt. 15·5.	Eadnoð.
362	" " ANGLOR	✠EADPERD LVND Wt. 16·3.	Eadwerd.
363	" " "	✠EADPIN O LVND Wt. 14·8.	Eadwine.
364	" " ANGLO	✠EADPINE ONLVNDE· Wt. 11·6.	
365	" RETX ANGLOR	✠EADPOLO O LVN Wt. 19·6.	Eadwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monger.
295	✠ENVT REX ANELO	✠EADWOLD N LVND Wt. 15.2.	
297	" " ANELOR	✠ELEDINE ON LVND Wt. 13.0	Elfwine.
298	" " ANELOR	✠ELFWI ON LVNDENE: (Pierced.)	
299	" " ANELO:	✠FREDI ON LVND Wt. 21.8	Freð(e).
370	" " ANELOR	✠GODMAN ON LVNDE: Wt. 15.4.	Godman.
371	" " ANEL	✠GODRIC ON LVNDE: Wt. 16.2.	Godric.
372	" " ANELOR:	✠LEOFSTAN LVN Wt. 21.6.	Leofstan.
373	" " ANELORV (Pl. XIX. 1.)	✠LIFINE MO LVN Wt. 21.4.	Lifine.
374	" " ANELO:	✠LIFINE ON LVND Wt. 13.4.	
375	" " ANELORVM	✠LIOFFINE O LVND (Oxidised.)	Lifswine.
376	" " ANELO	✠OSVLF ON LVND: Wt. 16.1.	Oswulf.
377	" " ANELOR	✠OSVLF: ON LVND Wt. 16.5.	
378	" " ANELO:	✠OSVLF ON LVND: Wt. 11.3.	
379	" " ANELORV	✠OSVLF ON LVNDE: Wt. 15.0	
380	" " ANELOR	✠PVLFRIC LVND Wt. 22.0.	Wulfrie
381	" " ANELOR	✠PVLMIOD LVND Wt. 20.2.	Wulfmod (= Wulfmod 37)
Type III.			
382	✠ENVT REX A:	✠ÆELPERD ON LVN Wt. 13.2.	Ægelwulf.
383	" " "	✠ÆELPINE ON LVN: Wt. 13.7.	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
384	✠ENV T: REEX A:	✠ÆGELPINE ON LVN: Wt. 130.	
385	✠ENV T R-EC-X A:	✠ÆELFRYE ON LVNDE: Wt. 135.	Ægfrýe?
386	✠ENV T REEX A	✠ÆELFLAR ON LVND Wt. 155.	Ælfgar.
387	✠ENV T REEX A:	" " LVNDN Wt. 161.	
388	✠ENV. REX AND	✠ÆELFRIG ON LVNDE Wt. 172	Ælfric.
389	✠ENV T. REEX A:	✠ÆELEPERD ON LVND: Wt. 160.	Ælfwerd.
390	✠C·NVT REX AND	✠ÆEL·PER·D ON LVNDE Wt. 160.	
391	✠ENV T REEX A	✠ÆELEPIG ON LVNDE: Wt. 152.	Ælfwig.
392	✠ENV T: REX AND	✠ÆEL·FPIG: ON LVD·ENE Wt. 161.	
393	✠ENV T R·ECX.	✠ÆEL·FPIG ON LVND: Wt. 132.	
394	✠ENV T: REEX A	✠BRIHTMÆR ON LVN Wt. 156.	Brihtmær.
395	" REEX A·	✠BRVNÆR ON LVN Wt. 156	Brungar.
396	✠ENV T R·EX AN·	✠BRVNINC ON LVN· (Chipped)	Bruninc.
397	✠ENV T REEX A.	" " LVND Wt. 156	
398	✠ENV: T REX AN	✠EADPOLÐ ON LVND: Wt. 162.	Eadwold.
399	✠ENV T REEX A:	✠EDGAR ON LVND: Wt. 151.	Edgar.
400	" " A=	" " LVNDEN Wt. 155.	
401	" " AN	✠EDRIC ON LVNDE· Wt. 160.	Edric.
402	" R·ECX A	✠EDPNII ON LVND: Wt. 117.	Edwinc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Notes.
403	✠ENVT· EX ANE	✠ETSIDE ON LVNDEN WL 143.	Edige (Edige).
404	✠ENVT EX A·NELO	✠EODDERE ON LVND WL 160.	Godhere (Godhere).
405	✠ENVT REEX A	✠EODERE ON LVDE: WL 156.	
406	" " A	✠EODRIE ON LVNDEN WL 166.	Godrie or Getria.
407	✠EVNTN RINTE	✠EODRIE ON LVND: WL 154.	
408	✠ENVT REL· A	✠GOTRIE ON LVNDNI WL 110.	
409	✠ENVTN: RIX A	" " WL 128.	
410	✠ENV REEX AN	✠EODPINE ON LVND WL 169.	Godwine.
411	✠ENV·T: REEX A:	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVN WL 157.	Leofstan.
412	✠ENVT REEX A.	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVND: WL 152.	
413	✠EENVT R EX ANE	✠LESPINE ON LVLD WL 152.	Leofwine.
414	✠ENVT REEX A	✠LESPINE ON LVN: WL 152.	
415	" " REEX A.	" ON LVN: WL 151.	
416	✠ENVT REEX A·	" ON LVN WL 115.	
417	✠ENVT REEX AN	✠LEOFFOLD ON LVN WL 117.	Leofold.
418	" REEX A	✠LIFINE ON LVODEN WL 163.	Leofine.
419	" " A·	✠LIOFDE ON LVND: WL 114.	Leofde.
420	✠EONDEP REVE	✠LIREND FOR LARIE WL 124.	Leof.
421	✠ENVT REEX AN	✠LITIVLE ON LVND: WL 118.	Leof.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
422	†CNVT REX X	†PYNȚIGE ON LVN Wt. 15 2.	Wynsige
423	†CNV T R·E·C·X:	†PYNȚAN ON LVN: Wt. 15 3.	Wynstan.
HALFPENNY.			
424	†CNVT...	.....N LVNDN Wt. 7 5	
Type xvi.			
425	†CNV T REXX:	†ÆGELPINE ON LVN Wt. 16 6.	Ægelwine
426	" RECX	†ÆLFPIG ON LVND Wt. 18 0.	Ælfwig.
427	†CNV ·T ECX.	" " LVND: Wt. 16 6.	
428	†CNV ·T REX:	†ÆLPINE " LVND. Wt. 11 3.	Ælfwine.
429	†CNV T RECX	†ÆLPINE ON LVND: Wt. 16 0.	
430	" "	†BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 15 6.	Brihtmær.
431	†CNV ·T RECX	†BRVNÆAR ON LV: Wt. 17 2.	Brungar or Bryngar.
432	†CNV T RECX	†BRVNÆAR ON LVN Wt. 15 7.	
433	" R·ECX	†BRYHÆAR ON L Wt. 17 5.	
434	†CN·AT REX.	†BRVNMAN O LVND Wt. 15 0.	Brunman.
435	†CNV T RECX	†EADPOLD ON LV Wt. 17 2.	Eadwold.
436	†CNV T RECX	†EDRED ON LVND: Wt. 16 2.	Edred.
437	†CNV ·T RECX	" " LVND Wt. 18 5.	
438	†CNV T RECX	" " LVNDE Wt. 17 0.	
439	" REC	†EDPERD " " " 17 8.	Edwerd.

No.	Observer.	Locality.	Measurer.
410	÷ENV T REE:	÷EDPINE ON LVD: WL 113.	Edwards.
411	" REEX	" " LVND: WL 173.	
412	" " "	÷CODMAN ON LVN WL 160.	Golanen, Golanen, &c.
413	÷ENVT REE·X:	÷CODEMAN ON LV: WL 150.	
414	÷ENVT· REEX	÷CODMAN ON LVND WL 168.	
415	÷ENV T REEX	÷COMAN ON LVND: WL 171	Goman (=Golanen).
416	÷ENV T REEX	÷CODERE ON LVN WL 161.	Gobere
417	÷ENV T REE·	" " LVND: WL 112.	
418	÷ENV T REEX	÷COERE ON LVND WL 153.	
419	÷ENV T REE·	÷CODRIE ON LVND WL 157.	Gubie
420	÷ENV T REEX	" " LVND WL 162	
421	÷ENV T RE·X:	÷LEOFRED ON LVND WL 129	Lefred
422	÷ENV T RE(EX)	" O LVND: WL 162	
423	÷ENV T REEX	÷LEOFFINE ON LVND WL 161.	Lefine
424	" REE	÷LEOFFOLD ON LV WL 170	Lefold
425	÷ENV T REEX	÷LEOFFOLD ON LV WL 170	
426	÷ENV T REE	÷LEOFFOLD ON LVND WL 171	Lefold
427	" REEX	" ON LVND WL 171	
428	÷ENV T REE	" " LVND: WL 167	
429	÷ENV T REE	÷LEOFFOLD ON LV WL 171	Lefold

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Muneyer.
460	†ENV [Y] REEX	†PYNSE ON LVN Wt. 168.	Wywigo.
461	†ENV T REEX	†PYNSE ON LVND: Wt. 156.	
462	†ENV T REEX	†PYNSE ON LV Wt. 163.	
	Type xvii.		
463	†ENVT REX:	†BRVNEAR ON LVND: Wt. 153.	Drungar.
464	†ENVT R EX AN:	" " LVNDE: Wt. 157.	
	[Pl. XIX. 2.]		
465	" REE†	†PVLFRED ON LVNDEN Wt. 147.	Wulfred.
	Type xix.		
466	†ENVTE RER X:	†ÆLFRED ON LVNDE Wt. 170.	Ælfred.
	[Pl. XIX. 3.]		
	Type xx.		
467	†ENVT REEX A	†BRVNMAN ON LVND Wt. 176.	Brunman.
	[Pl. XIX. 4.]		
468	†ENVT REEX A.	†PVLAR ON LVNDEN Wt. 153.	Wulgar (Wulfgar)
	MÆLDUNE.* [Maldon]		
	Type viii.		
469	†ENVT REX ANGLOR	†GODPINE MEL Wt. 213.	Godwine.
	Type xiv.		
470	†ENV T REEX:	†GODERE ON MÆLD Wt. 162.	Godere.

* It is not possible to distinguish with certainty between the mints Maldon and Malmesbury. See Introduction.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
MEALMESBYRIG. [Malmesbury]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
471	✠ENVT REX ANLO RVM	✠BREHSTAN ON MEXL Wt 22.7.	Brenstan (cf. Brunstan).
[Pl. XIX. 5.]			
472	" " ANLO RVM	✠BRVNIN ON MEXLE Wt. 20.0.	Bruning.
NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]			
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
473	✠ENVT R EX ANLO	✠RIENVL F ON NORÐI Wt 15.8.	Rienulf.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
474	✠ENV R EXX	✠MANX ON NORÐ: Wt 17.2	Mann.
475	✠ENVT REEX:	✠SIRIC ON NORÐ: Wt 15.2	Siric (=Sithric?)
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
476	✠ENV T REX ANLO	✠LEOFFINE ON NORPIC Wt 17.3.	Loefwine.
477	✠ENV REEX ANLO	✠MANN ON NORÐED: Wt 15.3	Mann.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
478	✠ENVT REX ANLO RVM	✠ÆDELRIC ON OXSN Wt 17.3.	Ædelric
479	" " ANLO RVM	✠BRIHTFINE ON OXE Wt 22.1	Præhtwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
480	✠CNVT RE✠ ANELO RVM	✠GODMAN ON OXN Wt. 17 5.	Godman.
481	✠CNVT R-EX ANELO RVM:	✠GODPINE ON O-XSEN Wt. 20 9.	Godwine.
482	" " ANELO RVM	✠FVLM/ER- ON OXSEN Wt. 21 0.	Wulmør (Wulfmør).
483	" " ANELO RVM	" " OXSEN Wt. 20 2.	
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
484	✠CNVT R-EX ANG	✠ALFPOLD ON OEXE Wt. 17 5	Alfwold.
485	✠CNV T RECX A:	✠GODPINE: ON OEXA Wt 16 0.	Godwine.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
486	✠CNV T RE:	✠ALFPOLD ON OE- Wt 17 8	Alfwold.
487	" REX:	✠LIFINE ON OE✠: Wt 18 0.	Lifine.
488	✠CN AT RAX	" " OXEN- Wt 17 7.	
489	✠CNVT: RECX:	✠LIFINE ON OEXEN Wt. 17 7.	
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
490	✠CNV T REX:	✠EDPIC ON ON OEXEN Wt. 15 5.	Edwig.
<p>RICYEBYRIG. [Richborough?]</p>			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
491	✠INVT RNE✠ AIELORV	✠CNOFLN EN RIC Wt 11 5	Cæfela?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	ROFCEASTER. [Rochester.]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
492	✠ENV ·R·ECX·	✠EODPINE ON ROFE Wt. 148.	Godwine.
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
493	✠ENVT REX ANGLOR	✠ELFPIRD RVI Wt. 230. [Pl. XIX. 7.]	Ælfwerd.
494	" " ANGL	✠LEOFFINE ONRVMN Wt. 140.	Leofwine.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
495	✠ENV T RECX:	✠LEOFFINE ON RII Wt. 147.	Leofwine.
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
496	✠ENVT REX ANGLORV	✠ELRIC ON SEER Wt. 126	Ælric (Ælfric).
497	" " ANGLORVM	✠ELFINE ON SEFTE Wt. 235	Ælwine (Ælfwine)
498	" REX ANGLORVM	✠LVFA ON ÆSCEFTES Wt. 188	Lufa
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
499	✠ENVT RECX X	✠GODA ON SCEFTESB Wt. 155	Goda.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
500	✠ENV T RECX	✠LODΛ ON SĒFT. Wt. 162.	Goda.
501	✠CNVT: R·ECX.	" ONN SĒFTE Wt. 163.	
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
502	✠CNVT REX ANGLO	✠CRINΛ SCROBR Wt. 178.	Criunn.
503	" " ANGLORV.	✠ETSIG ON SRO: Wt. 143.	Etsige (Etsige).
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
504	✠CNVT R·ECX. Λ	✠BRVNCAR ON S·R·O: Wt. 172.	Brungar.
505	✠ENV: T RECX Λ	✠ETSIGE ON S·CR·O: Wt. 170	Etsige (Etsige).
506	✠CNV·T R·ECX Λ:	✠PVL·FRED ON S·R·O· Wt. 172	Wulfred.
	[PL XIX. S.]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
507	✠CNVT: RECX	✠PVLFMÆR ONN SCR Wt. 166	Wulfmær.
	SEREBYRIG. [Salisbury.]		
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
508	✠ENV: T R·ECX. Λ.	✠PINSTAN ON SERE Wt. 167.	Winstan.
509	✠CNVT: R·EX Λ:	✠PINSTAN: ON SER EB Wt. 169.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
ROFCEASTER. [Rochester]			
Type xvi.			
492	✠ ENV R EEX .	✠ EODPINE ON ROFE Wt 118.	Godwine.
RUMENEA. [Romney.]			
Type viii.			
493	✠ ENV T REX ANELOR [T. XIX 7.]	✠ ELFPIRD RV Wt 230.	Ælfwerd.
491	" " ANEL	✠ LEOFFINE ON RVMN Wt 110.	Leafwine.
Type xvi.			
495	✠ ENV T REEX :	✠ L EOFFINE ON RH Wt 147.	Leafwine.
SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]			
Type viii.			
496	✠ ENV T REX ANELORV	✠ ÆLRIC ON SEEX Wt 126	Ælric (Ælfrie)
497	" " ANELORVM	✠ ÆLFINE ON SEFTE Wt 235.	Ælfwine (Ælfwine)
498	" R EX ANELO RVM .	✠ LVFA ON ÆSCFTEX Wt 188	Lufa
Type x.v.			
499	✠ ENV T REEX X	✠ EODX ON SCEFTESB Wt 155.	Gola.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
500	†ENV T RECX	†LOOX ON SCEFT Wt. 162.	Gods.
501	†ENVT: R·ECX.	" ONN SCEFTE Wt. 163	
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
502	†ENVT REX ANGL	†CRINX SCROBR Wt. 178	Crinna.
503	" " ANGLORV.	†ETSIE ON SRO: Wt. 143.	Elsigo (Elsigo).
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
501	†ENVT R·ECX. A	†BRVNEAR ON SR·O: Wt. 172.	Brungar.
503	†ENV. T RECX A	†ETSIE ON S·ER·O: Wt. 170	Elsigo (Elsigo).
506	†ENV T RECX A.	†PVL·FRED ON S·R·O: Wt. 172	Wulfred.
	[Pl. XIX. 8]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
507	†ENVT. RECX	†PYLFMÆR ONN SER Wt. 166.	Wulfmær.
	SEREBYRIG. [Salisbury.]		
	<i>Type xiv.</i>		
508	†ENV. T RECX.	†PINSTAN ON SERE Wt. 167.	Winstan.
509	†ENVT: R·EX A:	†PINSTAN: ON SER -EB Wt. 189.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
510	✠ CNV T REX:	✠ ÆLFRED ON SERE Wt. 153.	Ælfred.
511	✠ CNV T REX:	✠ GODPINE ON SER. Wt. 163.	Godwine.
512	✠ CNVT RECX AN...	✠ GODPINE ON SERE: Wt. 115.	
	[Pl. XIX. 9.]		
513	✠ CNV T RE·CX	✠ GOLDVS ON SER. Wt. 167.	Goldas.
	SIDESTEBYRIG. [Sidbury.]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
514	✠ CNVT REX ANGL RVM	✠ LEOPINE ON SIDE Wt. 197.	Leofwine.
	[Pl. XIX. 10.]		
	SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham]		
	<i>Type viii.</i>		
515	✠ CNVT REX AVELO RVM	✠ BLACEMAN MO SNO Wt. 181	Blaceman or Blacaman.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
516	✠ CNV T RECX	✠ BL·ACEMAN ON SN Wt. 166.	Blacaman.
	[Pl. XIX. 11.]		
	STÆNIG. [Steyning]		
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
517	✠ CNVT RECX	✠ ECRIE ONN STEC Wt. 130	Ecrio (= Elic?)
518	" RECX	✠ FRIDPINE ON STÆ: Wt. 173.	Fritwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
519	✠ENVT ·RECX	✠PIDNA ON STÆNII Wt. 13 7.	Widna (= Willa?)
STANFORD. [Stanford.]			
Type viii.			
520	✠ENVT REX ANELO RVI	✠EODRIC MTO STA· Wt. 19 0.	Godric.
521	" " ANELORV	✠EODPINE MO STA· Wt. 14 0.	Godwine.
522	" " ANELORVM	" MTO STA· Wt. 21 7.	
523	" " "	✠SPERT MTO STANF Wt. 21 0.	Swerl.
Type xiv.			
524	✠ENVT RECX X	✠ÆISMAN ON STANFO Wt. 15 6.	Ælismā (= Æl-cman?)
525	✠ENV T R·ECX X·	✠ÆDEÐSTAN MO STAN Wt. 14 6.	Æðeðstan (= Æðelstan?)
526	✠ENVT R·ECX X·	✠EODPINE ON STAN: Wt. 15 8.	Godwine.
527	" " "	✠LEOFPOLD ON STAN Wt. 17 3.	Leofwold.
Type xvi.			
528	✠ENVT ·RECX	✠EDPERD ON STANFO Wt. 16 6.	Edwerd.
529	✠ENVT: ·REC·X:	✠EODPINE ONN STAN Wt. 17 5.	Godwine.
530	✠ENV ·T REC✠	✠L·EOFDÆII ON STA Wt. 15 8.	Leofdæn (= Leofdegn?)
531	✠ENV ·T REX	✠LEOFEDEG ON STA Wt. 15 4.	Leofedeg (Leofdegn).
532	✠ENV T RECX	✠LEOPINE ON STA Wt. 16 0.	Leofwine.
533	✠ENVT ·RECX·	✠LEOPINE ON STAN: Wt. 15 5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
531	✠ENV · T REX:	✠NORVLF ON STAN Wt. 15.0.	Norulf.
535	✠ENV · T REX:	" " STANF Wt. 16.0.	
536	✠ENV T RECX:	✠DVRSTAN ON STA Wt. 15.0	Durstan.
537	✠ENV · T REC:	" " Wt. 17.0.	
538	✠ENVT · RECX.	✠DVSTAN ON STANFOR Wt. 17.0.	
539	✠ENV T REX:	✠DVRVLF ON STAN Wt. 16.2	Durulf.
SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark.]			
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
540	✠ENVT R EX ANE	✠ELFLAR ON SVDE Wt. 16.6	Ælfgar.
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
541	✠ENV T RECX.	✠ELPINE ON SVD Wt. 16.5.	Ælwine (Ælfwine).
542	✠ENVT REC · X A:	✠EOWELPINE ON SV Wt. 14.6.	Ætelwine.
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
543	✠ENV · T RECI	✠EL · FRIC ONN SVDEC Wt. 17.0.	Ælfrie.
TANTUNE. [Taunton.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
544	✠ENVT REX ANELOR	✠EDRIC O TANTV Wt. 13.2	Ælric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>TOTANÆS. [Totness.]</p> <p><i>Type xiv.</i></p>			
545	✠ CNVT: RE·X AN:	✠ EL·FPINE: ON TOTTA· Wt. 18 2.	Ælfwine.
546	✠ CN.V.T REX AN	✠ SÆPINE ON TOTLA. Wt. 12·0.	Sæwine.
<p>PÆRINCPIG. [Warwick.]</p> <p><i>Type viii.</i></p>			
547	✠ CNVT REX ANGLORV	✠ LEOPPIN ·O PÆ·RINC Wt. 21·7.	Leofwine.
548	✠ CNVT· R·EX AN: [Pl. XIX. 12]	✠ LIFINE: ON PÆ·RINC Wt. 17·4.	Lifine.
<p><i>Type xvii.</i></p>			
549	✠ CNVT R EEX A	✠ LEOPIN ON PÆRIN: Wt. 16 1.	Leofwine.
<p>PECEDPORT. [Watchet.]</p> <p><i>Type xvi.</i></p>			
550	✠ CNVT R·EEX ·: [Pl. XIX. 13.]	✠ GODCIL·D ON PECED: Wt. 17 6.	Godcild.

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monayer.
<p>PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>			
531	✠ ENV T REX ANGL · ☉ RVM	✠ COLEMAN · ON PELI Wt 16.3.	Coleman.
<p>Type xvi.</p>			
532	✠ ENV · ENV T :	✠ ÆLF PINE ON PELI Wt 17.5.	Ælfwine.
533	✠ ENV : T REX	" " PELIN Wt 17.9.	
534	✠ ENV · T R · EC · :	✠ EDPERD ON PELIN Wt 17.0.	Edwerd.
535	✠ ENV · T REX	✠ LEOFPINE ON PELI Wt 17.3.	Leofwine.
<p>PELMESFORD. [Welmesford.]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>			
536	✠ ENV T REX ANGLORV [PL XIX 14]	✠ MAN ON PELMIXE Wt 17.0.	Man.
<p>PIHRACEASTER or PIGRACEASTER. [Worcester.]</p> <p>Type xiv.</p>			
537	✠ ENV T R · EX AN	✠ ÆLF PINE : ON PIHRA · Wt 16.9.	Ælfwine.
538	✠ ENV T · REX AN	✠ AN · NCTE · L · ☉ N · PDC · Wt 15.2.	Arncetl.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>PILTUNE. [Wilton.]</p> <p>Type xvi.</p>		
559	✠CNVT: T REC·X:	✠ÆL·FR·ED ON PILTV Wt. 177.	Alfred
	<p>PINCEASTRE. [Winchester]</p> <p>Type viii.</p>		
560	✠CNVT R·EX ANGLØ RVM	✠ÆLFR·IC ON PINCESTR Wt. 188.	Alfric.
561	✠CNVT RE· ANGLØ RVM	✠ÆLFSIDE ON PINCESTR Wt. 222.	Alfsige.
562	" " ANGLORV	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINCESTR Wt. 134.	Alfwine
563	" " ANGLOR·	✠ÆLFPOLD ON PI Wt. 170.	Alfwold.
564	" " ANGLORVM	✠BREHTNOÐ ON PINCESTR Wt. 200.	Brehtnoð (Brihtnoð)
565	" R·EX ANGLØ LORVM	✠LEOFSVNV ON PINCESTR Wt. 197.	Leofsunu
566	" REX ANGLØ RVM:	✠ODA ON PINCESTR Wt. 228.	Oda.
567	" " ANGLORV	✠SIGAR ON PINCESTR Wt. 172.	Sigar
568	" " "	✠SIGODIA ON PINCESTR Wt. 156.	Sigodia (= sigloda?).
569	" REX ANGLØ RVM.	✠SPRÆFVL ON PINCESTR Wt. 162.	Spræful.
570	" R·EX ANGLØ RVM.	✠WIHTSIDE ON PINCESTR Wt. 197.	Wihtsige.
	<p>Type xiv.</p>		
571	✠CNVT RECX A·	✠ÆLFSIDE ON PINCESTR Wt. 155	Alfsige.

No.	Character	Form	Page
572	†ENVT R EX ANGL	†ÆLFSTAN ON PINE WL 177.	376a
573	" REX A:	†ÆDEXTAN ON PIN WL 172.	376a
574	" " A	†LEODMÆR ON PINE WL 171.	376a
575	†ENVT R EX AN	†ÆLEOFPINE ON PINE WL 172.	376a
576	†ENVT R: EX ANGL	†ÆLEOFPOLO ON PINE 171 WL 173	376a
577	†ENVT REEX A:	†PINE ON PINESTR. WL 177.	Wise
578	†ENVT R EX ANGL	†PINEE ON PINESTR WL 177.	
579	†ENVT REX AN	†PVLBERN MO PINE WL 130	Walters
580	†ENVT: EX ANGL	" " WL 130	
581	†ENVT: EX ANGL	†PVLNOD ON PINEES WL 174	Wulne 5 (Walters*)
Type xL			
582	†ENVT REEX	†ÆELRIC ON PINE WL 172.	Ælric
583	†ENVT REEX A:	†ÆLFEN ON PINE WL 171.	376a (=Ælfen)
584	" " "	" " PINEES: WL 172.	
585	†ENVT REEX:	†ÆLFSE ON PINE WL 172.	Ælfse
586	†ENVT REEX A:	†GODPINE ON PINE WL 172.	Godwine.
587	" REEX	†GODPINE EXS ON PI WL 172.	Godwine *
588	" "	†LEODMÆR ON PIN WL 172.	Leodmar.
589	" "	" " PINE WL 172.	

* Probably listed as GODPINE ON PINEES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
590	✠CNV·T RECX:	✠SPIL·EMAN ON PIN Wt. 17 8.	Swileman.
591	" "	" " PIN Wt. 17 8.	
592	✠CNV T RECX	✠PVLNOÐ ON PINC· Wt. 13 3.	Wulnoð (Wulfnoð)
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
593	✠ENVT REX AN	✠EODEMAN ON PINCE: Wt. 15·1.	Godeman.
594	" " AN	✠EODMAN ON PIN· Wt. 15 5.	
595	" :RECI	✠EOPINE ON PINCE: Wt. 14 6.	Godwine.
596	" REX AN	✠SPILEMANN ON PINC Wt. 15 0.	Swileman
PINCELCUMB? [Winchcomba.]			
<i>Type viii. var. a.</i>			
597	✠ENVT R·EX ANELOR	✠DROPA ON DINEL· Wt. 16·0. [Pl. XIX. 15.]	Dropa or Drowa
ÐEODFORD. [Thetford.]			
<i>Type viii.</i>			
598	✠ENVT REX ANELOR	✠EODMAN M: ÐEO Wt. 18 9.	Godman.
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
599	✠ENVT RECX A	✠ÆLFPI·NE ON ÐEO: Wt. 17·7.	Ælfwine.
600	✠ENVT R EX ANEL:	✠ÆLFPINE: ON ÐEODF: Wt. 16 0.	
<i>Type xvi.</i>			
601	✠ENVT ·RECX A	✠ÆL·FPIE ON ÐEOD: Wt. 16 0	Ælfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint.
602	✠ENVT ·R·EE·X.	✠ÆLFINE ON DEO Wt. 17.6	
603	" "	✠ÆLFOLD ON DEO: Wt. 17.4	Alfwold
604	✠ENVT ·REEX	✠BRVNSTAN ON DE Wt. 17.0	Brunstan
605	" "	" DEOD: Wt. 17.5	
606	✠ENVT ·REC·X:	✠RVNSTAN ON DE Wt. 16.6	
607	✠ENVT ·REEX ·	✠PINEMAN ON DE: Wt. 17.4	Wineman.
608	✠ENVT ·REEX ·	Type xvii. ✠SÆLRIM ON DEOTFO: Wt. 17.9	Sægrim.
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
609	✠ENVT REX ANGLORV	Type i. ✠GIIUO·THIEIII ON ·COE Wt. 19.5.	Uncertain.
610	✠ENVT RE· ANGL·OR	Type viii. ✠NEOFNIORREN Wt. 13.8	Uncertain.
611	... .. Double struck on rev of Type i.	Type xiv. ✠EIIIOEMDIEIX ON MEÐVR: Wt. 19.4.	Uncertain.
612	✠ENVT REX AF	✠L·O·D·A ON ·EOP·A· (Chipped)	Loda
613	✠ENVT EX ANGL	✠ODA ON DNCENIT· Far. Two pellets in field. Wt. 13.2.	Oda.
614	✠ENI· TI REX N	Type xvi. ✠L·EIOFPICENVIEP Wt. 14.2	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
615	✠CNVT: REEF:	<i>Type xvii.</i> ✠CNYTEL ON ENET:.* Wt. 17 0.	Cnytel (= Cytel).
616	✠CNVT REX AN	✠PYLFRIE ON †ECORNE:.* Wt. 13 0.	Wulfrio.
HALFPENNY.			
617	✠.....R·EEC·X·.	<i>Type xvi.</i> ✠ÆDESTA Wt 9 1.	Æðestan.

* Canterbury?

† York?

HAROLD I.

Stoc. A.D. 1035; DIED A.D. 1010.

Monarchs.

- Ælric* (Norw.).
Ægelmær, *Ægimer*, &c. (Bath, Thetf., York).
Ægelman (Bosf.).
Ægrie (Glouc., Oxf., Shaft., Winchester).
Ægling (Oxf.).
Ægelwine (Brist., Cricll., Hch., Lanc., Wore., York).
Æthelst (Ipsw.).
Ælro [= *Ælfro*] (York).
Ælro (Coch., Hch., York).
Ælfgar (Bard).
Ælne, see *Ælwine*.
Ælnoð (Linc., Lond.).
Ælfred (Cant., Lond., Salib.).
Ælfric or *Ælric* (Cant., Chich., Dorch., Glouc., Lond., Lyf., Norw., Staff., Wallingf., Winchester).
Ælfsige (Chesh., Glouc.).
Ælfstan (Wilt., Winchester).
Ælfwald or *Ælfwold* (Lond., Norw., Thetf.).
Ælfward or *Ælfweard* (Brist., Hast., Lanc., Norw., Winchester).
Ælfræ [= *Ælfræig* or *Ælfræine*] (Cambr.).
Ælfræig or *Ælfræig* (Bath, Cambr., Oxf., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchester).
Ælfræine, *Ælfræine*, *Ælfræine*, &c. (Chesh., Cricll., Derby, Lond., Lyf., Norw., Oxf., Southamp., Staff., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchester; York).
Ælfwold, see *Ælfwald*.
Ælman [= *Ægman*?] (Bosf.).
Ælmær [= *Ægelmær*?] (Bath, Oxf.).
Ælnoð, see *Ælnoð*.
Ælric, see *Ælfric*.
Ælwig, see *Ælfræig*.
Ælwine, see *Ælfræine*.
Ælan (Winchest.).
Ælscine (Lond., York).
Ælf, see *Ælf*.
Ælfstan [= *Ælfstan*?] (Tame).
Ærcl, *Ærcl*, or *Ærcl* [= *Ærcl*?] (Staff., York).
Ærcl (Staff., York).
Ærcl (Lanc.).
Ærcl or *Ærcl* (York).
Blacaman (Nott.).
Blacan [= *Blacaman*?] (Derby).
Boga (Dover, Norw.).
Brid or *Brid* (Hast.).
Brihtmar, *Brihtmar*, &c. (Lond.).
Brihtred (Cant.).
Brihtic (Crest.).
Brihtwine (Buck.).
Bran (Lond.).
Branear or *Branear* (Lond.).
Brunman (Lond.).
Brunstan (Bath., Winchester).
Brunwine, *Brunwin*, or *Brunwin* (Staff., Wallingf.).
Cerenan (Lond.).
Carla (Lanc.).
Catharine (Cant.).
Cec (Winchest.).
Cille (Chesh.).
Ciarwig (Lond.).
Cinecine (Hast.).
Cinecine (Lond.).
Cinstan, see *Cunstan*.
Coloman (Oxf.).
Colrige or *Colrige*, see *Goldrige*.
Colrige (Lond.).
Concin (Lanc.).
Corf, *Corf*, or *Corf* (Lond.).
Cree or *Cree* (Chesh.).
Crucan [= *Crucan*?] (York).
Cunstan or *Cinstan* (Dover).
Cyldewine, see *Gyldewine*.
Cyld (Cant.).
Deoring, *Deoring*, &c. (Hast.).
Dudline [= *Duding*] (Lond.).
Dufcan [= *Durcan*?] (York).
Durcan (York).
Edwald, *Edwald*, or *Edwald* (Lond.).
Ethie (Lond.).
Edmæ (Lanc., Romn.).
Edmæ (Lond.).
Edne, *Edrice*, &c. (Hythe, Linc., Lond., Thetf.).
Edric [= *Edric*?] (Ezet).
Edwær (Cambr.).
Edwær, see *Edwær*.
Edwær and *Edwær* (Lond.).
Edwær, *Edwær*, &c. (Lanc., Lond., Wallingf.).
Edwær, *Edwær*, &c. (Lond., Oxf.).

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in angles, P A C X. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type E.]

Type iii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[See No. 61, p. 313.]

Type iii. var. a.

Similar. in front of bust, sceptre.

| Same.

[See No. 63, p. 314.]

Type iv.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

On short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type D.]

Type iv. var. a

Similar: bust in armour. in front, shield and sceptre.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type D. var. a.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
BADAN. [Bath.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1	✠H·A·RO LD REX. [Pl. XX. 1.]	✠PÆDELL ON BƆÐAN (Pierced.)	Wædell.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
2	✠HAR OLD REC Var. Two pellets above head.	✠PÆDEL· ONN BA! Wt. 16 2.	Wædell.
BEDEFORD. [Bedford]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
3	✠HAR· OLD REX	✠L·EOFÐELEN ONBED Wt. 17 0.	Leofðegen.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
4	✠HARO LD RECX [Pl. XX. 2.]	✠ÆLLMAN ON BED Wt. 18 5.	Ællman.
BRICGSTOF. [Bristol]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
5	✠WLO D REE✠	✠ÆLFPERD ONN BRI: Wt. 14 3.	Ælfwerd.
6	✠HAR OLD RE:	✠ÆLFPER·D ON BRIC Wt. 16 3.	
7	✠HARO LD RECX	✠L·EOFFINE ON BRIE Wt. 17 0.	Leofwine.
8	✠HAR· OLD REC:	✠SÆPINE ON BRIC: Wt. 17 0.	Sæwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	DOFERAN. [Dover.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
19	†HAR OL·D R:	†EDPINE ONN DOFR· Wt. 14·0.	Edwino.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
20	†HAROL D REC:	†EVISTAN ON DOF: Wt. 14·7.	Cunstan.
	HALFTENNY.		
21	.... OLD REC:	..... N DOFR·: Wt. 7·5.	
	EOXECEASTER, Etc. [Exeter]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
22	†HAR·O· L·D·R·EX:	†H·ERR· ON ECECE Wt. 16·4.	Herra.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
23	†HAR OLD REX	†EDIER ONECE Wt. 16·5.	Edmar.
24	†HΠΘ LOD REC	L·EOFDINE ON E· Wt. 13·8.	Leofwine.
	EOFERPIC. [York.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
25	†HARO: LD REX.	†OVFAE·N ON EOFR Wt. 17·5.	Dufacan (=Duracan?).
26	†H·AR· OLD R·	†SPELEN ON EOFR· Wt. 16·8.	Swegen.
27	†HAR OLD RE	†PIDIRPINNE ON EO: Wt. 16·0.	Wiðirwinno (cf. Wiðering)

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
28	†HAR OLD REC	†ÆL-FERE ON EOE Wt. 16 G.	Ælfere.
29	†HAR. OLD RÆ	†SP.EELII ON EOE Wt. 14.8.	Swegen?
[Pl. XX. 4.]			
30	†HAR OLD REX	†VCEDE ONEOFE Wt. 10.2	Ucede.
31	†HAR OLD REX	†PIÐERING: ONEO Wt. 17.7.	Wiðering.
<i>Type v. var. c</i>			
32	†HAR. OLD REC	†ODIN ON EOFE Wt. 17.4.	Oðin.
33	†HAR. O. LD REC†	†SEVLÆ ON EOFE: Wt. 17.8.	Scula.
34	†NXRO LD RE†	†SEVLÆ O.N EOPEN Wt. 13.3.	
35	†HAR OLD REC:	†DVRGRIM ON EO Wt. 17.8.	Durgrim.
GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.]			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
36	†HAROL D REX:	†ELBRIHT ON EII Wt. 15.4.	Elbriht.
37	†HARO: LD REX.	PIÐFARA ON EIP: Wt. 17.7.	Wiðfara.
[Pl. XX. 5.]			
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge]			
<i>Type I.</i>			
38	†HAR-OL D REX	†EDPA-CER ON GRANT Wt. 17.0.	Edwacer.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
33	<p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p> <p>†HARO LD REX</p>	<p>†ÆLFPIG ON E:RAN Wt. 17.6.</p>	Ælfwig.
40	<p>HÆSTINGA. [Hastings.]</p> <p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HARO LD REX</p> <p>[Pl. XX. 6.]</p>	<p>†ÆLFPERD ON HÆST Wt. 17.4.</p> <p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton.]</p>	Ælfwerd.
41	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROL D REX</p>	<p>†ÆLFPIE ON HAMTV. Wt. 17.8.</p> <p>LÆFES. [Lewes.]</p>	Ælfwine.
42	<p><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p> <p>†HARO LD R'EX</p>	<p>†ÆOPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 17.4.</p> <p>LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]</p>	Gowino (Godwine).
43	<p><i>Type v.</i></p> <p>†HAR·O LD REX:</p>	<p>†PYLSTAN ON LEH Wt. 14.5.</p>	Wulstan (Wulfstan).

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer
LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester]			
Type I.			
41	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ ÆLFSTICE ON LEICE: Wt. 165.	Ælfstige.
43	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ ÆLEPINE ON LEICE: Wt. 171.	Ælfwine (Ælfwine).
[Pl. XX. 7.]			
46	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ LEOPRIC ON LECIE Wt. 172.	Leofwig.
Type v. var. c.			
47	✠ HAR OLD REC	✠ LEOFNOD ON LEIC Wt. 174.	Leofnoð.
48	" " REX	✠ PVLPNE: ON LEIC Wt. 148.	Wulfwine (Wulfwine).
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
Type I.			
49	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ CONRIH ON LINCOL Wt. 140.	Conrin.
50	✠ HAR OLD REX	✠ SPARF ON LINCOLN: Wt. 177.	Swafa.
[Pl. XX. 8.]			
Type v. var. c.			
51	✠ HAR OLD REC	✠ GODRIC ON LIN Wt. 170.	Godric.
52	✠ HAR OLD RC	✠ LIADRÆFEN LIN Wt. 155.	Lindrafen?
53	✠ HAR OLD R-EX.	✠ SPARTINE O LIN Wt. 157.	Swartine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
54	✠HA·DO D REX:	✠PORORIE O: LINC Wt. 15·3.	Wororie?
55	✠HARD: LD REX	✠PYLBRN O LINC: Wt. 16 G.	Wulborn.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
Type i.			
56	✠H·AR OLD RE	✠EL·FNOÐ ON LVND: Wt. 15·2.	Ælfnoð.
57	✠HARO· LD REX.	✠CÆRENAN ON LVD. Wt. 16 2.	Cærenan.
58	✠HAR OL·D RE	✠GODPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 15 7.	Godwine.
59	✠HAR OLD „	✠GOLDSILE ON LVN Wt. 15 8.	Goldsige.
60	✠HAR· OLD REX:	✠L·EOFPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 17·6.	Leofwine.
[Pl. XX. 2.]			
61	✠HARO· LD REX	✠L·EORIC ON LVND·: Wt. 17·2.	Leofric.
62	✠HAR· OLD REX	✠P·V·L·FPINE ON L·VN Wt. 17·6.	Wulfwine.
63	✠HAR OLD „	✠PYL·AR ON L·VNDE Wt. 17·6.	Wulgar.
Type iii.			
64	✠NAREII ✠RE	✠OVÐNEAR ON LV Wt. 20·0.	Outðnear (= Outðencarl?).
			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
65	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iii. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠HAR: OLD REX | ✠LEIFINE ON LVND Wt. 11.5</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>		Lifing.
66	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type v. var. b.</i></p> <p>✠HARO LD REC: | ✠BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 15.5 [Pl. XX. 10.]</p>		Brihtmar.
67	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type v. var. c.</i></p> <p>✠HAR OLD REC | ✠BRVNEAR ON LV Wt. 13.6</p>		Bruncar or Brungar.
68	" " "	VJ NO RÆDNVRS: Wt. 16.3.	
69	✠HAR O LD REC X	✠CORFF ON: LVN Wt. 14.0.	Corff.
70	✠HARO: LD "	✠EDPOLD ON LVN Wt. 17.2.	Edwold.
71	✠HAR: OLD REX	" " Wt. 15.5.	
72	✠HARO L D REC X	✠EOD ON LVNDE: Wt. 11.5.	God.
73	✠HAR OLD RE:	✠EODSIE ON LVN Wt. 11.5	Godaige (Goldsage).
74	✠HAR OLD REC:	✠EODPINE ON LVN Wt. 16.8.	Godwine.
75	" " REC	✠LEOORED ON LVD: Wt. 12.7.	Leofred or Lufred.
76	" " REC:	✠LIFRED OM LVN Wt. 16.7	
	[Pl. XX. 11.]		
77	✠HARO LD REC X	✠LEOFRIC O: LVN Wt. 17.3.	Leofric

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
78	✠HMR: OLD RE	✠LEOFRIC ON LVN Wt. 135.	
79	✠HAR OLD REC	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVN Wt. 160.	Leofstan.
80	✠HARO LD REX	✠PVNSICE ON L-VND (Partly retrograde and irregular.) Wt. 119.	Wunsige.
HALFPENNY.			
81	✠HAR... RECX	✠R[A]DER ON L[V]ND Wt. 8-1.	Rader?
NORÐPIC. [Norwich.]			
Type i.			
82	✠HAR· OLD REX	✠ÆLFFPALD ON NOR· Wt. 176.	Ælfwald or Ælfwold.
83	✠HARO· LD RECX	✠ÆL·FPOL·D O NORÐPI: Wt. 160.	
Type v. var. c.			
84	✠HAR OLD REC	✠LEOFFINE O NORÐ Wt. 147.	Leofwine.
85	✠HARO LD REX:	✠M[A]·III[A] ON NORÐ Wt. 147.	Manna.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
Type v. var. c.			
86	✠HARO D REX K·	✠LEOFFINE ON O (Pierced.)	Leofwine.
ROFECHESTER. [Rochester]			
Type v. var. c.			
87	✠HAR OLD REC	✠EODPIN ON R·OE Wt. 127.	Golwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]		
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
88	†HAR·OL D R·EX·	†PVFLET· ON SEOB Wt. 165.	Wulfget.
	SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]		
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
89	†HAR LD REX:	†BL·ACANAN O SN Wt. 130.	Blacaman
	STANFORD. [Stamford.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
90	†HAR· DLD RE	†BRYNPINE ON STA Wt. 124.	Drnnwine.
91	†HARO LD RE.†.	†LEOFRIC ON STANF: Wt. 165.	Leofric.
	<i>Type v. var. c.</i>		
92	†HAR: OLD R·EX:	†GODRIC ON STA Wt. 178.	Godric.
	[Pl. XX. 12.]		
	PÆRINCPIG. [Warwick.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
93	†HARO LD REX	†GODD ON PÆRINC Wt. 163.	God.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]		
94	Type i. †HAROL D REX [Pl. XX. 13.]	†EL·PIC ONN PEL·INEA Wt. 16·3.	Ælfwig.
95	Type v. †HAROL· D REX A	†ELPINE ON PELII Wt. 15·5.	Ælfwine.
96	Type v. var. a. †HAR·· OLD REC	†LEOFPI:NE O: PEL Wt. 15·7.	Leofwine.
	PILTUNE. [Wilton.]		
97	Type v. †NARO LD REX	†LIFINE ONN PILT Wt. 15·7.	Lifine.
	PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]		
98	Type i. †HARO· LD REX	†EELRIC ON PICE· Wt. 16·0.	Ægelric.
99	†NAROL D REX	†BRVNSTAN ON PIN· Wt. 16·6.	Drunstan.
100	†HXRO LD. REX	†PVDIA ON PINCEST· Wt. 17·2.	Wudja (Widia).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
101	†HARD LD REX :	†ALPINE ON PINE : Wt. 16.3.	Allwine.
102	†HAR OLD REC	†ED PINE ON PINE Wt. 15.2.	Edwine.
103	†HAR. OLD REC.	†LADMÆR ON PIN Wt. 17.4.	Lothmar.
104	†HAROL D RECX	†PIDIE ON PINE Wt. 16.3.	Widig.
DEODFORD. [Thetford.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
105	†HARO LD RECX :	†BRVNSTAN ON DEOTF : Wt. 17.8.	Brunstan
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
106	†HAR OLD REC	†ÆLFPIE ONN DEO (Broken.)	Ælfwig.
107	†HAROL D RECX A	†ÆLFPIE ON DEOD : Wt. 18.2.	Ælfwine.
108	†HAR OLD REC	†BRVNSTAN O DE Wt. 13.2	Brunstan.
109	†HAR OLD REC	†EDRIC ON : DEO Wt. 14.4.	Edric.
110	†HAR OLD REX	†LEFPINE ON DEOD : Wt. 12.5	Leofwine.
111	†HAROL D RECX AN	†LEOFFINE ON DEO Wt. 17.3.	
[Pl. XX. 14]			
112	" " " "	†LEOFFINE " " (Chipped.)	
113	†HAD>>>> D R[EC]	†[R]INCOLF ON D (Broken.)	Rincolf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
HALFPENNIES.			
<i>Type v. var. c.</i>			
114	. HAR ... ..	... PER·D ON Wt. 7·8.	Edwerd.
115	. .. RO LD R..	... FPINE ON Wt. 7 6.	Lcfwine (Lcofwine).

HARTHACNUT.

SUCC. A.D. 1010; DIED A.D. 1012.

Moneyers.

- Ægelmar* (Bath).
Ægelric (Dorch., Oxf., Shaft., Winchester).
Ægelward (Lond.).
Ægelwi [= *Ægelwine*?] (Nch., Oxf.).
Ægelwine (Brist., Cant., Crickl., Nch., Line., Oxf., Southw., Wilham).
Æleric or *Æclric* [= *Ælfrie*?] (Glouc.).
Ælfch (Shrewsb.).
Ælfnōð (Line.).
Ælfrēd (Cant., Winchester).
Ælfrie or *Alfrie* (Glouc., Line., Wallingf.).
Ælfsig[e] (Chert., Glouc.).
Ælstan (Chert., Exet.).
Ælswig (Cimbr., Southw.).
Ælswine, *Ælwine*, *Alswine*, &c. (Hunt., Lond., Oxf., Southamp., Thetf., Winchester).
Ælcionici [= *Ælfwine*?] (Wallingf.).
Ærgrim (York).
Æstan (Winchest.).
Æðwine (Brist., Lond.).
Alcard.
Alfnōð (Line.).
Alfred (Hast.).
Alfward (Lond.).
Alf -, see also *Ælf*-.
Alward [= *Alfward*] (Lond.).
Arnold (Lond.).
Aslac (Lond.).
Blacaman (GUILD., Nott.).
Blacman [= *Blacaman*] (Dorch.).
Boga (Dorset).
Bridd (Hast.).
Brun or *Brunn* (Lond.).
Brunetan, see *Brunstan*.
Brunred (Southw.).
Brunstan or *Brunctan* (Thetf.).
Brunwine or *Burwine* (Stamf., Wallingf.).
Cælc (Lond.).
Cælc (Winchest.).
Gillecrut [= *Gillecrut*] (Chert.).
Cinstan or *Cinestan* (Dorset).
Colgrun (Line.).
Conrincroff? (Line.).
Corf (Lond.).
Dahl or *Dale* (Exet.).
Dudene (Lond.).
Dunford (Lange.).
Earnwi (Heref.).
Edmar (Exet.).
Edric (Lond.).
Edwerd (Leices.).
Edwig (Lond., Oxf.).
Edwine (Lond.).
Elrig (Dorset).
Eðstan.
Færgim or *Fargrim* (Stamf.).
Frið (Steyn.).
Godelf (Witch.).
Godric (Glouc., Nch., Line., Lond., Southamp., Stamf.).
Godric and Calic (Lond.).
Golune (Cimbr.).
Golwine (Dorch., Exet., Lond., Oxf., Roch., Salisb., Stamf., Thetf., Winchester).
Godwine and Cefce (Winchest.).
Godwine and Wudi (Winchest.).
Golda (Exet.).
Goldcytel (Exet.).
Goldige (Lond.).
Harra (Exet.).
Hildolf (Line.).
Hunna (Malm.).
Hicatem (Brist.).
Isidem [= *Isidem*?] (Wallingf.).
Ladmæ (Winchest.).
Leufi or *Leufi* [= *Leofwine*?] (Cant.).
Leol -, see *Leof*-.
Leofnōð, *Leofnōð*, &c. (Brist., Cant., Chert., Glouc., Heref.).
Leofred (Lond.).
Leofred and Brun (Lond.).
Leofric (Cant., York).
Leofstan, *Leofstan*, &c. (Lond., Wore.).
Leofwine, *Leofwine*, &c. (Cant., Chert., Chich., Dorset, Norw., Stamf., Thetf., Wore.).
Leofegem.
Leonig (Line.).
Lifine (Ipsw., Line., Lond., Oxf.).
Mandef (Exet.).
Norðman (Leices.).
Ordree (Heref.).
Osbern (Suton?).
Osferð (Line.).

<i>Omund</i> (Line., Norw.).	<i>Wraen</i> (Winchest.).
<i>Outel</i> or <i>Outel</i> [= <i>Outel</i> ?] (Lond.).	<i>Wudl[a]</i> [= <i>Widia</i> ?] (Winchest.).
<i>Outenarl</i> , <i>Outenarl</i> , &c. (Lond.).	<i>Wulbarn</i> (Line.).
<i>Rinculf</i> or <i>Rindulf</i> (Norw.).	<i>Wulch</i> (Derby).
<i>Rulmod</i> [= <i>Wulmod</i> ?] (Line.).	<i>Wulfred</i> [= cf. <i>Wulfacerd</i>] (Glouc., Lond.).
<i>Rumerid</i> ?	<i>Wulfarl</i> [= <i>Wulfwine</i> ?] (Hunt.).
<i>Serard</i> (Winchest.).	<i>Wulfwine</i> or <i>Wulwine</i> (Langp., Linc.).
<i>Sewine</i> (Brit., Linc., Winchester).	<i>Wulmod</i> (Exet., Glouc., Nott.).
<i>Sixerl</i> (Warw.).	<i>Wulmod</i> (Heref.).
<i>Snall</i> (Chert.).	<i>Wulsipe</i> (Heref.).
<i>Swert</i> [= <i>Swartine</i> ?] (Stomp.).	<i>Wulstine</i> , <i>see</i> <i>Wulfstine</i> .
<i>Swerline</i> (Derby, Line.).	<i>Wulstard</i> [= <i>Wulfacerd</i>] (Glouc.).
<i>Swet</i> (Bath.).	<i>Pegentine</i> (Exet.).
<i>Trei</i> [= <i>Tien</i> ?] (Lond.).	<i>Porcel</i> (Lond.).
<i>Ulfotel</i> (Lond.).	<i>Porstan</i> or <i>Porstann</i> (Lond.).
<i>Wael</i> (Bath.).	<i>Purcil</i> [see also <i>Porcel</i>] (Lond.).
<i>Windl[g]</i> [= <i>Winedelg</i>] (Cont.).	<i>Puegrim</i> (Line.).
<i>Widerwine</i> (York).	

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.*

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust, 1, diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Cross composed of four ovals, united at their bases by two circles enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[See No. 12, p. 326.]

Type i. var. a.

Similar, bust r

| Same

[Cf. Pl. XXI. 1.]

Type ii.

Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXI. 2.]

Type ii. var. a.

Similar; no sceptre.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type B, var. a.]

* Hildebrand Type E, Pl. 11, is not described as it is of Danish style and fabric. Type II, var. b, Pl. 11, and Type I, var. a, Pl. 12, may also be Danish copies of English coins, but as they resemble in their reverse types coins of the English mint, Norwich and York, they are included in the following list. They are given as Type ix. and Type vii. var. a.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii.

Bust L., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type C.]

Type iv.

Bust L.; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross voided, pellet in centre; in angles, C R V. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type D.]

Type v.

Bust L., in mitre-shaped helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Short cross voided, limbs united by circle; in each angle, crescent enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type F.]

Type vi.

Bust L., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; limbs united by circle. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type G.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vi. var. a.

Similar; in front, sceptre.

Same.



[Hild, Pl. 11, Type G var a]

Type vi. var. b.

Similar; bust wearing mitre-shaped helmet, and inscription between two circles, divided by bust

Same.



[Hild, Pl. 11, Type G var b]

Type vii.

Bust l., diademed; in front, sceptre
Around, inscription divided by bust.
outer circleShort cross voided; in centre, circle
enclosing pellet. In angles, P A C X.
Around, inscription: outer circle

[Hild, Pl. 12, Type I]

Type vii var. a.

Similar; bust r., in armour and helmeted: no sceptre.

Similar; the limbs of cross extend to edge of coin, each terminating in crescent.



[Hild, Pl. 12, Type I. var a.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, limbs united by circle enclosing pellet; in each angle fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H.]

Type viii. var. a.

Similar; bust in armour; before, shield and sceptre.

Similar; pellet at end of each limb of cross, and no pellet on either side of fleur-de-lis in angles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H. var. a.]

Type ix.

Bust r., helmeted, in armour. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, pellet in centre; in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H. var. b.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>EOXECEASTER, ETC. [Exeter.]</p>		
1	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i> ✠HARD ENVT RE [Pl. XXI. 1.]</p>	<p>✠GOLDA ON AXSAP. Wt. 17 0.</p>	Golda.
2	✠HARÐA ENVT RE	<p>✠GOLD·CYTA ON CAX. Wt. 17 0.</p>	Goldeytel.
	<p>GILDEFORDA. [Guildford]</p>		
3	<p><i>Type i. var. a</i> ✠HARÐA ENVT RE</p>	<p>✠BLACAMAN ON GIL. (Chipped.)</p>	Blacaman.*
	<p>GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]</p>		
4	✠HADAE NVT RE	<p><i>Type ii.</i> ✠ÆLERIC ON EL·EPEP: Wt. 17·2.</p>	Æleric (=Ælfrie?).
5	✠HARÐ AENVT RE	<p>✠GODRIC ON GLEPECE. Wt. 20·1.</p>	Godric.
	<p>[Pl. XXI. 2.]</p>		
	<p>HEREFORD. [Hereford.]</p>		
6	<p><i>Type ii.</i> ✠HAR : ÐEN RE [Pl. XXI. 3.]</p>	<p>✠LEFENOÐ ON HERE Wt. 16 6</p>	Lefernoð (=Leofnoð).

ENGLAND.

Obverse.	Reverse	Mint.
1ARDE CNVT RE	ORDREC ON HERFO WL 176.	Ordrec.

LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester]

2HARD CNVT:	Type ii. SÆVINE ON LEHER: WL 170	Exwin.
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LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]

3HARD AC NV	Type ii. COLGRIM ON LINE: WL 185.	Colgrim.
4HARD CNVT R:	CODRIC ON LINEO WL 170.	Godric.
[Pl. XXI 4]		

1 5HARD AC NVT R	LIFINE ON LHCOC: WL 138	Lufac.
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LUNDENE. [London.]

12 6HARD AC NVT	Type i. LEOFSTAN ON LVND (Pierced)	Leofstan.
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13 7HAR DENV	Type ii. ÆGELFARD ON LV: WL 162	Ægelwæl.
14 8HA RAV	BRVN ON LVN: WL 110	Bren.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

SUCC A.D. 1012; DIED A.D. 1066.

Moneyers.

- Eutan [= Æstan ?] (*Winchest.*).
 Edgar (*Lond.*).
 Eðric, Eðric, &c. (*Cant., Linc., Lond., Thetf.*).
 Edward, *see* Eadward.
 Eelric [*see* also Ælfrie] (*Glouc., Heref., Lond.*).
 Egelmar (*Bath.*).
 Egelric or Egelric (*Glouc., Leic., Lond., Oxf.*).
 Egelsæ (*Thetf.*).
 Egelwig (*Lond.*).
 Egelward (*Lond.*).
 Egelwer [*Ægelwerd*] (*Lond.*).
 Egelwig or Egelwig (*Lond., Oxf.*).
 Egelwine (*Agewor?*, *Crickl., Hch., Leic., Lond., Oxf., Tamw., Winchester, Wore.*).
 Ealsie (*Thetf.*).
 Ealwig (*Wallingf.*).
 Ealwine [*see* also Ægelwine] (*Crickl.*).
 Ealsen (*Shrews., Stamf.*).
 Ealsere, Ealsere, or Ealsere (*Stamf., York.*).
 Ealsæt (*Lond.*).
 Ealsgar (*Chest., Lond.*).
 Ealsæt (*Lanc.*).
 Ealsere.
 Ealnoð, Ealnoð, or Ealnoð (*Linc., Lond.*).
 Ealfræd or Ealfræd (*Cant., Lond., York.*).
 Ealfric, Ealric, or Ealfric (*Bardn., Brist., Cant., Exet., Glouc., Guild., Leic., Lond., Lydf., Southw., Staf., Thetf.*).
 Ealfric, Ealfric, Ealfric, &c. (*Chest., Glouc., Lewes, Lond., Thetf., Warw.*).
 Ealsig, Ealsige, Ealsige, *Ealsig*, &c. (*Chest., Glouc., Lond.*).
 Ealstan, *see* Ealstan.
 Ealwald, Ealwald, Ealwald, &c. (*Lond., Salisb., Wilt.*).
 Ealward, Ealward, Ealward, *Ealward*, &c. (*Brist., Cant., Lond., Simst.*).
 Ealwi or Ealfric [= Ealwig or Ealwine] (*Cumbr., Heref., Lond., Thetf.*).
 Ealwig, Ealwig, &c. (*Brist., Cambr., Lond., Oxf., Thetf., Wallingf.*).
 Ealwine, Ealwine, Ealwine, &c. (*Brist., Cambr., Chuch., Coleh., Crickl., Dorer., Exet., Guild., Hert., Hunt., Hythe, Hch., Ipsw., Linc., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Southamp., Southw., Thetf., Wilt., Winchester, Wore., York.*).
 Ealwold, *see* Ealwald.
 Ealwold [= Ealwold ?] (*Lond.*).
 Ealwer (*Bath.*).
 Ealmon (*Bedf.*).
 Ealrad, Ealrad, &c. (*Cant.*).
 Ealric [= Ealfric ?] (*Glouc., Heref., Leic.*).
 Ealfræ [*cf.* *Arfra*] (*Stamf.*).
 Ealstan, Ealstan, or Ealstan (*Brist., Romn., Warw., Winchester.*).
 Ealstan and Eal (*Winchest.*).
 Ealmar or Ealmar (*Lond.*).
 Ealulf, *see* Ealulf.
 Ealward.
 Ealwine (*Thetf., York.*).
 Ealstan (*Brist., Winchester.*).
 Agamund (*Lanc.*).
 Aldgar (*Lond.*).
 Aleof (*York.*).
 Alsie, *see* Ealfric.
 Alfwald or Alfwold, *see* Ealwald.
 Almund (*Nott.*).
 Alric (*Lond.*).
 Alxi [= Ealsig ?] (*Chest.*).
 Anderboda or Anderbode (*Winchest.*).
 Ansera.
 Arbetel [= Arncetel ?] (*York.*).
 Arfri [= Erfam ?] (*Stamf.*).
 Arncel, Arncetel, Arncetel, *Arletel*, &c. (*York.*).
 Arngrim, Arngrim, or Erngrim (*Chest., Nott., York.*).
 Asferð [= Osferð ?] (*Linc.*).
 Astan, *see* Ealstan.
 Atsere (*Thetf.*).

* The Moneyers' names without Mint places are chiefly taken from the list in Ruding.

- Earnwi[g] (Heref., Shrews.).
 Eastmæ (Worc.).
 Eawulf (Glouc.).
 Eewig (Lond.).
 Edelie.
 Edgar, *see* Eadgar.
 Edin? (Lond.).
 Edmar (Exet.).
 Edmund (Linc.).
 Edred (Lond.).
 Edric or Edrice, *see* Ædric.
 Edsie [= Edsige?] (Exet.).
 Edstan (Cambr.).
 Edwald or Edwold, *see* Eadwald.
 Edward or Edwerd, *see* Eadward.
 Edwie (Winchest.).
 Edwig, *see* Eadwig.
 Edwine, *see* Eadwine.
 Egelric, *see* Ægelric.
 Egelwine, *see* Ægelwine.
 Egel-, *see* also Ægel-
 Ednoð.
 Edwine [= Ælfwine?] (Langp).
 Elewine (Thetf., York).
 Elfred, *see* Ælfred.
 Elfine.
 Elfstan or Ælfstan (Lond., Wilt., Winchest.).
 Elf-, *see* also Ælf-
 Elræd or Elred, *see* Ælræd.
 Elric [= Ælfric] (Heref.).
 Eltan [= Elfstan] (York).
 Elwine [= Elfwine?] (Oxf., Winchest.).
 Endric or Enric (Derby).
 Eola (York).
 Eorff [= Corff?] (Read).
 Erfic [= Ælfric?] (Exet.).
 Ermet (Heref.).
 Erncel or Erncetyl [cf. Arncetyl] (York).
 Erngrim [cf. Arngrim] (York).
 Estan, *see* Æstan.
 Esther (Lond.).
 Estmar, *see* Æstmar.
 Estmund (Lond., Thetf.).
 Etsige [= Edsige] (Dover, Lond.).
 Etstan [= Edstan] (Cambr.).
 Eturcol.
 Ewiclei, &c. (Hert., Lond.).
 Eðel-, *see* Æðel-
 Farebir (Sandw.).
 Fargrim or Færgim (Chest., Stamf.).
 Folwine (Stamf.).
 Folcend (Thetf.).
 Folwine (Sudb.).
 Forman (Nott.).
 Friðemund (Winchest.).
 Friðewine (Stamf.).
 Froma or Frome (Derby).
 Fron [cf. Froma] (Derby).
 Garfin (Linc.).
 Garnet.
 Garulf (Winchest., Worc.).
 Geldewine, Gildewine, Guldewine, or
 Gyldewine (Cant., Leic.).
 Geola (York).
 Gife or Gire (Linc.).
 Gilpin (Oxf.).
 Glifwine (Lond.).
 Godcild (Bedf., Watch.).
 Godceof (Thetf.).
 Godelfold.
 Godeman or Godman (Hert., Lond.,
 Southw., Warch., Winchest.).
 Godre (Lond.).
 Goderic, *see* Godric.
 Godesbrand (Shaft.).
 Godesune, Godsunu, Gotsunu, &c.
 (Cambr., Cant., Lond.).
 Godi (Lond.).
 Godlamb (Cambr.).
 Godric, Goderic, &c. (Bath, Bedf.,
 Chest., Derby, Glouc., Hunt.,
 Ilich., Leic., Lewes, Linc., Lond.,
 Lynne, Mald., Oxf., Salisb.,
 Shaft., Southw., Stamf., Thetf.,
 Winchest.).
 Godwi, Godwic, or Godwig (Lond.).
 Godwin, Godwine, or Godwine (Bedf.,
 Brist., Cambr., Chich., Colch.,
 Dorch., Dover, Glouc., Hert.,
 Hunt., Lewes, Lond., Mald.,
 Norw., Oxf., Roch., Salisb.,
 Shrews., Stamf., Steyn., Thetf.,
 Winchest., Worc., York).
 Godwine and Cæca (Winchest.).
 Godwine and Widia (Winchest.).
 Gola.
 Goldan (Lond.).
 Goldman (Colch.).
 Goldæ, Goldsige, or Goltsige (Lond.).
 Goldwine or Goldewine (Hert., Hythe,
 Lond., Winchel., Winchest.).
 Goltsine (Lond.).
 Gotsunu, *see* Godsunu.
 Gourne (Thetf.).
 Goðric, *see* Godric.
 Grimolf, Grimulf, Grinule, &c. (York).
 Guldewine, *see* Geldewine.
 Guolfwine (Glouc.).
 Guðort.
 Guðred (Hythe).
 Gwelle [= Godeluf?] (Thetf.).
 Gyldewine, *see* Geldewine.
 Hærgod or Haregod (Oxf.).
 Hærrad or Herred (Wilt.).
 Haldene (Nott.).
 Harein [= Marcin?] (Stamf.).
 Heaðulf or Heðewulf (Winchest.).
 Hængulf (Norw.).
 Horn (Roch.).
 Hunewine (Exet.).
 Huscarl, &c. (Chest.).

- Hwateman (Brist., Dorch.)
Iocece or *Iocriſ* (Lond.)
Iſine [= *Iafine*?] (Wincheſt.)
Iocetel, *Iocitel*, *Ioketel*, &c. (York.)
Iola, *Iolla*, or *Iole* (York.)
Iolana or *Ionana* (York)
Iora.
Iorel.
Iugblet [= *Iugtel* or *Iocetel*] (York)
Iulferð (Glouc.)
Iurel [= *Iucetel*?] (York)
Ladmæ or *Ladmer* (Line., Wincheſt.)
Leſetel.
Leſenoð, *see* *Leofnoð*.
Leſ-, *see* alſo *Leof-*.
Leofing.
Leofman, *Loſman*, &c. (Lewes).
Leofin (Cheſt., Glouc.)
Leofnoð, *Liſnoð*, &c. (Cheſt., Chich., Glouc., Heref., Lond., York.)
Leofred, *Laſred*, *Liſfred*, &c. (Crickl., Lond., Southw., Theſſ.)
Leofric, *Liſoric*, *Loſric*, &c. (Hunt., Leic., Lond., Norw., Romn., Southamp., Stamf., Theſſ., Warw., Wore.)
Leofſie [= *Leofſige*] (Lonl., Nott.)
Leofſig or *Liſſig* (Nott.)
Leofſtan, *Loſſtan*, *Liſſtan*, &c. (Cant., Glouc., Ipſw., Lond., Richh., Salib., Shrews., Wincheſt., Wore.)
Leofward, *Leofword*, or *Liſſward* (Colch., Lewes).
Leofwi or *Leſwi* [= *Leofwig* or *Leofwine*] (Cheſt., Lewes, Lond., Norw.)
Leofwic, *Leofwig*, *Loſwig*, &c. (Cheſt., Lond., Norw., Warch.)
Leofwine (Exet.)
Leofwine, *Liſwine*, *Liſſwine*, &c. (*Aylb.*, *Duch.*, Cant., Cheſt., Derby, *Dover*, Exet., Glouc., Haſt., Hunt., Hythe, Ith., Leic., Line., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Rich., Sandw., Shrews., Southamp., Southw., Stamf., Theſſ., Wilt., Wincheſt.)
Leofwold or *Loſwold* (Ipſw., Lewes, Line., Wincheſt.)
Leofword, *see* *Leofward*
Leofſegen (Baſt.)
Liſere.
Liſic [= *Iafine*] (Ipſw., York.)
Liſine, *Liſing*, *Liſſine*, *Liſſine*, &c. (Exet., Ipſw., Line., Lond., Warw., Wilt., Wincheſt.)
Liſred, *see* *Leofred*.
Liſwine and *Horn* (Boch.)
Liſe, *see* *Leofe*.
Lee (Wath., Wincheſt.)
Lucine [= *Lecing*] (Warw.)
Luſe [= *Luſſine*?] (Warw.)
Luſſie, *see* *Leofric*.
Luſſtan, *see* *Leofſtan*.
Luſwine, *see* *Leofwine*.
Man, *Mana*, *Manna*, *Manne*, &c. (Cant., Line., Norw., Theſſ., York.)
Manne [= *Manna*?] (Norw.)
Manwine (Dover).
Marcere or *Morcere* (St. Edmunds.)
Marcin [= *Harcin*?] (Stamf.)
Morre.
Omund, *see* *Osmund*.
Oraſ (Lonl.).
Oſerð, *Oſſryð*, &c. (Line.)
Oſmer (Baſt.)
Osmund, *Omund*, or *Omynd* (Lewes, Lond., Norw., Southw.)
Oſward (Ith., Stamf.)
Oſwold (Lewes)
Oſwine.
Oſan, *Oſen*, *Oſin*, or *Oſinne* (York.)
Oſbeorn, *Oſbern*, *Oſborn*, or *Oſbeorn* (Line., York)
Oſgrim or *Ouſgrim* (Line., York)
Oſin, *see* *Oſan*.
Oſolf, *Ouſolf*, or *Ouſulf* (York)
Oſſac (Line.)
Præ (Norw.)
Rædulf (Hert.)
Ræſen, *Ræſin*, *Raſen*, &c. (York)
Riæman.
Rinulf, *Rinulf*, &c. (Norw.)
Rudearl (Cant.)
Sæcol or *Sæcolſ* (Cambr., Cant.)
Sæfulc [= *Sæfulc*?] (York)
Sæfulc (York)
Sæfulc, *Sæfulc*, &c. [= *Sæfulc*?] (York)
Sæmar (Hert.)
Sæwine or *Sæwine* (Exet., Hunt., Leic., Southamp., Wilt.)
Sæcman? [= *Sæcman*?] (Lond.)
Sæul, *Sæul*, &c. (York)
Sæwine (Glouc.)
Sædeman (Wareh.)
Sæwine, *see* *Sæwine*
Sigbode (Salib.)
Sired (Bedf.)
Silac (Glouc.)
Sired (Cant., Lond., Newp.)
Sæborn, *Sæborn*, *Sæborn*, *Sæborn*, *Sæborn*, &c. (York)
Sæwine [= *Sæwine*?] (Brid.)
Sæter (Nott.)
Sæt, *see* *Sæt*.
Spræceline, *Spræceling*, *Spræceling*, *Spræceling*, &c. (Lond., Wincheſt.)
Spre, *see* *Sæt*.
Stammar (Colch.)
Stired, *Styred*, &c. (York)

- Sumerleda, Sumerluda, &c. (*Line*,
Thetf.).
 Smeafa (*Line*).
 Swarcolf [= Swartool?] (*Stamf.*).
 Swartcol, Swartool, Swertcol, &c.
 (*Chest.*, *York*).
 Swartine or Swertine (*Cant.*, *Derby*,
Line).
 Swatic (*Derby*).
 Sweart or Swert [= Swertine?] (*Stamf.*).
 Swearting (*Winchest.*).
 Swegn (*York*).
 Swertine, see Swartine.
 Swetman (*Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Southamp.*,
Southw.).
 Swetric (*Mald.*, *Richb.*, *Wilt.*).
 Sweðan.
 Sweleman (*Winchest.*).
 Swot or Swota (*Bedf.*).
 Sweotric (*Bedf.*).
 Tidred (*Hert.*, *Thetf.*).
 Tolsi.
 Uðfe? (*Line*).
 Uhtred [= Whitred] (*Lond.*).
 Ulf, Ulfæ, or Ulf (*Line*).
 Ulfætel, Ulfeytel, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Hunt.*,
York).
 Ulfæil [= Ulfætel] (*York*).
 Unolf (*York*).
 Urlewine (*Bath*).
 Utl [cf. *Aut*] (*Line*).
 Wædel (*Bath*).
 Walrafan (*Line*).
 Wibeorn (*Cambr.*).
 Wicing (*Exet.*, *Worc.*).
 Widia or Wudica (*Winchest.*).
 Widred.
 Wigmar.
 Wilægrip or Wilgrip (*Hert.*).
 Wilcrif (*Stamf.*).
 Wileric [= Wulfric?] (*Stamf.*).
 Wilfrid? (*Hert.*).
 Wifgrid [= Wilfrid?] (*Stamf.*).
 Wultrand [= Wilfrid?] (*Hert.*).
 Windecill.
 Wineman (*Salisb.*).
 Winstan (*Dover*).
 Wintersugel, Wintersuhel, &c. (*York*).
 Wintred (*Thetf.*).
 Winus (*Wilt.*).
 Wirema (*Lond.*).
 Wirino [see also *Dirinc*] (*Lewes*).
 Wiryn (*Chest.*).
 Wudeman (*Shrews.*).
 Wulbeorn, &c. (*Line*).
 Wulcred [= Wulfred?] (*Lond.*).
 Wuldar [= Wulfgar?].
 Wuldric [= Wulfric?] (*Chich*).
 Wulennað, see Wulfnað.
 Wulf [see also Ulf] (*Line*).
 Wulfæil [= Ulfætel].
 Wulfgar or Wulgar (*Dereh.*, *Line*,
Lond.).
 Wulfget or Wulget (*Cant.*, *Glouc.*,
Shrews., *Steyn.*).
 Wulfmar, see Wulmar.
 Wulfnað, Wulnað, &c. (*Chest.*, *Leic.*,
Notl., *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*).
 Wulfrrad.
 Wulfred or Wulred (*Aylesb.*, *Cant.*,
Lond.).
 Wulfrie (*Chich*, *Hast.*, *Ilch.*, *Leic.*,
Line, *Lond.*, *Rech.*, *Shaft.*, *Steyn.*,
Warch.).
 Wulsige, Wulsig, Wulsige, &c. (*Ipsw.*,
Lond., *Norw.*).
 Wulstan or Wulstan (*Cant.*, *Dorch.*,
Lond.).
 Wulfulf (*Line*).
 Wulfward, Wulfwerd, &c. (*Dover*,
Glouc., *Lond.*).
 Wulfwi [= Wulfwine?] (*Bedf.*, *Cumbr.*,
Dover, *Hunt.*, *Worc.*).
 Wulfwig or Wulfwig (*Glouc.*, *Hunt.*).
 Wulfwine or Wulfwine (*Brist.*, *Cambr.*,
Cant., *Colch.*, *Exet.*, *Heref.*, *Hunt.*,
Lewes, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Stamf.*,
Wallingf., *Warch.*).
 Wulgar, see Wulfgar.
 Wulhed (*Romn.*).
 Wulmar or Wulmar (*Exet.*, *Romn.*,
Shrews.).
 Wulnað or Wulnað, see Wulfnað.
 Wulsi or Wulsis [= Wulsige] (*Ipsw.*,
Lond.).
 Wulstan, see Wulfstan.
 Wulwi, see Wulfwi.
 Wulfwig, see Wulfwig.
 Wul-, see also Wulf-.
 Wurford (*Thetf.*).
 Wurrob [= Purrob] (*Lond.*).
 Wydecoe (*Shaft.*).
 Wynstan (*Winchest.*).
 Peodric (*Warw.*).
 Peoðred, Proodred, &c. (*Hast.*, *Hythe*).
 Por or Porr (*Lond.*, *York*).
 Porcil, Porctel, or Purcil (*Lond.*,
Wilt.).
 Porserð or Porford (*Lond.*, *Norw.*).
 Porstan or Purstan (*Norw.*, *Stamf.*,
Warw.).
 Purcell (*Lond.*).
 Purfurð or Puruerð (*Norw.*).
 Purgrim or Purngrint (*Line*, *Lond.*,
Norw., *York*).
 Purrim or Purrin [= Purgrim] (*York*).
 Purstan, see Porstan.
 Puruerð, see Purfurð.
 Purulf (*Stamf.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.	Reverse.
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Type i.

Bust 1, with radiate crown in-scription divided by bust; outer circle.	Around, Small cross pattée Around, inscrip- tion between two circles
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[Cf Pl XXVI 10]

Type i. var. a

Same	Similar: annulet in field
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[Cf Pl. XXIV. 5]

Type i. var. b

Similar: bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre.	Same as Type i
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[Hild., Pl. 12, Type A. var. a]

Type ii.

Bust 1, diademed. Around, inscrip- tion divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided: pellet in centre Around, inscription: outer circle.
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[Cf Pl XXII. 8]

Type ii var. a.

Same	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross
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[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 6]

Type ii. var. b.

Similar: in front of bust, sceptre	Same as Type ii.
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[See No. 1113, p. 420]

Type iii.

Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre (pommée). Around, inscrip- tion divided by bust; outer circle.	Over short cross voided quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle and one in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.
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[Cf Pl XXII. 7.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii var. a

Similar: bust r.

| Same

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 13]

Type iii var. b

Similar: bust l., with radiate crown; no sceptre. | Same.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 7.]

Type iii. var. c

Bust l., diademed, &c., as Type iii.; but sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis | Similar: one pellet only at each angle of quadrilateral ornament.



[Hild., Pl. 13, Type C var. d]

Type iv.

Bust l., diademed: in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in crescent; in centre, circle enclosing pellet, and in angles P A E X. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 14]

Type iv var. a

Same.

| Similar: short cross voided, with no crescents at ends of limbs.

[Cf. Pl. XXVII. 14.]

Type iv. var. b

Same.

| Similar: pellet at end of each limb of short cross voided, and inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 13, Type D var. b]

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type v.</i>	
Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre (pommée). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, the limbs gradually expanding and united at base by two circles. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXII. 4]	
<i>Type v. var. a.</i>	
Same	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 8]	
<i>Type v. var. b.</i>	
Same.	Similar: cross pattée in each angle of cross.
[See No. 1179, p. 427.]	
<i>Type vi.</i>	
Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXX. 14]	
<i>Type vii.</i>	
Bust 1, bearded, wearing pointed helmet and holding in r. hand sceptre, which terminates in cross,* fleur-de-lis or three pellets (pommée). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet, frequently enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXII. 1]	
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>	
Same.	Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 9]	
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>	
Similar: bust 1.	Same as Type vii.
[Cf. Pl. XXII. 2]	
<i>Type viii.</i>	
Bust 1, bearded; wearing pointed helmet, and holding in r. hand sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided; annulet in centre: in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXVIII. 6]	

* In describing the coins of this type, unless otherwise stated, the sceptre terminates in a cross, that being the more common form.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ix.

King seated towards r. on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles

[Cf. Pl. XXIII. 2]

Type ix. var. a.

Same.

Similar; annulet in two angles of cross

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 10]

Type x

King seated towards r. on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 8]

Type xi

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 3]

Type xi var. a

Same.

Similar. annulet in one angle of cross

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 11]

Type xi var. b

Same.

Similar to Type xi, but no incurved segments of circle at ends of limbs of cross

[Cf. Pl. XXV. 6]

Type xii

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Small cross pattee. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 2]

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type xiii.</i>	
Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown, frequently surmounted by cross. Around, inscription between two circles, usually divided above by head.	Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXII. 9]	
<i>Type xiii var. a</i>	
Same	Similar: annulet in field
[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 12]	
<i>Type xiii var. b.</i>	
Same	Similar to Type xiii: pellet at end of each limb of cross
[Cf. Pl. XXV. 7]	
<i>Type xiv</i>	
Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown and holding sceptre directed over r. shoulder in r. hand and orb in l.; from each side of the crown depends a fillet terminating in three pellets. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle	Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXIII. 8]	
<i>Type xv</i>	
Bust r., wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.	Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXII. 10]	
<i>Type xv var. a</i>	
Same.	Similar: annulet instead of pyramid in one angle of cross.
[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 13]	
<i>Type xv. var. b.</i>	
Similar, bust f.	Same as Type xv
[Cf. Pl. XXVII. 7]	
<i>Type xv. var. c.</i>	
Similar, bust r.; no sceptre	Similar: at end of each limb of cross, segment of circle curved outwards.
[Cf. Pl. XXIX. 10]	

Obverse	Reverse.
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Type xvi.

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; each limb terminating in three crescents; annulet enclosing pellet in centre; in each angle, pyramid springing from centre and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVIII 7.]

Type xvii.

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Across field and between two dotted lines P X X. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV 14]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse	Reverse.	Moneyer
	<p>ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury]</p>		
1	<p>✠EDPER · D RE ·</p>	<p>Type vii. . ✠PVL[F]RED ONEGELE · Wt 18·5.</p> <p>[Pl. XXII, 1]</p>	Wulfred.
	<p>BADAN. [Bath.]</p>		
2	<p>✠EDPE · RD RE</p>	<p>Type i. ✠ÆELMÆR ON BAD · Wt 16·3</p>	Ægelmar.
3	<p>✠EDPERD RECX X</p>	<p>Type iv. ✠PÆDEL · ON BADA Wt 16·5</p>	Wadd

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
4	†EDPE RD REX	†ÆIELMÆR ON BAD: Wt. 26.2.	Ælmlær.
5	" " "	" " BAD "Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17.2.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
6	†EDPAR D REX	†GODRIC ON BADAN: Wt. 21.0.	Godric.
7	" RE	†GODRICE ONN BÆÐANN: Wt. 20.8.	
8	" REX	†OŚMÆR ON BÆÐANN: Wt. 20.2.	Osmær.
9	" "	" " Wt. 20.7.	
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
10	†END PERD REX Var. Sceptre, pom- mée.	†GODRICE ONN BÆÐANN: Wt. 20.4.	Godric.
[Pl. XXII. 2.]			
<i>Type ix.</i>			
11	†EXDVVEARDVS REX ANGLA	†GODRIC ON BADAN Wt. 20.7.	Godric.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
12	†EADPAR RD RE	†GODRIC ON BADEN: Wt. 20.8.	Godric.
13	†EADPAR " "	†OŚMÆR ON BADEN Wt. 20.5.	Osmær.
[Pl. XXII. 3.]			
14	†EADPAR " "	" ON BADEN Wt. 20.2.	
15	† " " "	†OŚMÆR: ON BADEN Wt. 20.7.	
16	†EADPARD RD RE	†VRLLEPINE ON BADEN Wt. 20.0.	Urwine?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
17	✠EADPARD REX A.	✠OSMÆR O·N BADE Wt. 18·0.	Osmær.
18	✠EADRARD REX A	✠OwMÆR ON Wt. 17·2.	
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
19	✠EDPAD RE	✠VL·CHTEL ONB Wt. 13·5	Ulfeotel?
	<i>Type v.</i>		
20	✠EDPE:·RD REX:	✠ÆLMON ON BEDEFO. Wt. 24·5.	Ælmon
21	" " REX·	✠SPOT ON BEDEFOR Wt. 25·7.	Spot or Swot.
	[Pl. XXII. 4]		
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
22	✠EDPER·D REX	✠PVLFPi ON BEDEFOR Wt. 20·0.	Wulfwi (= Wulfwine?).
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
23	EADPARD REX ANGL·	✠EODRIC ONH BEDE Wt. 22·0.	Godric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
24	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠EODPINE ON BEDEFO Wt. 20·6.	Godwine.
	[Pl. XXII. 3.]		
25	" Var. "Sceptro" terminating in fleur-de-lis.	✠wILOD ON BEDEFOR Wt. 18·5.	Sigod.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	Type xiii.		
26	EADPARDI REX A:	✠LEOFDEGN ON BED Wt. 15-1.	Leoffegn.
27	✠EADPARD REX AN:	✠SIGOD ON BEDEFOR Wt. 16-5	Signal.
	BEDEFINE. [Bedwin.*]		
	Type xl.		
28	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠CILD ON BEDEFINO: Wt. 18-6.	Cil.
29	" " "	✠CILD: ON BEDEFINNE Wt. 19-7.	
	[Pl. XXII. 6]		
30	" " "	" " Wt. 20-1.	
	BEORCLEA. [Berkley.]		
	Type iii.		
31	✠ODE RDEX	✠EDCAR ON BEORC. Wt. 17-4. [Pl. XXII. 7.]	Edgar.
	BRICGSTOP. [Bristol.]		
	Type ii.		
32	✠EDPA RD RE	✠HPATEMAN ONBR Wt. 15-0. [Pl. XXII. 8.]	Hwatemán.
	Type iv.		
33	✠EDPE: RD REX.	✠ÆL·PIC: ON BRIC Wt. 15-0.	Ælfric.

* Great Bedwin in Wiltshire

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
31	✠EDPE: RD REX.	✠ELFPARD ON BRICT. Wt. 26 l.	Ælfward.
33	✠EDP RD REX	✠EDESTAN ON BRI Wt. 17-6.	Ædestan.
	<i>Type xi</i>		
36	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ELFRIC ON BRVCTO Wt. 20-5.	Ælfric.
37	✠EADPAR " "	✠ELFPINE ON BRE: Wt. 20-2.	Ælfwine or Elfwine.
38	" " "	✠ELFPINE ON BRVCTO Wt. 20-6.	
39	✠EADPAR " "	✠EODPINE ON BREEC. Wt. 20-0.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xni</i>		
40	✠EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXII. 9]	✠GODPINE ON BRVCE Wt. 16-7	Godwine.
41	✠EIDDHRI REC.	" " BRVCE Wt. 17-2.	
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
42	✠EADPARD REX [Pl. XXII. 10]	✠ELFPINE ON BREC. Wt. 19-7	Ælfwine.
43	✠EADPARD RE	✠CEORL ON BRVCE: Wt. 20-1	Ceorl.
	CÆNTFARABYRIG, Etc [Canterbury]		
	<i>Type li.</i>		
44	✠EDPH. D RE [Pl. XXII. 11]	✠BRVHAN OHEN Wt. 16-0.	Druman

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musee
45	✠EDPE RD RE	✠DIRINC ONCC WL 145.	Dirinc (= Wirinc?)
46	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDPARD ON CEN WL 130.	Edward.
47	✠EDPH RD E	✠ELFRED ON CENT WL 118.	Elfred.
48	✠EDPE RD RE	✠GYLDEPINE ON WL 116.	Guldewine.
49	✠EDRE RD RE	✠LEFSTAN ONCEN WL 157.	Lefstan or Lifstan (Leofstan).
50	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LIFSTAN ONCEN WL 113.	
51	" " "	✠LEOPFINE OH CENT WL 127.	Leofwine.
52	" " "	✠MANA ONCENT: WL 126.	Mana.
Type III.			
53	✠EDPND RD EX V	✠BRVMNAN ON CENT WL 145	Brumnan (Bruman).
54	✠EOPHDR RD E	✠EADPERD ON CENT WL 172.	Eadwerd.
55	✠EDPN RD EX V	✠ELFRED ON EENCT: WL 145.	Elfred.
56	✠EDPNDE: D RE <i>Var. Scripte termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GYLDEPINE ON CENT: WL 170.	Gyldewin.
57	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠GYLDEPINE ON CE WL 154.	
58	" " <i>Var. Scripte ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GYLPINE ON CENT WL 162.	
59	✠EDPNER RD E [Pl. XXII. 12.]	✠MAN: ON CENTE: WL 162.	Man.
60	✠EDPNE: RER	✠RYDCARL ON CENT: WL 162.	Reicarl.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
61	†EDPER· D REEX :	†ÆLFRED ON CENTPA Wt. 28 1/4.	Ælfred.
62	†EDPE : ·RD REX	†EDPERD ON CETPERECO Wt. 19 7/8.	Edwerd.
63	†EDPNR· ·RD RE	†LIFPINE ON CÆNT· Wt. 16 0.	Lifwino (Leofwino).
[Pl. XXII. 13.]			
64	†EDPE : ·RD REX·	†MANNA ON CANTPA Wt. 25 7/8.	Manna.
65	†EDPER D R·REE	†PVLFRED ON CETPERE : Wt. 10 7/8.	Wulfred.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
66	†EPDE· ·D PEX Var Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	†EADPARD ON CÆNT· Wt. 20 0.	Eadward.
67	†EDPE RD RE	†ENDPARD ON CÆNT Wt. 20 6/8.	
68	†EDPER· D REX Var Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis	†EDPERD ON CÆNT : Wt. 21 5/8.	
69	†EDPE RD RE	†EL·RÆD ON CÆNTCÆ : Wt. 21 5/8.	Elred.
70	†EDPER· D RE†	†ELRED : ON CENTPA· Wt. 19 0.	
71	" " REX Var Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	†GYLDEPINE ON CÆNT Wt. 20 5/8.	Gyldewine.
72	†EDPN ·RD REX Var. Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis.	†LEOFSTAN ON CÆNT : Wt. 15 1/4.	Leofstan.
73	†EDPE· RD RE	†MANNA ON CANTP Wt. 21 0.	Manna.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monist.
71	WEDPER D RE	✠PVLSTAN ON CENT. WL 190.	Walstan.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
73	EADPARD RDX ANG	✠ELRED ONN FENT WL 224.	Elred or Elrod.
76	READPRD RX ANG@	✠ELRED ONN FENTNP WL 198.	
77	" " ANG O.	" " WL 207.	
78	EADPEARD REX ANGLO.	✠ELRED ONN FENTN WL 190.	
79	EADPARD REX ANG L	✠EADPEARD OICNE WL 210.	Eadward.
80	EADPIRD RAX ANGORY	✠ELDEPINE ON CENTN WL 212.	Geldewine or Guldewin.
81	" " "	✠GVDEPINE ON CENTPR WL 190.	
82	EADPRD RX ANGOR.	✠MANNA ON CENT. WL 203.	Manna.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
83	✠EADPA RD RE	✠ELEREARD ON CENTN WL 163.	Elward?
84	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ELRED: ON CENTN WL 193.	Elred.
85	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ELRED: ON CENTPA WL 192.	
86	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠EADPARD ON CENT: WL 210.	Eadward.
87	" " "	✠ELFRIC: ON CENTN WL 193.	Elfric.
88	✠EADPA RD RE	✠GVLDEPINE ON CENT: WL 202.	Guldewine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
89	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFOTAN ON C/ENT: Wt. 21.5	Liofstan.
90	" " "	✠LIOFPINE ON C/ENTN Wt. 18.5.	Liofwine.
91	" " "	" " E/ENT Wt. 21.3.	
92	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠MANNE ON C/ENT: Wt. 20.4.	Manne (Manna).
93	✠EADPAR. RD RE	✠MANNE ON C/ENTNE Wt. 20.2	
94	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠WÆCOLF ON CANT. Wt. 19.0.	Sæcolf.
95	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠PYLFINE ON CANTE Wt. 22.0.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
96	EADPARD REX	✠ÆDRIC ON CANTV Wt. 14.8.	Ædric.
97	EADPARD REX.	✠GILDEPINE ON CA Wt. 17.4.	Gildewine (Gyldewine).
98	·EADPRD RE : X·	✠LEOFFNE ON CAN Wt. 18.0.	Leofwine.
99	·EAD[P]RD RE : X·	✠LEOFFINE " " (Broken.)	
100	·EADPARD RE	✠MAN ON CANTVR Wt. 15.9.	Man.
101	·EADPRD REX·	✠SIREÐ ON CANTV Wt. 15.6.	Sired.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
102	EVDPRVD EX	✠ÆLFPEARD ON KEN Wt. 20.0.	Ælfweard.
103	EADPARD REX	✠MANA ON CANT Wt. 20.9.	Man.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	CICESTRIE. [Clichester.]		
	Type II.		
104	✠EDPE RD R.	✠EDPI ON CICESI Wt. 113.	Edwig
	Type V.		
105	✠EDPHE RD RE	✠ELFPINE ON CICEST Wt. 172.	Ælfwine.
106	✠EDPE RD RE	" " CICLST Wt. 168.	
107	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ELFPINE ON CICESTR: Wt. 260.	
108	" " REX:	✠ELPIN·E ON CICESTR: Wt. 257.	
	[Pl. XXII. 14.]		
	Type VII.		
109	✠EDPE D RE:X.	✠ELFPINE ON CICEIE. Wt. 200.	Ælfwine.
110	✠EDPER D RE.	" " CICEOT Wt. 205.	
	[Pl. XXIII. 1.]		
111	✠EDPE D RE:X.	✠EILFPINE ON ENCEIE. Wt. 200.	
112	✠EDPER D REX	✠EODPINE ON CICE: Wt. 205.	Godwine.
113	" " RE.	" " CICEOT Wt. 207.	
114	✠EDPER D REX. <i>For. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	✠PYLFRIC ON CICEST Wt. 203.	Wulfric.
115	✠EDPA ID REX <i>For. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	" " CICEOT Wt. 202.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
116	EADPARD REX. " ANGLO	✠ÆLFPINE ON CICES. Wt. 20 7.	Ælfwine.
117	" " ANGLO	✠ÆLFPINE: ON CICEOT. Wt. 20 5.	
118	" " "	✠GODPINE ON CICE. Wt. 20 2.	Godwine.
119	EADPPRD R: ✠ " ANGLO RV	✠GODPINE. ON CICEOT. Wt. 20 0	
120	" " "	✠GODPINE ON CICEOTN Wt. 20 3	
121	EADPARD REX ANG.	✠PVLFRIC ON CICES. Wt. 20 3	Wulfrie.
122	EADPEARD REX " ANGLO [Pl. XXIII. 2.]	" ON CICEOT. Wt. 20 5.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
123	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFPINE ON CICEA Wt. 20 3	Ælfwine.
124	" " " [Pl. XXIII. 3.]	✠ÆLFPINE ON CICE. Wt. 20 7	
125	" " "	✠ÆLFPINE ON CICEST Wt. 20 0.	
126	✠EADPAR " "	✠GODPINE ON CICEIT. Wt. 20 5	Godwine.
127	" " "	✠GODPINE ON CICEOT Wt. 20 5.	
128	" " "	✠PVLFRIC ON CICEIT Wt. 20 4.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
129	EADPARD REX A	✠ÆLFPINE ON CICE. Wt. 17 5.	Ælfwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
130	EADPARD REX A [PL XXIII 4.]	✠PVLFRIC ON CIE WL 170	Wulfric.
131	" "	" " WL 180	
Type xv.			
132	EADPARD REX	✠ÆLFINE ON CICES WL 204	Ælfwine.
133	" "	" " CICES T WL 210.	
134	" "	✠ÆLFINE ON CICES WL 202.	
135	" "	✠PVLDRIC ON CIE WL 145.	Wulfric (= Wulfic?)
136	" "	✠PVLFRIC ON CICEST WL 212.	Wulfic.
COLECEASTRE. [Colechester.]			
Type iii.			
137	✠EDPE · RD REX	✠BRVNHYSE ON COLA (Twice pierced)	Brunhysc.
138	✠EDPER RD RE	✠ÆLEFINE ON COLI WL 157.	Ælfwine.
139	✠EDPE · RD REX	✠LEOFARD ON COLE WL 165.	Leofward.
140	✠EDPER · D REX.	✠PVLFPINE ON COLÆE WL 172.	Wulfwine.
Type vii.			
141	✠EDPEA · D REX.	✠BRITHRIC ON COLECE: WL 152.	Brithric.
142	✠EDPER D RD R. <i>For scripte termin- ating in fleur- de-lis</i>	✠BRVNNEGE ON COLEC WL 210.	Brunnec (cf. Brun- 150c)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
113	✠EDPER D REX	✠DEORMAN ON COLECE Wt. 20 0.	Deorman.
114	✠EDPER D REX	✠LEOFPOED ON COLEEE Wt. 16 7.	Leofword.
115	✠EDPER D REX	✠STANMÆR ON COL Wt. 20 0.	Stanner.
116	✠EDPE: D REX	✠PVLFPINE ON COLEET Wt. 19 8.	Wulfwine.
117	<i>Type ix.</i> EADPARD EX ANGOL	✠PVLFPINE ON COLECE: T Wt. 20 7.	Wulfwine.
118	<i>Type xi.</i> ✠EADPARD RD RE	✠EODPINE ON COLECE: T Wt. 21 3	Godwine
119	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GOLDMAN ON COLECE Wt. 21 0	Goldman.
150	<i>Type xv.</i> ✠EADPARD REX [Pl. XXIII 5]	✠PVLFPINE ON COLECE Wt. 19 0.	Wulfwine.
	CROCGELADE, CROCGELADE, Etc. [Cricklade]		
151	<i>Type v.</i> ✠EDPE: RD REX: [Pl. XXIII. 6]	✠ÆILPINF ON CRECELA Wt. 26 5	Ædwine (Ægelwine)
152	<i>Type vii.</i> ✠EDPER D REX	✠ÆIELPINE ON CREC: Wt. 19 6.	Ægelwine.

No	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram.
153	✠EDPAR · D REX [Pl. XXIII. 7.]	✠LEOFRED ON CROC: Wt. 20.7.	Leofred.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
151	EADPARD REX ANGL.	✠ÆGELPI: ON CRECCELAD. Wt. 19.6	Ægelai[ne]
155	EDPARD REX AGORVM	✠LEOFRED ON CREECA Wt. 21.3.	Leofred.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
156	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFRED ON CRECEL Wt. 20.6.	Liofred (Leofred)
<i>Type xiv.</i>			
157	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXIII. 8.]	✠LEOFRED ON CRECLA Wt. 20.0.	Leofred.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
158	EADPARD REX	✠LEOFRED ON CRECLA Wt. 19.8.	Leofred.
DEORABY. [Derly.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
159	✠EDPE RD R	✠FROM ON DEOR Wt. 16.9.	Fron (Froma).
<i>Type iii.</i>			
160	✠EDPER · D REX. [Pl. XXIII. 9.]	✠SPATIC ON DERBH: Wt. 18.0.	Swatic.
<i>Type v.</i>			
161	✠EDPE: · RD REX.	✠FROME ON DEORBE Wt. 21.7.	Frome.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
162	†EDPE RD REX	†LEDPINE ON DEOR: Wt. 22 2.	Leofwine.
163	†EDPE: RD REX [Pl. XXIII. 10]	†SPERTINE ON DEORB Wt. 27 7.	Swertino.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
164	†EDPE RD RE	†FROME ON DOREBI (Broken.)	Frome.
165	†EDPE RD R	†SPRTINE ON DORB Wt. 21 0.	Swertino.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
166	†EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXIII. 11.]	†FROMA ON DOR Wt. 22 0.	Froma.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
167	†EADPARD REX	†COLBIN ON DREB Wt. 17 9.	Colbin.
DOFERAN OR DOFEREN. [Dover.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
168	†EDPER DREX	†BOLA ONDOFRAN: Wt. 18 5.	Boga.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
169	†EDPA RD R. [Pl. XXIII. 12]	†CINSTAN ONDOF Wt. 18 2.	Cinstan.
170	†EDR RD RE	†PINȝTAN ON DOFR Wt. 12 0.	Winstan.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
171	†EDPA RD REX: [Pl. XXIII. 13]	†CINSTAN ON DOIRI Wt. 17 3.	Cinstan.
172	†EDPNR D RE	†ETSIZE ON DOFRR: Wt. 16 6.	Etsige (Eadsige) 2 A

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
173	✠EDDA RD REX	✠EINSTAN ON DOF: WL 252.	Cinstan.
174	✠EDP: RD REX:	✠ENSTAN ON DOFER WL 170.	
<i>Type vii.</i>			
175	✠EDPR D REX A	✠CILPI: ON DOFEREN (Broken.)	Cilwi (= Coolwi).
176	✠EDPER D REX	✠ENSTAN ON DOFER WL 194.	Cinstan.
177	✠EDPER D PEX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	✠ENSTAN ON DOFER: WL 174.	
178	" D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	" " WL 186.	
179	" " RE.	✠ENSTAN ON DOFERE WL 192.	
180	✠EDPER D REX	" " DOFERER WL 200.	
181	✠EDPR D REX	✠GODPINE ON DOFER: WL 197.	Godwine.
182	✠EDPER D REX	" " DOFERE WL 196.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
183	EADPADD RX ANG.	✠CILPI. ON DOFEREN WL 193.	Cilwi (= Coolwi).
184	EADPERD RAX ANCORV	✠ENSTAN: ON DOFERE WL 203.	Cinstan.
185	EADPEAR D REX ANGLO	✠GODPINE ON DOFER WL 210.	Godwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
186	✠CADPAR RD PE	✠CILPI: ON DOFERE WL 201.	Cilwi (= Coolwi).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
187	EADPARD ANGL	✠GODPINE: ON DOFER: Wt. 20.3.	Godwine.
Type xiii.			
188	✠EADPARD RE	✠CINOTAN ON DOFE Wt. 15.7.	Cinstan.
189	✠EADPARD RE AN	✠MANPINE ON DOFR. Wt. 18.0.	Manwine.
190	" " "	" " " (Broken.)	
191	EADDARD PEX [Pl. XXIII. 14.]	✠PVL·FPVRD ON DO Wt. 16.6.	Wulfward.
Type xv.			
192	EADPARD REX	✠CEOLPI ON DOFERE Wt. 20.0.	Coolwi (cf. Cūwi)
193	" "	✠MANPINE ON DOFER: Wt. 18.6.	Manwine.
DORCEASTRE. [Dorchester.]			
Type ii.			
194	✠EDPE RD RE:	✠PVLSTAN ON DOR Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17.0.	Wulstan.
Type iv.			
195	✠ENREDR D RE	✠BLACAMAN DOR Wt. 16.5.	Blacaman.
Type v.			
196	✠EDPE RD REX [Pl. XXIV. 1.]	✠HPATEMAN ON DORC Wt. 25.6.	Hwateman.
Type xi.			
197	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BLAREMAN ONDOR Wt. 20.1.	Blareman (= Blacaman?) 2 A 2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monger.
193	EADPARD REX:	Type xiii. ✠BLACAMON ON DO Wt. 17.0.	Blacaman.
199	EADRARD REX AN	✠BLAREMAN ONDORE Var. Two crosses saltire in field. Wt. 16 l.	Blareman (= Blacaman?)
[Pl. XXIV. 2]			
DYRHAM on DEORHAM.* [Derham.]			
200	✠ÆDA RD R	Type II PVLEAR O DYR. Wt. 11.2	Wulgar (Wulfgar)
[Pl. XXIV. 3]			
201	" " "	" " " Wt. 9.2	
202	✠EDPE RD R.	" " " Wt. 10.4.	
EADMUNDSBYRIG. [St. Edmundsbury.]			
203	✠EDPER D REEX:	Type v. ✠MORCEREE ON EDMVN Wt. 25.0.	Morcere.
201	✠EADPARD RD RE	Type xi. ✠MORCRE ON EADMVN Wt. 19.5.	Morcere.
205	✠EADPARD REX.	Type xiii. ✠MARCERE ON EAD Wt. 17.6.	Marcere (Morcere).

* See Introduction.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
ECXECEASTER or EXCESTER. [Exeter.]			
Type i.			
206	✠EDPER RE·X A·	✠EDMÆR ON EXCEST Wt. 18 0.	Edmæ.
Type ii.			
207	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVLMAR ONEEX Wt. 17 3.	Wulmæ.
Type iii.			
208	✠EDPE RD RE	✠PVLMAER ON ECXE· Wt. 19 0.	Wulmæ.
Type iv.			
209	✠EDPER D REX·	✠LE·OFF·INC O EC Wt. 17 0	Leofwine.
Type v.			
210	✠EDPE· RD REX:	✠EDSIE ON EXCESTR· Wt. 20 2.	Eðsie.
211	" " "	✠EDPII ON EX·ECEST· Wt. 20 8.	Eðwi(g).
212	" " "	✠HYNEPINE ON EXC: Wt. 20 8.	Hunewine.
213	✠EDPRE· RD REX:	✠S9·PINE ON EXSCEX: Wt. 17 0.	Sæwine.
214	✠EDPA· RD RE	✠PVLMAER ON EXSCEX Wt. 17 0.	Wulmæ.
Type vii.			
215	✠EDPER· D REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆLFRIE ON EXCES Wt. 21 0.	Ælfrie.
216	✠EDPER D REX·	✠CEPINE ON EXCEOT Wt. 20 0.	Cewine.
217	✠EDPAR D REX	✠ERFRIE ON EXCESTR Wt. 17 3.	Erfrie (cf. Ælfrie)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
218	†EDPER·D REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†LIFINE ON EXECESTR Wt 20·6.	Lifine.
219	†EDPER D REX·	†ωEPINE ON EXECEω Wt 18 1.	Sewine.
220	" " "	†PVLMER ON ECXECE· Wt 20 6.	Wulmar.
221	†EDPER·D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " EXECE Wt 20·8.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
222	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	†ÆL·FRIC OMN EX·EC· Wt 20 2.	Ælfric.
223	" " "	†ÆLFRIC ON EXECES Wt. 20 0.	
224	" " ANGLOR	†LIF·M·IC OMN EXECES: Wt 20·6.	Lifine.
225	" " ANGL·	†PVLNÆR OMN EXC: Wt 20 1.	Wulme
<i>Type xi.</i>			
226	†EADPAR RD RE A	†ÆLFRIC·ON EXECEω Wt 18 7	Ælfne.
227	†EADPARD RD RE	†ÆL·FRIC ON EXECEωT Wt 22 1.	
228	†EADPAR RD RE A	†ÆL·FRIC ON EXECEωTE: Wt 20 0.	
229	†EADPAR RD RE	†LIFINE ON EXECEωT Wt 20 0.	Lifine.
230	" " "	†PICINE ON EXECEωT: Wt 21 3	Wicing.
[Pl. XXIV. 1.]			
231	" " REI	†PVLME·R ON EXECEωT Wt 20 0	Wulmar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
232	EADPARD RE:	✠EADPARD ON E Wt. 18 0.	Eadward.
233	" REX:	✠LIFING ON EXECE Wt. 16 0.	Lifing
<i>Type xv.</i>			
234	EADPARD REX:	✠SIEPINE ON EXEEE Wt. 22 6	Sæwine.
235	" REX:	✠PVLFFINE ON E:EECE Wt. 18 4.	Wulfwine.
236	" REX A	" " Wt. 19 0.	
EOFERPIC. [York.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
237	✠DPA P REX A	✠OÐNINE ON EOFE: Wt. 16 0.	Oðinne (Osin).
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
238	EDPÆ D RE: A	✠ÆLFFINE ON EOFE R Wt. 16 6.	Ælfwine.
239	✠EDPÆ P RE: A	✠ARBETEL " Wt. 16 2.	Arbetel (= Arncetel?).
240	✠EDP: P RE:	✠ARNCETEL ON EOFERPIC Wt. 15 7.	Arncetel.
241	✠FDDER D RE: A	✠ARNCETEL " Wt. 15 7.	
[Pl. XXIV. 5.]			
242	✠DPER P REX A	✠ARNGRIN ON EOF Wt. 16 5.	Arngrim.
243	✠PPE P REX A	✠ELEPINE ON EOFEP Wt. 16 3.	Elewine.
244	✠EDPER D RE: A	✠IOL·ANA OH EOFE R Wt. 15 7.	Iolana.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Musever.
215	†DPER P REX A	†ODIN ONN EOEFRIE Wt. 164.	Odin.
216	†EDPER D RE†:	†R/EFEN ON EOFE· Wt. 162.	Refen.
217	†DPER R RE† A	" " Wt. 117.	
218	†PPER P RE† A	†R/EFN ON EOFEI Wt. 163.	
219	†DPER D RE† A	†SÆFVHEL ON EOF: Wt. 132.	Sæfuhel (= Sa fugl 1?).
220	†PIER P REX A	†SEFVEL ON EOFE· Wt. 153.	
221	†EDPER D REX A	†SEVL·A ONN EOER Wt. 160.	Scula.
222	" " "	†SEVL·AA ONN EOEF· Wt. 158.	
223	†EDPE: P RE†:	†STIRCOLL ON EOFE· Wt. 159.	Stireol.
224	†EDPER: D RE†	" " Wt. 160.	
225	EDPER P RE† A	†VLFEETEL ON EOF· Wt. 165.	Ulfetel.
226	†EDPE· P REX A	†VNOLF ON EOFE· Wt. 151.	Udolf.
227	†EDPAR· D REX	†DYRRIM ON EOF· Wt. 163.	Durrim (Durge m).
Type II			
228	†ERI RD RE	†L CI ON EIOER Wt. 112.	Lif· (= Lifre?)
229	" " "	" " " Wt. 110.	
230	†EDPI RD RE	†LIFICE ON EOF: Wt. 120.	
Hibernia			
231	" " "	" " " Wt. 100.	

Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii. var. a.</i>		
✠EDPI RD RE	✠ÆLFER ONEOF: Wt. 17.5.	Ælfere.
✠EDPE RD RE	✠ARNCEL ONEOF Wt. 18 0.	Arncel (Arncetel)
[Pl. XXIV. 6.]		
" " "	✠ARNRIM ON EO Wt. 16 7.	Arngrim
✠EDPA RD RE	" ONEOF Wt. 17 4.	
✠EDP RD RE✠	✠ELFERE ON EOR Wt. 17.8	Elfero (Ælfere).
✠EDPE RD RE	✠ELFPINE ONEOFI Wt. 16 8	Elfwine.
✠EDPER RD RE	✠EOLA ON EOFR Wt. 16.9	Eola.
✠EDPI RD RE	✠IVLSTEL ON EOF Wt. 17 2	Iugblet (= Iugetel? cf. Iocetel).
✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOFNOÐ ONEO Wt. 19 3.	Leofnoð
✠EDP RD RE	✠SÆFVCEF ONEO Wt. 17 3	Sæfucef (= Sæfugel?)
✠EDPA RD R	" " Wt. 16 0	
✠EDPA RD R	✠SÆVLA ON EOF: Wt. 17 3	Seula
✠EDPI RD RE	✠DOR ON EOFR Wt. 18 7.	Þor.
<i>Type iii.</i>		
✠EADPE REX	✠ÆLFNERC ON EOFR Wt. 14 4	Ælfhere.
✠EDPER D REX.	✠ÆLPINE OIEOF: Wt. 16 7.	Ælfwine
✠EDPE RD REX.	✠ÆLPINE ON EOF Wt. 16 0.	
✠EDPER D REX	✠ÆLFDINE ON EOMR Wt. 17 1	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
179	†EDPER·D REX·	†ÆRNGRIM ON EOFERP WL 187.	Ærgrim.
180	†EDP· ·ERD ERX	†EL·TAN ON EOFEERN WL 175.	Eltan.
181	†EDPE RD RE·	" " " " WL 177.	
182	†EDPER D RE·	†ELTAN ON EOFRPI WL 154.	
183	" " "	†ER·NCIL ON EOFR WL 156.	Erncil (Erncytel).
184	" " REX	†ERNCYTEL ON EOF WL 182.	Erncytel.
185	†EDPE· ·D RE·	†IVRELEL· ON EOFR WL 164.	Iurelel? (=Incetel?).
186	†EDP· ·E RE·X	†R·EFEN ON EONEO WL 180	Ræfen.
187	·EDPER ERX·	†S·EFVHEL ON EOFR WL 140.	Sæfubel (=Sæfugel?).
188	†EDPE ·D REX·	†SEVLA ON EOFR· WL 173.	Seula.
189	†EDP D REX	†DO·R ON EOFEERPI WL 162.	Der.
190	†EDPE ·RD RE·X·	†DVRERIH ON EOFE· WL 166.	Durgrim.
191	†EDPE D RE·	†DVRICRIH ON EOF WL 163.	
HALF PENNY.			
192	.... PER R...	†ERN.....OFER WL 77.	Ærgrim? (Ærgrim).
Type III. var. b.			
193	†EDP· ERD REX A [Pl. XXIV. 7.]	†ODEN ON EFRPPIC· WL 160	Oden
Type v. var. a.			
194	†EDP RD RE·	†ELFPINEC ON EOFERI WL 168.	Ælfelne
[Pl. XXIV. *]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
95	✠EDPAR D RECX: Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ARCTEL ON EOFERPI Wt. 26.2	Arctel.
96	✠EDPAR ·D RECX·	✠ARNGRIM ON EOF Wt. 17.0.	Arngrim or Erngrim.
97	" " RECX· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " EOFE Wt. 17.0.	
98	" D RECX· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " EOFER: Wt. 21.7.	
99	✠EDPER ·D REEX	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFER Wt. 27.2.	
100	✠EDPERN RD REX:	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFERPI Wt. 27.0.	
101	✠EDPAR D RECX	✠ARNGRIM OA ONEO Wt. 18.0.	
102	✠EDRER ·D REEX:	✠ERNGRIM ON EOFER: Wt. 26.8.	
103	✠EDPR RD REX:	✠ERNGRIM ON EOFERPI: Wt. 26.5.	
104	✠EDPAR ·D RECX·	✠GEOLA ON EOFERPI Wt. 18.0.	Geola.
105	✠EDPR RD REX:	✠IOLA ON EOFERPIC: Wt. 22.5.	Iola.
106	✠EDPE: ·RD REX.	✠LEOFENOD ON EOFE: Wt. 23.3.	Leofnoð.
107	✠EDP̄AR D RE·X: Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GEVLA ON EOFERI Wt. 26.4.	Scula.
108	✠EDPAR ·D RECX.	✠SEVLA ON EOFERP Wt. 18.5.	
109	✠EDP̄AR ·DRD RE	" " EOFERP. Wt. 18.0.	
110	✠DPEI ·RD RE✠:	✠GEVLA ON EOFERPIC Wt. 26.0	

No.	Observed.	Reverse.	Monogram.
311	†EDPAR ·D REX.	†STYRCOL ON EOFR. Wt. 16.5	Styrcol.
312	†EDP: RD REX:	†UTYRCOL ON EOFRP. Wt. 27.3.	
313	†EDPAR ·REX <i>Var. Scripta termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	†SPERTCOL ONEOF Wt. 17.5.	Saercol
314	†EDPA ·RD RE	†VLFCIL ON EOFR. Wt. 17.0.	Ulfcil (Ulfcetel).
315	†EDPAR D REX	†VLFCIL ·ON EOFRPI Wt. 18.3.	
316	†EDPA: ·RD REX	†PINTEFVHEL ONEO Wt. 17.5	Winterfuhl (Winter- fugel).
317	†EDPA RD RE	†PINTERFVHL ONEOF Wt. 17.3.	
318	†EDPAR ·D REX.	†DORR ON EOFRPIC Wt. 18.7.	Dorr.
319	†EDPER ·D REX	<i>Type vii</i> †GODPINE ON EOFR· (Broken.)	Godwine.
320	†EDPAR ·D RE·	<i>Type vii var. a.</i> †ARNCEL ON EOFR· Wt. 21.2.	Arncetel.
321	†EDPA ·RD R·	†ARNTEL ·ON EOFE Wt. 20.7.	
322	" " "	" " EOFR· Wt. 21.7.	
323	†EDPER D REX	†ARNGRIM ON EOEE Wt. 20.3	Arngrim.
324	†EDPA ·RD R·	" " EOFR Wt. 21.0.	
325	†EDPAR ·D RE·	" " EOFR· Wt. 21.7	
326	†EDP RD E··	†ARNGRIM ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21.5	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
327	✠EDPAR D RE	✠IOL·E ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21·7.	Iole.
328	✠EDPA RD DX	✠LEOFENOD ONEOF Wt. 22·0.	Leofnoð.
329	✠EDPERD REX	" ON EOFE Wt. 21·7.	
330	✠EDPER· D RX	✠RAFEN ON EOFRP Wt. 21·0.	Rafen.
331	✠EDPAE· RD RX	✠R·AFEN ON EOFRPI Wt. 20·2.	
332	✠EDPAR· D R	✠SCVLE ON EOFRICC Wt. 19·8.	Scule (Scula)
333	✠EDPAR· D REX	✠SCVLE ON EOFRPI Wt. 21·7.	
334	✠EDRER· D REI	✠STIREOL ON EOFR Wt. 21·5.	Stireol.
335	✠EDPÆ· D RD	✠STIREOL ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20·2.	
336	✠EDPER D REX	" " EOFRP Wt. 18·5.	
337	✠EDP· ARD X	✠SPARTCOL ON EOFR Wt. 21·0.	Swartcol.
[Pl. XXIV. 9]			
338	✠EDPER· D REX	✠SPARTCOL ON EOER Wt. 21·0.	
339	✠EDPA· RD R	✠VLFCETEL ON EOFR Wt. 20·7.	Ulfætel.
340	✠EDPEA· RD X	✠VLFCETEL ON EOFRPIC Wt. 22·4.	
341	✠EDPER· D REI	✠PINTERFV6EL· ON EO Wt. 21·3.	Winterfugel.
342	✠EDPAR· D RI	✠PINTERFV6L ON EOF Wt. 20·3.	
343	✠EDPER· D REX	✠DORR ON EOFRPI Wt. 19·2.	Dorr.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
314	EADVEARDVS REX AN	✠ ARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 14.5.	Arngrim.
315	EDPAD RX AN6ORA.	✠ ARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 22.5.	
316	EADPARD REX AN6ORV	✠ IOLA ON EOFR. Wt. 22.0.	Iola.
317	EADPARD REX AN6L.	✠ SEVLA ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21.5.	Scula.
318	„ REX AN6.	✠ SNEABVRN ON EOFE Wt. 21.0.	Sneaburn (Sneaborn).
<i>Type ix. var. a.</i>			
319	EDPARD X ACOLORO.	✠ IOKETEL ON EOFE Wt. 20.4.	Ioketel (Iocetel)
350	EDPR RX AN6LOP	✠ OðGRIM ON EFRPI Wt. 21.0.	Oðgrim.
351	EDPAD X AN[6L]ORA.	✠ VLFEETL ON EOFRP Wt. 21.7.	Ulfetel.
352	„ RX AN6LOR	✠ VLFEIL ON EOFRPIC. Wt. 20.5.	Ulf-eil (Ulfetel)
353	EDPAD RX AN6LOR	✠ DORR ONN EOFRPE Wt. 19.7.	Dorr
[PL XXIV. 10.]			
354	EADPARD REX AN6L.	„ ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20.7.	
355	EDPAD RX AN6LOR	„ ON EOFRPICC Wt. 20.7.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
356	✠ EADPAR RD RE.	✠ OðGRIM ON EOFI Wt. 19.2.	Oðgrim
<i>Type xi. var. a.</i>			
357	✠ EDPARD REX	✠ ARCTEL ON EOFRP Wt. 20.2.	Arncetel.
358	✠ EDPAER D R	✠ ARNCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 19.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
359	✠EDPAR· D RE	✠ARNGRIM ON EOFR Wt. 18-0.	Arngrim.
360	✠EDPARD D RE·	✠IOLITEL ON EOFRP Wt. 20 0.	Iocitel.
361	✠EADPA· RD RE	✠IOLTEL ON EOFR Wt. 20-6.	
362	✠EADPR· D RE	✠OÐBERN ON EOFR Wt. 20-4.	Oðbern.
363	✠EADPRD D RE	✠OÐBORN ON EOFR Wt. 21-2.	
364	✠EDPAED D RE	✠OÐGRIM ON EOFR Wt. 20 4.	Oðgrim.
365	✠EDPAR D RE·	✠SEVLA ON EOFRPICE Wt. 20 3.	Seula.
366	✠EADPAR D RE·	✠SEVLAE ON EOFRPI Wt. 21-7.	
[Pl. XXIV. 11.]			
367	✠EDPAR D RE	✠SNEBORN ON EOF Wt. 21-7.	Sneborn
368	✠EADPAR D RE·	✠SPARTCOL ON EO Wt. 21 0.	Swartcol.
369	✠EDPARD D RE·	✠VLFCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 20 0.	Ulfetel.
370	✠EDPARD "	" " EOFRP Wt. 20 6.	
371	" "	" " EOFRP Wt. 20 6.	
372	✠EDPARI D RE	✠ÐORR ON EOFRPI Wt. 21-3.	Dorr.
373	✠EDPARD D RE·	" " EOFRPIC Wt. 20-3.	
Type xiii. var. a			
374	✠EDPARDE REX	✠ARCEL ON EOFRPI Wt. 17-8.	Arcl (= Arncetel?).
375	" "	ARCL ON EOFRP Wt. 18-7.	
376	" "	✠ARNCTEL ONEOF Wt. 20 0.	Arncetel.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
377	†EADPARED RE	†ARNGRIM ON E Wt. 18 l.	Arngrim.
378	†EADPARD RE	" " EOI Wt. 18-0.	
379	†EDPARDE REX	†IOCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 17 0.	Ioctel.
380	" "	" " EOFRPI Wt. 17-6	
[PL. XXIV. 12]			
381	†EADPARD RE†	" " EORP Wt. 18-4.	
382	†EADPARD RE	†OVDOLF ON EOFR Wt. 15 3	Onulf or O'ulf.
383	†EDPARD REX AN	†ODOLF ON EOFR Wt. 18 0.	
384	EADPARD RE† AN	†ODBEN ON EOFRI Wt. 17 0	Oðbeorn
385	" " "	†ODBEORN ON EOFR Wt. 15-0	
386	EDPARD REXX	†ODBOREN ON EO Wt. 17-2.	
387	†EADPARD REX	†ODGRIM ON EOF Wt. 16-2.	Oðgrim.
388	EDPARD REX AN	" " EOFR Wt. 18 1.	
389	" " "	" " EOFRR Wt. 16 6.	
390	†EAD[PA]RD REX	" [ON]EOFRP (broken.)	
391	†EADPARD RE† A	†SEVLA ON EOF Wt. 16 8.	Seula.
392	EADPARD " "	" " EOFRP Wt. 18-0	
393	†EDPARDE REX	" " EOFERP Wt. 18 0.	
394	†EDPARED REHX	†SNÆBORN ON EOF Wt. 18-6.	Snæborn.
395	" "	†SNEBORN Wt. 13 4	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
396	†EADPARD REX A	†SNEBORN ON EOFR Wt. 159.	
397	†EDPARDE REX A	†SPARTCOL ON EOF Wt. 163.	Swartcol.
398	†EADPARD RE† A	" " EOFR Wt. 140.	
399	" REX	†SPRTCOL ONEOFR Wt. 176.	
400	·EADPARD REX A	†VLFCIL ON EOFR· Wt. 120.	Ulfel (Ulfetel).
401	ÆADPARD REX A·	†VLFCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 155.	Ulfetel.
402	†EADPARD REH†	" " Wt. 186	
403	" REX	†DORR ON EOFR· Wt. 180.	Dorr.
404	·EADPARD RE† A·	" " EOFRP Wt. 186.	
405	ÆADPARD REX AN:	" " EOFRP Wt. 175	
<i>Type 21 var a</i>			
406	EADPARD REX	†ALEIF ON EOFRPICC Wt. 196.	Aleof.
407	" REX	†ALEOF ON EOFRP Wt. 209.	
408	" REX	†EARCIL ON EOFRP Wt. 206.	Earcil.
409	" "	" " Wt. 225.	
410	" "	" " EOFRPIC Wt. 208.	
[Pl. XXIV. 13.]			
411	" "	†IOCCETEL ON EOFE Wt. 207.	Iocetel.
412	" "	" " Wt. 222.	
413	" "	†OVDBEARN ON EO Wt. 211.	Oudbearn, Osborn, &c 2 u

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Notes.
414	EADPARD REX	†OVDBORN ON EOFR WL 19-0.	
415	" "	†ODDBORN ON COFRR WL 20-0.	
416	EDRDDI "	†OVDBGRIM ON EOF WL 22-0.	On Grim.
417	EADPARD "	†OYDVLF ON EOFEL WL 21-0	Onulf.
418	" RX	†OYDDVLF ON EOFE WL 22-0.	
419	" REX	†SEVLA ON EOFR WL 22-2	Sela.
420	" RX	" " EOFR WL 22-0.	
421	" REX	†SENEBRN ON EOFR WL 22-0.	Snebeorn (Sneborn).
422	" "	†SNEBEARN ON EO WL 23-2	
423	" "	†SNEBRN ON EOFRPIC WL 20-2	
424	" X	†SPEARTEOL ON EO WL 20-8.	Swartool (Swartool)
425	" REX	" " EOF WL 21-0.	
426	" RX	†VLFCETL ON EOFR WL 19-5.	Ulfoetel.
427	" REX	†DOR ON EOFRPIC: WL 19-8.	Por or Porr.
428	" "	†DORR ON EOFRPIC WL 20-0.	
429	EADPARD REX	†SENEBRN ON EOFR WL 21-0.	Snebeorn (Sneborn).

Type xvii

[Pl. XXIV. 14.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>GIFELCEASTER. [Ilchester.]</p>		
	<p>Type iii.</p>		
130	✠ED[PE]ARD·R	<p>✠L·EOFFINE ON GIF... (Broken)</p>	Leofwine.
	<p>Type v.</p>		
431	✠EDPE: RD REX:	<p>✠OSPARD ON GIFELC: Wt. 25·5.</p>	Oswald.
	<p>Type vii.</p>		
432	<p>✠EDPER REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</p>	<p>✠LODRIC ON GIFELC: Var. A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt. 20·6</p>	Godric.
	<p>Type xi</p>		
433	✠EADPARD RD RE	<p>✠LODRIC ON GIEELC Var. A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt 20 5</p>	Godric.
434	" " "	<p>" " GIEELC Var. A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt 20 6</p>	
	<p>Type xiii.</p>		
435	✠EADPARD RE·X AN	<p>✠ÆGLPINE ON GIFEL Var. A straight line above and below cross Wt. 16 4.</p>	Ægelwine
	<p>GIPESPIC. [Ipswich]</p>		
	<p>Type i.</p>		
436	✠EDPER D REX ·A·	<p>✠LEOFSTAN ON GIPE: Wt 17·7.</p>	Leofstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
		<i>Type ii.</i>	
437	†EDPE RD RE	†BYNINE ON EIP Wt 177.	Bruninc.
438	" " R.	†EDPI ON LIPESI Wt 133	Edwi[g].
439	" " RE	†P.VL.SIE ON EIP Wt 173	Wulsic.
		<i>Type v.</i>	
440	†.EDPE .RD REX: [Pl. XXV. 1.]	†.LIFIC ONO GIPESPIIC: Wt 270.	Lifo (Lifinc)
		<i>Type xi.</i>	
441	†EADPARD RD RE	†BRVMAN ONCIPEOPI Wt 207.	Broman.
		<i>Type xiii.</i>	
442	EDPARD RX	†.ELFPINE ON GIPPE Wt 160.	Alfwine.
443	·EADPARD RE·	†BRIHTRIC· ON GIPP· Wt 156.	Brihtic.
444	EADPARD REX	†BRINTRIC ON GIPE For. Crescent in field. Wt 150.	
445	·EADPARD RX	†BRVM ON· GIPPES	Brum(an).
446	·EADPARD RE·	†BRVNINE ON GIPPE Wt 160	Bruninc.
447	" " "	†LEOFDOLD· " " " " " " " " Wt 163	Leofwald.
		<i>Type xv.</i>	
448	EADPARD REX	†.ELFPINE ON GIPP Wt 203.	Alfwine.
449	EAPARD REX E°	" " " " " " " " Wt 163.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
450	✠EDPE RD REX	✠PVL·FPERD ON GLEP Wt. 17·2.	Wulfwerd.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
451	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOFNOD ON GLE Wt. 17·0.	Leofnoð.
452	✠EDP·ARD·	✠PVLPIG ON Wt. 14·0.	Wulwig.
<i>Type v.</i>			
453	✠EDP RD RE	✠ÆIELRIC ON GLEPE Wt. 17·4	Ægelric
454	✠EDPE·RD REX:	✠EAPVLF ON GLEPECE: Wt. 21·1.	Eawulf.
455	✠EDPE·RD REX	✠LEOFN ON GLEACE Wt. 16·9.	Leofn.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
456	✠EDPA·RD RE	✠ÆILRIC ON GLEPEC: Wt. 20·7.	Ælric (Ægelric).
457	✠EDPAR·D REX	✠ÆLESIE ON GLEPEC Wt. 20·0.	Ælfsio (cf. Ælfsige).
458	✠EDPA·RD RE·	✠GODRIC ON GLEPE: Wt. 21·3.	Godric.
459	✠EDPE D RE· Far Pellet behind bust.	✠IVLFERD O GLEP: Wt. 21·0.	Iulferð.
460	(Double struck.)	✠PVLFLET ON GLEPE· Wt. 20·2.	Wulfget.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
461	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠GODPINE ON GLEPECST Wt. 16·3	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
462	EADY·RD REX [AN]GLORX	✠LEOFSTAN ON CLEP Wt. 18·8	Leofstan.
463	EADPEARD REX AN·	✠SELCPINE ON GLEPEC Wt. 19·7.	Selcwine.
464	EADPEARD REX ANGLO·	✠SILAC ON CLEPL Wt. 20·0	Silac.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
465	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHTNOND ON CLEP· (Pierced.)	Brihtnoð?
466	✠EADPARD· RD RE	✠GVOLFPINE ON CLEPC· Wt. 20·6.	Gnolfwine.
467	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFPINE ON GLEPECE Wt. 20·2	Liofwine
468	✠EADP RD RE	✠PVLFPARD ONCLEPECC Wt. 20·6.	Wulfward.
[PL XXV. 2]			
<i>Type xii.</i>			
469	EADPARD RE·	✠SILAC· ON GLEPE Wt. 17·0.	Silac.
<i>Type xv</i>			
470	EADPARD RE	✠SIL·AC ON GLEPE Wt. 18·4.	Silac.
GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
471	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ETSTAN ON GRA Wt. 18·0.	Eistan (Eilstan).
<i>Type iii.</i>			
472	✠EDPER·D REX	✠ELFPINE ONC ONCR· Wt. 16·8	Eilfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monayer.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
473	†EDPER ·D REEX: (Double struck.)	†ELFPINON GRANTE. Wt. 26.6.	Elfwine.
474	†EDPE: ·RD REX:	†GOTSVNV ON GRANTE. Wt. 26.7.	Godwinu.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
475	†EDPER D REX [Pl. XXV. 3.]	†GODPINE ON GRANT Wt. 18.3.	Godwine.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
476	EADPARD REX ANELO	†ÆLFPIE ONN ERA Wt. 20.6.	Ælfwig.
477	EADPRD REX ANCOR	†GODPINE ON GRANT: Wt. 20.3.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
478	†EDPAR ·RD REX	†EADIERD ONCRAN Wt. 19.8.	Eadwerd.
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
479	EADPARD REX AD	†GODLAMB ONCRA: Wt. 16.2.	Godlamb.
480	.. RE	†SÆCOL ON GRANIV Wt. 16.0.	Sæcol.
481	.. REX A	†PIBEARN ONCRA Wt. 15.2.	Wilbearn.
	GULDEFORDA on GILDEFORDA. [Gulldford.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
482	†EDP RD R·	†ELFPINE ON GV. Wt. 16.9.	Elfwine.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
483	†EDPA ·RD RE:	†BLACEMAN ON GYL Wt. 18.0.	Blaceman.
484	†EDPE ·RD RE	†BLACEMAN ON CVL Wt. 16.0.	

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer.
		<i>Type vii.</i>	
455	✠EDPNR D REX	✠BLACMAN ON CYLD: WL 19-3.	Blacman (Blaceman).
456	" " "	✠BLACMAN ON CYLD. WL 20-3.	
		<i>Type ix.</i>	
457	EADYVERDYS REX ANGLO	✠BLACEMAN ON GIL WL 21-0.	Blaceman.
458	" " "	" GYLDEON WL 19-3.	
		<i>Type xi.</i>	
459	✠EADPA RD RE	✠ÆLFRIE ON GILLDEFOR WL 19-1.	Ælfrie.
460	✠EADPAR RD RE	" " WL 20-1.	
	[Pl. XXV. 4.]		
461	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BLAEEMAN ON GLDE WL 19-5.	Blaceman.
		<i>Type xiii.</i>	
462	✠EADPARD REX	✠ÆLFRIE ON GILDE WL 16-7.	Ælfrie.
463	✠ " REX AN	✠ÆLFRIE ON GILDE WL 14-0.	
	HÆSTINGA or HESTINGPORT. [Hastings.]		
		<i>Type ii.</i>	
464	✠EDPAR D RE	✠BRID ON HÆSTI WL 17-5.	Brid (cf. Brand).
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
465	EDPNDR R DEX	✠BRID ON HESTST. WL 21-3.	Brid.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type v.</i>			
496	✠EDPE: RD RE✠:	✠BRID ON HÆOTINPO: Wt. 15.9.	Brid.
497	✠EDPNER· D RE	" " HESTINPOR <i>Var.</i> Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 18.0.	
498	✠EDDE .. RE	✠LEOFFINE ON HÆS Wt. 26.0.	Leofwine or Lufwine.
499	✠EDPN· RD RE	✠LEOFFINE ON HÆSTC Wt. 17.4.	
500	✠EDPE· RD RE	✠LEOFFINE ON HÆSTICE Wt. 17.0.	
501	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LIFFINE ON HÆOT: Wt. 17.4.	
<i>Type vii</i>			
502	✠EDPER· D REX	✠BRID: O:N HÆOTIEN Wt. 17.5.	Brid.
503	" " "	" " " Wt. 19.8.	
504	✠EDPE· RD REX <i>Var</i> Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	✠BRID ON HÆSTINC· Wt. 18.0.	
505	" " REI <i>Var</i> Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	" " HÆSTNC Wt. 19.6	
506	✠EDPER· D REX	✠DVINNE ON HÆOTIE Wt. 21.4.	Duninc.
507	✠EDPE· " "	" " HÆSTIN Wt. 19.5	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
508	EADPARD REX ANGL	BRID ON HÆSDIN: Wt. 20.7.	Brid.
509	" " "	" " " Wt. 20.2.	

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Monogram.
510	EADPRD RIX ANEORV	✠BRND ON H/ÆOTIEN: WL 20-6	Brand (cf. Brid).
511	EADPARD REX ANLEOX	✠DVNNINE OMN H/ÆS WL 20-0.	Dunning.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
512	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRID. ON H/ÆOTI WL 19-6.	Brid.
513	✠EADRA : DD RE	✠BRND ON NEOSTIEN WL 19-0.	Brand.
* [Pl. XXV. 5.]			
514	EADPA: RD REX	✠DVNNINE ON /ÆOTIN: WL 19-0.	Dunning.
515	✠EADPAR RD RE	" Var. " H/ÆOT Pellet in field. WL 20-6.	"
516	✠EADPA RD RE	✠DVNNINE ON H/ÆO WL 19-0.	"
517	✠EADPAP RD RE	✠PYLFRIE ON H/ÆOTI WL 20-0.	Wulfrie.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
518	✠EADPARD REX ANG:	✠COLSPEGEN ON H/ÆS Var. Four wedge-shaped pellets attached to inner circle WL 16-4.	Colswegen.
519	EADPARD REX	✠DVNNINE ON H/Æ WL 17-4.	Dunning.
520	" RE✠	✠DVNNINE ON HEST WL 17-4.	"
521	✠EADPARD REX AN	✠DREODRED ON H/ÆS Var. Two pellets in field. WL 14-4.	Dreodred (Foodred).
522	EADPARD RE	✠DREODRED ON H Var. Two pellets in field. WL 17-3	"

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p style="text-align: center;">HAMTUNE. [Southampton]</p>			
<i>Type i.</i>			
523	✠EDPERER D REX	✠LEOFFINE ON HAMTV (Pic. rev.)	Leofwine.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
521	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠ÆLFINE ON HAM Wt 17.1.	Ælfwine.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
525	✠EDPAR D REX	✠LEOFRIC ON HAMTV: Wt 21.0.	Leofric.
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>			
526	✠EDPE RD RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in three pellets.</i>	✠ÆLFINE ON HX Wt 21.0	Ælfwine
<i>Type ix.</i>			
527	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠PVLNOD ON HAM Wt 20.3	Wulfnoð (Wulfnoð).
528	" " ANGL	✠PVLNOD ON HXW Wt 21.2.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
529	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆLFINE ON HAMTV Wt 22.2.	Sæwine.
<i>Type xi. var. b</i>			
530	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl XXV 6.]	✠PVLFNOD ON HAMTV Wt 19.7.	Wulfnoð.
<p style="text-align: center;">HEORTFORD. [Hertford]</p>			
<i>Type L</i>			
531	✠EDPNRD. REC.	✠DEORSILE ON IEON* Wt 14.6.	Deorsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Minter.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
532	✠EDPA RD R·E	✠ÆLFINE ON HERTF Wt. 11.0.	Ælfwine
533	✠EDPE· RD REX	✠EODMÆN ON HEOR Wt. 16.0.	Godman.
534	✠EDPNE RER·✠:	✠EODPINE ON HIR· Wt. 14.5.	Godwine.
535	✠EDPND D RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	✠EOLDPINE ON HEOR Wt. 13.7.	Goldwine.
536	✠EDPE· RD RE	✠RÆDVL·F ON HER· Wt. 16.2.	Rædulf
	<i>PARTING</i>		
537	... P.E· ...	✠ ... HIR. Wt. 1.0.	
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
538	✠EDPER D REX	✠PILTRND ON HEORT: Wt. 17.2.	Willrand (pos. Wilfrid).
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
539	✠EADPAF RD RE	✠E·EM·ER ON HERTFO Wt. 19.5	Seemar
	<i>Type xii. var. b.</i>		
540	EADPARD RE· [Pl. XXV. 7]	✠PILÆGRIP· ON HEOR Wt. 17.2.	Wilægrip or Wulgrif.
541	" "	✠PILGIRP ON HIRT Wt. 15.6	
	HEREFORD. [Hereford.]		
	<i>Type ii</i>		
	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ERNDII ON HERE Wt. 17.1.	Earnw.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
513	<p>✠EODPE: RD REX.</p> <p>Type iii.</p>	<p>✠EIELRIC ON HERE Wt. 16.7.</p>	Ælric.
514	<p>✠EODPRD: D REX.</p> <p>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis</p> <p>Type vii.</p>	<p>✠PVLFPINE ON HER Wt. 21.4</p>	Wulfwine
515	<p>✠EODPE RD REX</p> <p>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</p> <p>Type vii var. b.</p> <p>[Pl. XXV. 8]</p>	<p>✠ERNPI ON HERE Wt. 20.6.</p>	Earnwi
516	<p>EADPEARD REX ANGL</p> <p>Type ix.</p>	<p>✠LEFENOD ON HEREFO Wt. 21.6.</p>	Leofnoð.
517	<p>EADPERD REX</p> <p>Var. Inscription begins behind bust.</p> <p>Type xi.</p>	<p>✠ÆLFPI ON HEREFOR Wt. 19.7</p>	Ælfwi(g).
518	<p>✠EADPARD RD RE</p>	<p>✠EAPPI ON HEREFODE Wt. 20.5.</p>	Earnwi.
519	<p>✠EADPARD RD RE</p>	<p>✠EARNPI: ON HERE Wt. 19.0.</p>	
520	<p>" " "</p>	<p>" " HEREFO Wt. 20.4.</p>	
521	<p>✠EADPAR RD RE</p>	<p>✠ELRIE: ON HL-RELOE Wt. 19.8.</p>	Ælric (cf. Ælric)
522	<p>✠EADPAR RD RE</p>	<p>✠LIOFENOD ON HEREFO Wt. 20.0.</p>	Liofnoð.
	[Pl. XXV. 9.]		
523	<p>✠EADPARD RE.</p> <p>Type xiii.</p>	<p>✠ÆLFPI ON HERE Wt. 16.9.</p>	Ælfwi(g)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram
	<p>HORNINDUNA. [Horndon.]</p> <p>Type ix.</p>		
551	✠EADVVRD RAX ANGORV:	✠DVDINC ON HORNIDVNE: Wt 199	Dudine.
	[Pl. XXV. 10]		
	<p>HUNTENDUNE. [Huntingdon]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
553	✠EDPA RD REX	✠PVLFPIC ON HVNT: Wt 167.	Wulfwig
	Type ii.		
556	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ÆLFPINE ON HV Wt 171.	Ælfwine.
557	✠EDPA D RE	✠VLFCITL ON HVNT Wt 97.	Ulfætel
	PARTHING		
558	... PE	✠ HV Wt 42	
	Type iii.		
559	✠EDPERD REX A	✠ÆLFPINE ON HVNTE Far Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt 172.	Ælfwine
	Type iv.		
560	✠EØPA RD REX	✠P.V.LFPINE O HVN Wt 162.	Wulfwine.
	Type v.		
561	✠EDPER D REX:	✠ÆLFPINE ON HVNT-EN: Wt 254	Ælfwine
562	" " "	✠GODRIC ON HVNTEN Wt 254.	Godric

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
563	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXV. 11.]	✠GODPINE ON HVNTE Wt. 20 G.	Godwine
564	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠LIOFRIC ON HVNTE: Wt. 21.1	Liofric
565	" " "	✠LIOFFINE ON MVNT Wt. 20 G.	Liofwine
	<i>Type xii.</i>		
566	EADPARD RE:	✠GODPINE ON HVNT Wt. 16.7.	Godwine.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
567	EADPARD REX	✠SÆPINE ON HVN Far Pyramid in one angle of cross terminates in three pellets Wt. 20.7.	Sæwine.
	HYÐE. [Hythe.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
568	✠EDP. ARD RE	✠LIOFWINE ONLY* Wt. 11.1.	Liofwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
569	✠EDPR. D REX	✠GVDRED ON HYÐE Wt. 19.7.	Gudred.
570	✠EDPER D RE	✠GVDRED ON HYÐE: Wt. 19.9.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
571	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GOLDPINE ON HEÐE Wt. 18.5.	Goldwine.

* Possibly Huntingdon.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
	<p>LÆPES. [Lewes.]</p> <p>Type ii.</p>		
572	✠EDPE D RE V [Pl. XXV. 12.]	✠EADPIC ON LÆPEN Wt. 9.6	Endwig.
573	✠EDPE ND RE	✠EDPINE ON LÆY Wt. 15.4	Edwine
574	✠EDPA RD RE	✠LEFMAN O LÆPE Wt. 12.2	Leofman.
575	✠EDI RD RX.	✠LEOFPI ON LÆP Wt. 13.2	Leofwi (= Leofwig?)
576	✠EDPI RD RE	✠PIRINC ON LÆPENEN Wt. 13.6	Wirne
	Type iii.		
577	✠EDP.E. RD REX.	✠GODRIC ON LEPEE: Wt. 15.5.	Godne.
578	(Type effaced.)	✠OSHVND ONN LEPE: Wt. 18.0.	Osmund.
	Type v.		
579	✠EDPNE. RD RE [Pl. XXV. 13.]	✠ÆLFðIE ON LÆPEE: Wt. 17.3	Ælfsie
580	✠EDPE RD REX.	✠ÆLFSIE ONN LÆPEE: Wt. 20.3.	
581	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDPERD ON LÆPEE: Wt. 17.5.	Edward
582	✠EDPE RD REX:	.. ONN LÆPE: Wt. 23.7.	
583	✠EDP RD REX	✠GODPINE ON LÆ Far Limbs of cross united by etc circle only. Wt. 17.0	Godwine
584	✠EDPA RD REX	✠GODPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 16.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
585	✠EDPER D REX. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EADPARD ON L/EPE: Wt. 20.2.	Ædward.
586	" " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠EADPARD ON L/EPE: Wt. 20.2.	Eadward.
587	" " REX	✠EDPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 21.8.	Edwine.
588	✠EDPE D RE. Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " L/EPEE. Wt. 20.8.	
589	✠EDPER D REX	✠GODPINE ON L/EPI Wt. 20.8.	Godwine.
590	" " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠OSPOLD ON L/EPE Wt. 20.4.	Oswold.
591	✠EDPA D REX	✠OSPOLD ON L/EPEE. Wt. 21.3.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
592	EAPPARP REX ANGL.	✠EADPARD ON L/EPE Wt. 20.4.	Eadward.
593	" " "	" ON L/EPE. Wt. 20.7.	
594	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠EADPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 20.7.	Eadwine.
595	" " "	✠EADPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 20.7.	
596	EAPPARP REX ANGL.	✠GODPINE ON L/EPE Wt. 20.7.	Godwine.
597	EADPRD RX ANGL.	✠OSPOLD: ON L/EPEN: Wt. 20.7.	Oswold.
598	EADPARD REX ANGL.	✠OSPOLD ON L/EPE Wt. 21.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
599	†EADPAR RD RE	†GODPINE ON LÆPE. Wt. 20.9.	Godwine.
600	†EADPAR RD RE	†LIOFPÆRD ON LÆPE Wt. 20.6.	Liofweard.
601	†ADPAR RD RE	†OƿPOLD: ON LÆPE. Wt. 20.4.	Oswold.
602	†EADPAR RD RE	†PVLFPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 20.4.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
603	EADPARD RE	†GODPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 17.6.	Godwine.
[Pl. XXV. 14.]			
604	†DREDPƿEDD RIA	†LEOFFORD ON LÆ Var Three pellets in field. Wt. 17.3.	Leofword (= Leofweard?).
605	EADPARD RE†	†OSFOLD ON LÆPE Wt. 18.0.	Oswold.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
606	EADPARD REX	†GODPINE ON LÆP Wt. 21.0.	Godwine.
607	" "	†LEOFFORD ON LÆP. Wt. 20.3.	Leofword (= Leofweard?).
608	DDPARD . . . ÆIFDI	†OƿPOLD ON LÆPE Wt. 20.7.	Oswold.
LANCPORT. [Langport.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
609	†EDPEX D REX	†EILPINE ON LANCP Wt. 26.0.	Eilwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
610	✠EPDER D REX A	✠PVLFRIC ON LEHR- Wt. 17.5.	Wulfrie.
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
611	✠EDPE RD RE	✠GODRIE ON LEHER Wt. 18.2.	Godrie.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
612	✠IDRIPA I RI	✠EDPNE ON LE:RICEDII Wt. 21.0	Mdwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
613	EDPA RD RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GILLDEPINE ON LEH: Wt. 18.6.	Gildewine.
614	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠GODRIE ON LEHER- Wt. 21.3.	Godrie.
	[Pl. XXVI 1.]		
615	✠E[D]PEI D RE	✠PVL[E]NNOD ON LEH (Broken)	Wulennod or Wulnað (Wulfuod).
616	✠EDPARD REX- <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠[PV]L-ENOID ON LE Wt. 18.5.	
617	✠EDPAR D RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠PVLNAD ON LEGR Wt. 21.0.	
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
618	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠ÆGELRIC ON LEH Wt. 20.4.	Ægelric.
619	" " "	" " " Wt. 21.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
620	EADPARD EX ANGL.	✠ÆGLPINE ON LEOR WL 184.	Ægelwine.
621	" " ANGL	✠LEOFPINE ON LEH WL 200.	Leafwine.
Type xi.			
622	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆLRIC ON LEHRECE WL 200	Ælric (Ælfric).
623	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODRIC ON L'EHRECE WL 197.	Godric.
624	(Illegible.)	✠LIOFRIC ON LEHREC WL 190.	Liofric.
Type xii.			
625	EADPAR RD REX [Pl. XXVI. 2.]	✠ÆGLRIC ON LEHR WL 160.	Ægelric.
Type xiii.			
626	✠EADPARD REX	✠ÆGLRIC ON LEHR WL 167.	Ægelric.
627	" " "	✠GODRIC " " WL 163.	Godric.
LEIGECEASTER, Drc. [Chester]			
Type ii.			
628	✠EDPE RD RE	✠AFTSIE ON IELL: WL 168	Alfæa (cf. Elfsie).
629	✠EDPA RD R:	✠LEOFPINE ON LEI: WL 154.	Leafwine.
630	✠EDPER D REX	✠WIRYIN ON LEICEI (Throod.)	Wiryn.
Type iii.			
631	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠COLBRAND ON LIC WL 168	Colbrand.
632	" RD REX	✠ELFSIE ON LEICEST WL 164	Elfsie.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		FARTHING.	
633	✠E.... ..X	| ... .. ON LE Wt 45.	
		Type iv.	
634	✠EDPER D REX.	| ✠LEFPI ON LECEGR Wt 169.	Lefwi (= Leofwine?).
		FARTHING.	
635	..... RE ..	| ..... N LE Wt 33.	
		Type v.	
636	✠EDPI RD REX	| ✠ELFSIE ON LEICEST Wt 174.	Elfaie.
637	✠EDPE: RD REX:	| ✠FARGRIM ON LEIC.E. Wt 154.	Fargrim.
638	✠EDPER D REX.	| ✠LEOFFINE ON LEICE Wt 154.	Leofwine.
		Type vii.	
639	✠EDPAR D REX Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.	| ✠ÆLFÆAR ON LEICE. (Broken.)	Ælfgar.
640	✠EDPAR D REX: Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.	| ✠BRVNIN ON LEICE Wt 192.	Bruninc.
641	✠EDPAR D RE. Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.	| ✠BRVNNIC ON LEIC Wt 206.	
642	✠EDPAR D REX	| ✠COLBRAND ON " Wt 198.	Colbrand.
643	✠EDPAR D RE. Var Sceptre terminating in three pellets.	| ✠HVSCAR ON LEIC. Wt 197.	Huscarl.
644	" " REX Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis	| ✠HVSCARL ON LEICE Wt 206	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
615	✠NDE RMX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis. [Pl. XXVI. 3]	✠COLBRAND ON LEI Wt. 20.9.	Colbrand.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
616	EADPAR RX ANGLO	✠ÆLFSIG OMN LEICE Var. Annulets on the limbs of cross. Wt. 20.3.	Ælfsig.
617	EADPRD REX ANGLO [Pl. XXVI. 4.]	✠BR·YNNIC ON LEE· Wt. 19.2.	Brunninc.
618	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠BRYNNIC ON·N LEICE· Wt. 21.0.	.
619	" " ANG·	✠COLBRAND ON LEI (Pierced.)	Colbrand.
620	EADPRD RX ANGOR	✠DYNNIC ON LECECES Wt. 18.6.	Dunninc.
621	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠GODRIC ON LECA Wt. 21.6.	Godric.
622	" " ANG·	✠LEOFKOD ON LEIC Wt. 19.6.	Leofnoð.
623	" " "	✠SPEARTCOL ON LEI· Wt. 20.5.	Sweartcol.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
624	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠ÆLFCEI ON LECECECC Wt. 20.4.	Ælfsig?
625	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVI. 5.]	✠BR·YNNIC ON LECECC Wt. 19.0.	Brunninc. (Brunninc).
626	✠EADPAR " "	✠DYNNIC ON LECECE Wt. 20.6.	Dunninc. (Dunninc).
627	✠EADPAR " "	✠HY·EALR O·LECECC Wt. 16.0.	Hars·l.
628	✠EADPAR " "	✠LIOFENOP ON LECECC Wt. 19.0.	Leofnoð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
659	·EADPARD RE·	✠BRVNNVSEL· O LE Wt. 18 2.	Brunnusel (= Brunhusel?).
<i>Type xv.</i>			
660	✠EADPA RD RE	✠ÆLFS ON LEGEEE· Wt. 20 8.	Ælfsig.
661	EADPARD REX·	✠ALXXI ON LEGEEE Wt. 21 0.	Alxxi (Ælfsig?)
662	" "	✠HVSEARL ON LEGE Wt. 21 0.	Huscarl.
[Pl. XXVI. 6.]			
663	" " A·	✠HVORALR ON LEGE Wt. 19 6.	
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
664	✠EPDAREC ECX	✠ÆLFNOÐ ONN LINEOL Wt. 15 0.	Ælfnoð.
665	✠EDPER D REX:	✠COLGRIM ON LINE Wt. 16 0.	Colgrim.
666	✠EADPAR ECX	✠GODRIC ON LINE Wt. 12 8	Godric.
667	✠EDPER D REX	✠OSEFRÐ ONN LINEOL: Wt. 17 5.	Osferð.
668	✠EDPE RD REX·	✠VLFF ONN LINEO: Wt. 16 6.	Ulf.
HALFPENNY.			
669	✠EDPE .. EX:	✠EDRI. ... C Wt. 67.	Edric.
<i>Type i. var. a.</i>			
670	✠EADRD ECX	✠GODRIC ON LINEOL Wt. 14 0.	Godric.

No	Obverse	Reverse	Mosley.
		<i>Type ii</i>	
671	✠EDPA RD RE	✠BRITHRIC O L. Wt. 12.8.	Brithric.
672	✠EDPI RD RE	✠BRITHRIC ON LI Wt. 15.0.	
673	✠EDPE RD RE	✠EDRIC ON LIN. Wt. 18.5.	Edric.
674	✠EDP RD RX	✠GODRIC ON LI Far. Pellet in field. Wt. 17.0.	Godric.
675	✠EDPA RD RX	" " LIN Wt. 17.0.	
676	✠EDP RD RE	✠ODERIN ON LIN Wt. 13.6.	Oðgrim.
		<i>FARTHING.</i>	
677	✠ED... ..	✠..... .. COL Wt. 1.0.	
		<i>Type iii</i>	
678	✠EDPER D REX:	✠ÆDRICE ON LINCOLN. Wt. 15.0.	Ædric.
679	✠EDPE.. RD R..	✠BRITHRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 15.3.	Brithric.
680	✠EDPEI: RD REX:	✠COLERIM ON LINCOL Wt. 16.7.	Colgrim.
681	" " "	" ON LINCOL Wt. 16.2.	
682	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠GODRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 16.6.	Godric.
683	✠EDPE.. RD REEX	" " LINCOLN. Wt. 17.6.	
684	" " RE✠	✠GODRICE ON LINCOL Wt. 17.4.	
685	✠EOP: ED REX:	✠LEPPINE ON LINCOLN Wt. 17.4.	Leofwine.
686	✠EDPERI D RE✠:	✠LEOPFINE ON LIN Wt. 16.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
687	†EDPE: RD REX	†OSFERÐ ON LINCOL Wt. 17.3.	Osferð.
688	†EDPE RD REX:	†VLFF ON LINCOLLEI Wt. 16.6.	Ulf (cf. Wulf).
689	†EDPER D REX:	†PVL F ON LINCOLLEI Wt. 15.7.	Wulf.
690	†EDPE RD REX	†PVL F ONN LINCOLN Wt. 18.0.	
691	†EDPE RD REX	†PVLEAR ON LINCO Wt. 11.5.	Wulgar.
692	†EDPER D REX	†ÐVRLGRIM ON LIN Wt. 16.6.	Dargrim.
693	†EDPE D REX:	†ÐVRLGRIM ON LINC Wt. 15.8.	
HALFPENNY.			
694	†EDPE X	†[BRI]HTRIC ON L... Wt. 8.0.	Brihtic.
FARTHING.			
695	†EDPA	†..... .. INCO Wt. 4.0.	
Type iv.			
696	†EDPA REL†	†GODRVC ON LINC Wt. 18.0.	Godric.
697	†EDPA ..	†OSFERÐ ON LINC Wt. 17.3.	Osferð.
698	†EDPA P REE	†VL F ON LINCOLINA Wt. 16.2.	Ulf
Type iv. var. a.			
699	†EDPERD REX	†CILLIII ON LINCOLN: Var. P A X X in angles of cross. Wt. 16.0.	Cullin?
Type v.			
700	†EDPE RD REX	†COLGRM ON LINC Wt. 26.0.	Colgrim.
[Pl. XXVI. 7.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
701	✠EDP RD R·EX	✠EODRIC ON LINC ^o : Wt. 25 l.	Godric.
702	✠EDPE RD REX	" " LINCOL Wt. 27·2.	
703	✠EDPAR D RECX	✠OÐGRIM ON LINC ^o Wt. 15 0.	Oðbern.
704	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠VLF ON LINCOLNE: Wt. 25 3.	Ulf.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
705	✠EDPE RD R	✠ASEFERÐ ON LINC ^o Wt. 22·0.	Aseferð (cf. Osferð).
706	✠EDP ·ERD ✠	✠COLGRIM ON LIN Wt. 21 2.	Colgrim.
707	✠EDP RD X	✠ELFNOD ON LINC ^o Wt. 20·8.	Elfnod.
708	✠EDPER D REI <i>Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠EODRIC ON LINC ^o : Wt. 22 2.	Godric.
709	✠EDPE RD R	✠EODRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 18 8.	
710	" " R✠	MANNÆ ON LINCOLL Wt. 21·3	Manna.
711	✠EDP· ·ERD·	✠OSFERÐ ON LINC ^o Wt. 18 5.	Osferð.
712	✠EDPAR D REI· <i>Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠OÐBEORN ON LINC Wt. 21 6.	Oðbeorn.
713	✠EDPA RD RX	✠OÐBERN ON LINC ^o Wt. 21 3.	
714	✠EDP ERD ✠	✠OÐGRIM ON LINC Wt. 21·0.	Oðgrim.
715	✠EDPER· D REI· <i>Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	" " LINC ^o Wt. 16·7.	
<i>Type vii. var. a.</i>			
716	✠EDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠OÐGRIM ON LINCOL Wt. 21·0.	Oðgrim.

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
717	EADPAP RX ANGLOR.	†ELFNOD ON LINCO Wt. 20 0.	Elfnod.
718	EDPAR DX ANGO	†EODRIC ON LINCO Wt. 20 5.	Godric.
719	EADPARD REX ANG.	†MANNA " Wt. 19 0.	Manna.
720	EADPAD REX ANGLO	†ODERIM ON LINCO Wt. 20 0.	Oðgrim.
721	EDPARD X. ANGLO.	†PVLBEREN ON LIN Wt. 18 5.	Wulbeorn.
722	EADPARD X "	†PVLFRIC ON LINCO Wt. 21 2.	Wulfic.
<i>Type x.</i>			
723	EDPAD X ANGLOR.	†ELFNOD ON LINCO Wt. 20 4.	Elfnod.
[PL XXVI 8]			
<i>Type xi.</i>			
724	†EDPARD REX	†AVTI ON LINCOLN Wt. 22 3	Auti?
725	†EADPAR D RE.	†ELFNOD ON LINCO Wt. 20 8.	Elfnod.
726	†EDPAR D RE:	†GIFE ON LINEOLL Wt. 17 0.	Gife.
727	†EADPAR RD RE	†EODRE ON LINCOL. Wt. 20 3.	Godric.
728	†EDPARD REI.	†ODERIM ON LINCO Wt. 20 8.	Oðgrim.
729	†EADPAR RD RE	†OÐOLÆC ON LINCO (Broken.)	Oðslac (Oðlac).
730	†EADPAR RD RE	†VLF ON LINCOLNE Wt. 22 0.	Ulf.
731	" " "	†PVLBEORN ON LINCOL. Wt. 21 5.	Wulbeorn.
732	" " "	" " Wt. 21 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
733	✠EDPAR D R.	✠PVLFRIC ON LIN (Broken.)	Wulfric.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
734	✠EADPAD RE ✠ ANG:	✠EDRIC ON LINCO Wt. 17.6.	Edric.
735	✠EADPARED REX.	✠GARFIN ON LINCOL. Wt. 17.3.	Garfin.
736	✠EADPARE D R ✠ <i>Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.</i>	✠OÐGRIM ON LINE Wt. 16.5.	Oðgrim.
737	✠EADPARD RX.	✠VLF ON LINCOL <i>Var. Four pellets on inner circle.</i> Wt. 17.5.	Ulf.
738	✠EADPARD REX <i>Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.</i>	✠PVLBRN ON LINE Wt. 17.7.	Walbeorn.
<i>Type xiii. var. a.</i>			
739	✠EADPARD REX <i>Var. Frontal-band of crown omitted.</i> [PL XXVI 9]	✠PVLBRN ON LINCO Wt. 17.5.	Walbeorn.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
740	EADPARD REX	✠IEFGEHT ON LIN Wt. 21.8.	Ælfget?
741	" " A	✠IELFGEHT ON LINE Wt. 22.0.	
742	" "	✠AGAMYND ON LINE Wt. 20.8.	Agamund.
743	EADARD REX IO	✠EDRIC ON LINCOL. Wt. 21.2.	Edric.
744	EADPARD "	✠LEOFPOLD ON LINE Wt. 19.2.	Leofwold.
745	" RE	✠PVLGHR ON LNI Wt. 16.3.	Wulgar.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
LUNDENE. [London.]			
Type 1.			
746	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDE Wt. 16 0.	Ælfred
747	✠EDPER D REX A:	✠ÆLFPERD " " Wt. 16 7.	Ælfwerd.
748	✠EDPNRD D REC	✠BRIHTMÆR ON LVD Wt. 12 5.	Brihtmær.
749	✠EDPER D REX.:	✠DUDINE ONN LVN Wt. 15 0.	Dudine.
750	✠EDPNR. REC.	✠EADPOLD ON LVN Wt. 16 5.	Eadwold.
751	✠EDDE RD REX:	✠FDIII OIIN LVNDE: Wt. 18 0.	Edin?
752	✠EDPER D REX	✠ESTHER ON LVND: Wt. 14 0.	Esther.
753	EDPA: REC: ✠ A	✠GODESVNE ON LVD: Wt. 15 0.	Godesuno.
754	✠EDPNRD REI	✠GODPINE ON LVD Wt. 11 3	Godwine.
755	✠EDPER: D REX.	✠GODPINE ON LVND: Wt. 17 3.	
[Pl. XXVI. 10.]			
756	✠EDPER D REX.:	✠LEOFRED ONN LVND Wt. 14 0.	Leofred.
757	✠E[DP]ER D REX:	✠LEOFSTA[N] ON LVN (Broken.)	Leofstan
758	" " REX A:	✠LEOFSTAN ON LVND Wt. 16 6	
759	✠EDPAR D REX.:	✠PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 14 0.	Wulfred.
760	✠VEDNRD. D RE	✠PVLSEI ON LVDE Wt. 12 6.	Wulsige.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
HALFPENNIES.			
761	✠EDPNR:	✠BRIHTM ND Wt. 63.	Brihtmar.
762	✠EADPN.	✠EODPI ND: Wt. 75.	Godwine.
763	... PNRD	✠S. .... .N LVND: Wt. 75.	.
764	✠EDPN. .... .E	✠. NE ON LV.. Wt. 58.	.
Type II.			
765	✠EDEA RD RE	✠ÆGELIC ON LVN Wt. 127.	Ægelwig
766	✠EDPX " "	" " Wt. 115.	
767	✠EDNA RDE	✠ÆGELPI ON LVN. Wt. 155.	
768	✠EDPA. D RE	✠ÆGLPIC ON LVN Wt. 117.	
769	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFFET ON LVN Wt. 110.	Ælfet (Ælfceh)
770	✠EDPE " "	" " Wt. 102	
771	" " "	✠ÆLFRED ON LVND Wt. 130.	Ælfred
772	✠EDP. RD R	✠ÆLFP ON LVND: Wt. 155.	Ælf (=Ælfwald or Ælfwig).
773	✠EDPN. RDE	" " LVNDE: Wt. 90.	
774	✠EPD RD REX	✠ÆLFPALD OH LV Wt. 137.	Ælfwald
775	✠EDPA RD RE	✠ÆLFPIC ON LVN Wt. 173.	Ælfwig.
776	" " "	" " Wt. 178.	
777	✠EDPX RD RE	✠ÆLFPIC ON LVN Wt. 143.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
778	✠EDPA RD R	✠ÆL·P·IG ON LVN Wt. 9.5.	Ælfwine.
779	✠EDPN: RDE✠:	✠ÆEFPINE " " Wt. 11.3.	
780	✠EDPA RD R	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVND Wt. 17.5.	
781	✠EDP RD RE	✠ÆEL·PINE ON LVN: Wt. 11.5.	
782	✠EDPV RPD	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVD Wt. 9.6.	
783	✠EDHP: RDE	" O LVN Wt. 14.8.	Ælfwond? (cf. Ælfwald).
784	✠EPA RD R:	" ON LVND Wt. 11.2.	
785	✠EDPA· RDE	✠ÆELFPOND ON LWD Wt. 16.8.	
786	✠EPD RD RE·X	✠ALDGAR ON LV Wt. 12.0.	Aldgar.
787	✠EPDI RD REX	" " LVN Wt. 10.2.	
788	✠EDPN· RDE	✠NLDEAR ON LVN: Wt. 12.0.	Binned (= Winred or Brihtred).
789	✠EDP· E REEX	✠BINRED ON LVN Wt. 14.5.	
790	" "	" " " Wt. 14.8.	
791	✠ED PAR R	✠BRINTRED ON LV Wt. 11.2.	Brihtred.
792	✠EDPE RD· R·	✠BRINTRED ON LVN Wt. 13.0.	
793	✠EDRA RD RX	✠BVRHREI OH LVN Wt. 15.0.	Burnhere?
794	✠EPA·R· D REX	✠CINENÆR ON LV Wt. 10.4.	
795	" " "	" " " Wt. 10.0.	Deohen (Deorhan).
796	✠EDPA· D RE	✠DEOHEN ON LVN Wt. 10.5.	
797	✠EDPA RD RE	✠DEORHAN ON LV Wt. 17.2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
798	✠EDPA D RE	✠DEORHAN ON LV Wt. 150.	
799	✠EDPH RDE	✠DIREMA ON LVN Wt. 142.	Direma(n)
800	✠EDPA RD R	" " LV Wt. 94.	
801	✠EDPER D REC	" " " " Wt. 131.	
802	✠EDPE RD RE	✠DVLPE ON LVND Wt. 170.	Dnlwic? (cf. Wulfric).
803	✠EDPN RDE	✠DVRREB ON LVN Wt. 144.	Durreb?
[Pl. XXVI 11.]			
804	✠EDP RD R E	✠EADPIC ON LVN Wt. 92.	Endwig
805	✠EDPA RD REX	✠EDPALD ON LVND Wt. 116.	Elwald.
806	✠EDPI RD RE	✠EDPINE ON LV: Wt. 107.	Edwine.
807	✠EDP RD R	" ON LVND: Wt. 157.	
808	✠TIRIPI EDI	✠EDPINNE ON LVNI Wt. 135.	
809	✠EDPA RD E:	✠EELRIC ON LVN Wt. 130.	Egelric (Ægelric).
810	✠EDPN RD E	" " LVND: Wt. 153.	
811	✠ED RD RE	✠EELPIC ON LV Wt. 121.	Egelwig (Ægelwig).
812	✠EDPER D REX	✠ELFRIC ONN LVND: Wt. 174.	Elfric.
813	✠EDP ARI	✠ELFSTAN ON LND: Wt. 110.	Elfstan.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
817	✠EPD RD REX	✠GODPINE ON LV Wt. 14 G.	
818	✠EDPE RD RE	" " LVN Wt. 16 G.	
819	✠EDPH· RD E	✠GODPINE ON LVND Wt. 12 0.	
820	✠EDPN· RD E	✠GOLDSIE ON LVN Wt. 14 0.	Goldaie.
821	" " "	" " " Wt. 11 3.	
822	" RD E	✠GOLDSI ON LVND Wt. 12 0.	
823	✠EDPE· RD R·	✠COLTSINE ON LY Wt. 9 G.	Goltsine (= Goltsigo?).
824	✠EDPA RD E	✠L·EOCNO·EI ON LV· Wt. 12 0.	Leofnoð?
825	" " "	" " " Wt. 8 0.	
826	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOEPL· ON LVND Wt. 15 0.	Leofwi?
827	✠EPD RD REX	✠LIFNEC ON L·VNI· Wt. 13 5.	Lifne?
828	✠VD: REEPR	" " LVND· Wt. 10 0.	
829	✠EP RD RE·	✠LIFNI ON LVND· Wt. 14 0.	
830	✠EDPA· RD RE	✠LIFINE ON LVND. Wt. 9 7.	Lifne.
831	✠EDPA " "	" " " Wt. 14 6.	
832	" " "	" " " Wt. 14 5.	
833	✠EDPE D REX	" " LINDI Wt. 14 2.	
834	✠EDPNR R DEX·	✠LIFINEC ON IVN Wt. 12 5.	
835	✠EPI RD REX	✠L·IFRED ON LVN Wt. 11 2.	Liofred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
836	†EDPN· RDE	†LIOFRED ON LVN Wt. 15·2.	Wirema.
837	†EDPNA· D RE	†PIREMA ON LVN Wt. 12·0.	
838	" "	" " Wt. 10·7.	
839	†EDPHR· D RE	†PVLRED ON LVND Wt. 15·2.	Wulcred (= Wulfred?)
840	†EDPH· RD E	" " LVN Wt. 14·2.	Wulfrie.
841	†ED·E RD RE·	†PVLFRIC ON LVE Wt. 15·3.	
842	†EDPN· D RE	†PVLON ON LVND Wt. 13·8.	
843	†EDPNA· D RE	†PVLFINE ON LVN Wt. 14·8.	Walwino (= Wulfwino).
844	†EDPNR· RD E	†PVRREB " " Wt. 13·5.	Warreb (= Purreb?)
845	†EDPI RD RE	†DOR ON LVNDI Wt. 10·0.	Dor.
HALFPENNIES.			
846	..... RD RE·	†BRI..... N LV Wt. 5·8.	Brihtmaer.
847	....A RD ..	†EL... .. LVN Wt. 5·5.	Elfrie?
848	†EFD ...X	†.....E ON LV Wt. 7·0.	Godwine?
849	†EDPE RD E	†EOL.... .. VND: Wt. 8·8.	Goltsigo?
850	†EDP· D E	...LSI ON LV.. Wt. 6·5	Wulsig (= Wulfsig).
851	†EDPA ...	†.... ON LVN Wt. 7·2.	"
852	...ER . .	†.... ON LVN Wt. 7·2.	
853	†EDP: ...	†.... .. LVND: Wt. 4·7.	
854	†EDPE: ...	..... N LVND Wt. 4·8.	.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	FARTHING.		
855	..... D ...	..... ON LV Wt. 4.2.	
	Type iii.		
856	✠EDPE: R ERX.	✠ÆEELPI ON LVNDE Wt. 13.7.	Ægelwig?
857	✠EDPND: D ER.	✠ÆEELPI ON LVNDE: Wt. 15.5.	Ægelwig.
858	✠EDPNR D RE.	✠ÆEL.PI. ON LVND Wt. 14.3.	
859	✠EDPNER. RD E	✠ÆEEL.PIG ON LVND Wt. 15.0.	
860	✠EDPN RD EX A	✠ÆEELPIG ON LVND Wt. 13.0.	
861	✠EDPHED: RD E	✠ÆELESISE ON LVND: (Chipped.)	Ælfsige.
862	✠EDPE D REX	✠ÆELFLAR ON LVNDE Wt. 14.0.	Ælfgar.
863	✠EDPNR RDE	✠ÆELFRED ON LVND Wt. 14.2.	Ælfred.
864	✠EDPE. RD REX	✠ÆELFRED ON LVND. Wt. 17.0.	
865	✠EDPN: RD EX V	✠ÆELFPI: ON LVNDE. Wt. 13.0.	Ælfwig.
866	✠EDP ERD RE <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆEL.FPIG ON LVND Wt. 16.0.	
867	✠EDPE. RD REX	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 16.3.	Ælfwine.
868	✠EDPED. D REX	✠ÆELFPINE ON LVND Wt. 15.5.	
869	✠EDPIIR: D RE.	✠ÆELFPN ON LVNDE: Wt. 14.5.	Ælfwine?
870	✠EDPN RD EX A	✠ÆALRIC ON LVNDE Wt. 16.0.	Ælric.
871	✠EDPER RD RE.	✠BRINTRED ON LVND Wt. 13.2.	Brilhtred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
836	†EDPN· RDE	†LIOFRED ON LVN WL 152.	
837	†EDPNA· D RE	†PIREMA ON LVN WL 120.	Wirema.
838	" "	" " WL 107.	
839	†EDPHR· D RE	†PVLRED ON LVND WL 152.	Wulred (= Wulfred?)
840	†EDPH· RD E	" " " LW WL 142.	
841	†ED·E RD RE·	†PVLFRIC ON LVE WL 153.	Wulfrie.
842	†EDPN· D RE	†PVLon ON LVND WL 138.	Wulsig?
843	†EDPNA· D RE	†PVLFINE ON LVN WL 148.	Wulwino (= Wulfwine).
844	†EDPNR· RD E	†PVRREB " " WL 135.	Wurreb (= Durreb?)
845	†EDPI RD RE	†DOR ON LVND WL 100.	Dor.
HALF PENNIES.			
846	..... RD RE·	†BRI..... N LV WL 58.	Drihtmaer.
847	....A RD ..	†EL... .. LVN WL 55.	Elfrie?
848	†EPD ...X	†.....E ON LV WL 70.	Godwine?
849	†EDPE RD E	†COL.... .. VND: Wt 88	Goltsige?
850	†EDP· D E	...LSI ON LV.. WL 65.	Wulsig (= Wulfsig).
851	†EDPA ...	†.... ON LVN Wt 72.	
852	...ER . .	†.. . ON LVN WL 72.	
853	†EDP: ...	†.... .. LVND: Wt 47.	
854	†EDPEI· ...	... N LVND WL 48.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
836	†EDPN· RDE	†LIOFRED ON LVN Wt. 15.2.	
837	†EDPNA· D RE	†PIREMA ON LVN Wt. 12.0.	Wirema.
838	" "	" " Wt. 10.7.	
839	†EDPHR· D RE	†PVLCRED ON LVND Wt. 15.2.	Wulcred (= Wulfred?)
840	†EDPH· RD E	" " LW Wt. 14.2.	
841	†ED·E RD RE·	†PVLFRIE ON LVE Wt. 15.3.	Wulfrie.
842	†EDPN· D RE	†PVLWI ON LVND Wt. 13.8.	Wulfige?
843	†EDPNA· D RE	†PVLFINE ON LVN Wt. 14.8.	Wulfwine (= Wulfwine)
844	†EDPNR· RD E	†PVRREB " Wt. 13.5.	Wurreb (= Durreb?)
845	†EDPI RD RE	†DOR ON LVNDI Wt. 10.0.	Dor.
HALFPENNIES.			
846	..... RD RE·	†BRI..... N LV Wt. 5.8.	Drihtmar.
847	....A RD ..	†EL... .. LVN Wt. 5.5.	Elfric?
848	†EFD ...X	†.....E ON LV Wt. 7.0.	Godwine?
849	†EDPE RD E	†COL.... .. VND: Wt. 8.8.	Golsige?
850	†EDP· D E	...LSI ON LV.. Wt. 6.5.	Wulsig (= Wulfsig).
851	†EDPA ...	†.... ON LVN Wt. 7.2.	
852	...ER . .	†... ON LVN Wt. 7.2.	*
853	†EDP: ...	†.... .. LVND: Wt. 4.7.	
854	†EDPEF· ...	..... A LVND Wt. 4.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type iv.</i>		
906	✠EDP·RD RE·	✠ÆL:ELPARD ON LVN Wt. 12.5.	Ægelward.
907	✠EDPAD·D REX	✠ED:POLD ONLVNDE Wt. 11.0.	Edwold.
908	✠EDPER D REX:	✠LEOFRIC ONLVNDE Wt. 14.0.	Leofric.
	[Pl. XXVI. 14.]		
909	✠EDPERD REX A·	✠ORLAF ON LVND: Wt. 15.0.	Orlaf.
	HALFPENNY.		
910	·EDPER	· ONLVNDE Wt. 7.3.	
	<i>Type iv. var. a.</i>		
	HALFPENNY.		
911	✠E D REX:	· IC ONN LVND Wt. 7.3.	
	<i>Type v.</i>		
912	✠EDPE:RD REX	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDEN: Wt. 14.2.	Ælfred.
913	✠EDPND RDEX V	✠ÆLFRED ON LVNDENE: Wt. 16.0.	
914	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ÆLREDD ON LVND: Wt. 16.5.	
915	✠EDPE·RD REX	✠ÆL·FPINE ON LVND Wt. 25.7.	Ælfwine.
916	✠EDPE:RD REEX:	✠ÆLFPINE ON LVNDENE: Wt. 23.8.	
917	✠EDPE·RD REX:	✠BRICSIE ON LVND: Wt. 27.0.	Dricsige.
918	✠EDPER D REX:	✠BRICSIGE ON LVND: Wt. 25.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
919	†EDPER · D REEX ·	†BRIXSIE ON LVNDENE Wt. 25·7.	
920	†EDPE RD RE	†BRIHTRED ON LVND Wt. 13·7.	Brihtred.
921	†EDPE · RD R:EX	†BVRED ON LVND · Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 23·7.	Bured.
922	" " REX	†DVDINE ON LVNDE · Wt. 17·0.	Dudinc.
923	†EDP · RD RE †	†EADMVND ON LVD Wt. 14·8.	Eadmund.
924	†EDPER · D REEX ·	†EDRED ON LVNDE · Wt. 26·7.	Edred.
925	†EDPER · D R · EX ·	†EPII ONM LVNDNDNE · Wt. 23·4.	Edwine?
926	†EDPE · RD REX	†EDPINE ON LVNDE · Wt. 17·4.	Edwine.
927	†EDP · ED REC ·	†ELFSICE ON LVNDEN · Wt. 16·5.	Elfsige.
928	†EDPE RD · RE	†ELFSIE OH LVNDENE · Wt. 15·6.	
929	†EDPR · RD REX	†ETSE ONN LVNDE · Wt. 15·5.	Etsige (Eadsige).
930	†EDPE RD REX	†ETSIDE ON LVND · Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 21·9.	
931	†EDP · RD REX ·	†L · TSE ONN LVNDE · Wt. 16·1.	
932	†EDP · RD RX.	†GODRIC ON LVNDEE · Wt. 26·2.	Godric.
933	†EDPE · RD REX ·	†GODPINE ON LVN · Wt. 26·7.	Godwine.
934	" R · D REX	" " LVND · Wt. 25·7.	
935	†EDP " "	" " LVNDE Wt. 18·2	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
936	✠EDD ·RD RE✠:	✠CDDINE ON LVNEI: Wt 24.0.	
937	✠EDP ·RD "	✠COLTSNE ON LVNDE: (Broken.)	Goltaine
938	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠LEOFRED ON LVN: Wt 26.3.	Leofred.
939	✠EDPE: ·RD REEX	" " LVNDE Wt 24.8.	
[Pl. XXVII. 1.]			
940	✠EDPER: ·D REEX	✠LEOFSIE ON LVND: Wt 27.4.	Leofsie (Leofsige).
941	✠EDP ·R·D R·EX·	✠LIFINEE ONN LVNDEN: Far. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt 25.4.	Lifine.
942	✠EDP RD REX·	✠LIFIND ON LVNDE: Wt 14.0.	
943	✠EDPER RD REEX	✠LIOFPINE ON LVND Wt 21.0.	Liofwine.
944	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠SPRAEELINE ON LVND: Wt 25.5.	Sprageline.
945	✠EDP ·RD R·EX	✠PVLERDD ON LVNDE: Wt 16.8.	Wulfred.
946	✠EDPI RD REX	✠bVLERD ON LVND: Wt 17.7.	
947	✠EDPE " "	✠PVLFPINE ON LVNDEN Wt 13.7.	Wulfwine.
948	✠EDP ·RD RE·X	✠P·VL·INEE ON LVND Wt 17.2.	
Type v. var. a.			
949	✠EDPE ·RD REX	✠CDDPINE ONN LVND Far. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt 21.0.	Goltwine
[Pl. XXVII. 2.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
950	✠EDPERD REX. <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆIELRIC ON LVND: Wt. 21·5.	Ægelric?
951	✠EDPER·. D REX ·	" " Wt. 20·7.	Ægelwig.
952	✠EDPER· D RE· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	" ON LVNDEE Wt. 20·5.	
953	✠EDPER·. D REC <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFRED ON LVND: Wt. 21·7.	Ælfred.
954	✠EDPERD REC· <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPERD ON LVND: Wt. 16·9.	Ælfwerd.
955	✠EDPER D REX	" " LVNDE Wt. 17·7.	
956	✠EDPER· D REX·	✠ÆLFPORD " Wt. 19·3.	
957	✠EDPER· D REX · <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLPERD: ON LVNDENE Wt. 19·7.	
958	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠ÆLFPINE: ON LVNDE: Wt. 19·7.	Ælfwine.
959	✠EDPER·. D RERX	✠ÆLPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 18·2.	
960	✠EDPA·. D REX	✠BRIHTPINÆ ON LV Wt. 18·8.	Brihtwine.
961	✠EDPER· " "	" " LVND: Wt. 16·0.	
962	" " " <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRVNEAR ON LVND: Wt. 21·5.	Brungar.
963	✠EDPER·. " "	" " LVNDE Wt. 20·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
964	†EDPER D REX	†BRVNGAR ON LVNDE: Wt 21.4	
965	†EDPER " "	†EADPOLD ON LVND: Wt 19.2	Eadwold.
966	†EADPE RD RE[X]	†EALDVLf ON LVNDENE Wt 16.2	Ealdolf.
967	†EDPER D REX	†ECPIL ONN LVNDENE: Wt 19.9	Eewig.
968	†EDPE D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†EDRED ON LVNDE: Wt 20.5	Edred.
969	†EDPER D REX	†EDRIC ONN LVNDENE: Wt 14.7	Edric.
970	†EDPER D REX	†EDPINE ON LVNDE: Wt 21.0	Edwine.
971	EADPE RD REX	†ESTMVND ON LVNE Wt 20.5	Estmund.
972	†EXP ERD Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†CLIFPINE ON LVNDE: Wt 16.7	Glifwine.
973	†EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GODERE " " Wt 20.7	Godere.
[Pl. XXVII. 3.]			
974	" " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GODMAN ON LVN Wt 20.7	Godman.
975	" " "	†GODMAN ON LVND: Wt 20.1	
976	†EDPE D R[EX]	†GODRIC ON LVNDENE: Wt 18.7	Godric.
977	†EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†GODPINE ON LVND Wt 21.5	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
991	✠EADPE RD RE	✠PVLFPINE ON LVNDENE Wt. 19 8	Wulfwine.
992	" " REX	✠PVLEAR: ON LVNDEN Wt. 19 7.	Wulgar.
<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>			
993	✠EADPE ·XR·D REX·	✠EADPOLD ON LVND· Wt. 18 3	Eadwold.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
994	EADPARD REX AGORV	✠ÆELPER ON LVND· Wt. 19 4.	Ægelwer (cf. Ægelward).
995	EADVVEARDV REX ANGLO	✠ÆELFRED ON LVND: Wt. 21 3.	Ælfred.
996	EADVVERDVS REX ANGLO	✠ÆELFSIDE ON LVNDEN Wt. 21 3.	Ælfsige.
997	EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠ÆELFPERD ON LVND Wt. 20 5.	Ælfwerd.
998	EADPPRD RAX ANGORV	✠ÆELPERD ON LVND: Wt. 20 5.	
999	EADPA REX ANGLO	✠DEORMAN " " (Broken.)	Deorman.
1000	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	" " LVNDE: Wt. 17 4.	
1001	EADPPRD RAE:X ANGOR	✠DIREMAN ON LVNDENLDE Wt. 18 7.	Direman.
1002	EADPARD RÆ: ANGLO	✠EALDGAR ON LVNDE Wt. 17 3.	Ealdgar.
1003	✠EADRPARD REX ANLOR	" " LVNDEI Wt. 17 4.	
1004	ENDPARD REX ANGLO	✠EDPI ON LVNDENEN· Wt. 21 0.	Edwig.
1005	EDPARD RE ANGLORYM	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 20 3.	Godric.
1006	EADPA REX ANGLO·	" " LVNDE Wt. 19 3	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1007	EADPEARD REX ANGLO..	✠GODRIC ON LVNDEN Wt. 20 0.	
1008	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠GODPINE ON LVND Wt. 20 3.	Godwine.
1009	EAVVARD REX ANGLORV	✠GODPNE " Wt. 21 0.	.
1010	EADPARD RX ANGLO.	✠LEFPINE ON LVND. Wt. 18 4.	Lefwine (Leofwine).
1011	EADPPEARD SEX ANGLO	✠LIFIND: ON LVNDEEN. Wt. 20 7.	Lifine or Liofine.
1012	EADPARD REX ANGLOE	✠LIOFING ON LVNDEN Wt. 16 2.	
1013	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠OMYND OM LVND: Wt. 21 3.	Omynd (cf. Osmund).
1014	EADPPRD RIX ANGORV	✠OMYND: ON LVNDNED Wt. 21 5.	
1015	EAPPRD REX ANGLOVM	✠PVLFEAR ON LVND Wt. 21 2.	Wulfgar or Wulgar.
1016	EADPEARD REX ANGLOX	✠PVLGAR " Wt. 21 1.	
1017	EADPEA REX ANGLO	✠PVLGAR ON LVNDE Wt. 19 8.	
1018	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠PVLGAR " Wt. 17 7.	
1019	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠PVLGAR ON LVNDENE Wt. 17 1.	
1020	EADPRD. R. ANGORV	✠PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 22 1.	Wulfred.
1021	EADPARD RX ANGLOR	✠PLVFRED ON LVNDE. Wt. 18 4.	
[Pl. XXVII. 4.]			
1022	✠DREDND PENDREDRE	✠RVLFRHX ON LVNIII Wt. 18 3.	Wulfrie.
1023	EADPRD R. ANGLO.	✠PVLFPINE ON LVND Wt. 19 0.	Wulfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1021	EADPARD REX ANGORV	†PVLFPINE ON LYNDEN Wt. 20.8.	
1025	EADPEARD REX ANGL	†PVLFPINE ON LYNDENE Wt. 16.6.	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1026	†EADPARD RD RE	†ÆDEAR ON LVNDE: Wt. 10.0.	Ædgar.
1027	†EADPAR " "	†ÆLFRED " " Wt. 19.6.	Ælfred.
1028	†EADRAR " "	†ÆLFƿICE ON LVNDE Wt. 21.0	Ælfrigo.
1029	†EADPAR " "	†ÆÆLFARD ON LVND Wt. 19.5.	Ælfweard.
1030	†EADARD RD RE	†ÆLFPEARD ON LVND Wt. 15.3.	
1031	†EADPAR " "	†ÆLFPINE ON LVND: Wt. 19.7.	Ælfwine.
1032	" " "	" " LVNDE: (Chipped.)	
1033	†EADPARD " "	" " LVNDEN. Wt. 17.2.	
1034	†EADPAR " "	†ÆLFPINE ON LVND. Wt. 17.2.	
1035	" " REX A	†ÆLPINE ON LVNDEN Wt. 15.0.	
1036	†EADPAR RD RE	†DVRIC: ON LVNDE: Wt. 20.0.	Durinc.
1037	" " "	†DVRINC: ON LVNDE: Wt. 21.2.	
1038	†EADPAR " "	†EDPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 22.0.	Edwine.
1039	†EADPAR " "	†GODRIC ON LVND: Wt. 17.0.	Godric.
1040	†EADPAR " "	" " LVNDE: Wt. 16.8.	
1041	†EADPAR " "	†GODPINE ON LVND: Wt. 20.5.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1012	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODPINE ON LVNDE Wt 15.8.	
1013	✠EADD " "	✠OMMVND ON LVNDE Wt 17.8.	Osmund.
1014	✠EADPAR " "	✠O:SMVND " Wt 18.8.	
1015	✠EADPARD " "	✠PVLFLAR ON LVND: Wt 18.0.	Wulfgar.
1016	✠EADPARD " "	✠PVLFLAR ON LVNDE Wt 20.6.	
1017	✠EDPERD :RECEX	✠PVLFLER ON LVNDENE Wt 20.7.	
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1018	✠EADPARD REX A . .	✠ÆEELPI ON LVND Wt 17.6.	Ægelwine.
1019	EADPARD " ANG	" " LVNDE Wt 17.3.	
1050	✠ " " A :	✠ÆGLPI ON LVNDEN Wt 15.3.	
1051	" " "	✠ÆGLPIN ON LVNDE Wt 12.2.	
1052	EADPARD REX A :	✠ÆLFFARD N " Wt 15.4.	Ælfward.
1053	:EADPARD REX A	✠ÆLFDARD ON LVND Wt 14.8.	
1054	EADPARD REX A . .	✠EADPINE ON LVND: Wt 17.6.	Eadwine or Edwine.
1055	EADPARD REX ANG . .	✠EDPINE ON LVND Wt 16.0.	
1056	✠EADPARD REX AG	✠EDPINE ON LVNDE Wt 16.6.	
1057	EADPARD REX :	✠EDPINE O LVNDE Wt 17.6.	
1058	✠EADPARD REX A	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt 15.8.	Godric.
1059	" " ANGL	✠PETMAN ON LVN: Wt 17.6.	Swetman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mosley.
1060	✠EADPARD REX ·A	✠PETMAN ON LVN Wt 172.	
1061	EADPARD REX A	✠PVLFGAR ON LVND Wt 112.	Wulfgar.
1062	·EADPARD REX:	✠PVLGAR " Wt 156.	
1063	" REX A	✠PVLGAR ON LVNDE Var. Four crescents in field. Wt 169.	
1064	✠EADPARD REX AN:	✠DVLFOI ON LVNDE Wt 180.	Wulfega.
1065	✠EADRARD REX A	✠DVLFOARD ONLVND Wt 170.	Wulfward.
[PL XXVII 5.]			
1066	" " "	" Wt 166.	
1067	EADRARD REX A	" ONLY Wt 152.	
HALFPENNY.			
1068	.....RD REX A	....PINE ON LV Wt 83.	Edwino?
Type xv.			
1069	EADPARD REX A	✠ELFSI ON LVNDE:: Wt 200.	Ælfsigo.
1070	EADRARD "	✠GODRIC ON LVND Wt 203.	Godric.
1071	EADPARD REX A	✠PVLFPARD ON LVN Wt 195.	Wulfward.
[PL XXVII 6.]			
1072	EADPARD " "	✠PVLGAR ON LVN Wt 204.	Wulfgar.
Type xv. var. b.			
1073	✠ERDR D AC	✠PETMAN ON LVI Wt 170.	Sweetman.
[PL XXVII 7.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>MÆLDUNE. [Maldon.]</p>		
	<p>Type II.</p>		
1074	✠EDPAR D REX [PL XXVII 8.]	✠DÆININT ON MÆL Wt. 10.9.	Dæinint.
	<p>HALFTENNT.</p>		
1075	✠..... D REX	✠DÆI... .. MÆL Wt. 8.5.	Dæinint.
	<p>Type VII.</p>		
1076	✠EDPE A RE	✠GODRIC ON MÆLD: Wt. 19.0.	Godric.
1077	✠EDPER D R[EX]	✠GODPINE ON MEL. Wt. 19.7.	Godwine.
	<p>Type IX.</p>		
1078	EADPEARD REX ANGLOR	✠GODPINE ON MÆLDVN Wt. 21.3.	Godwine.
1079	EADPARD REX ANGL.	✠SPETRIC ON MEL Wt. 19.3.	Swetric.
	<p>Type XI.</p>		
1080	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODPINE ON MÆLDVN Wt. 19.0.	Godwine.
	<p>Type XIII.</p>		
1081	EADPARD REX AN:	✠GODPINE ON MÆLDV: Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17.6.	Godwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
MEALMESBYRIG. [Malmesbury.]			
Type vii.			
1082	†EDPAR D REI	†EAL·DPIG ON MEAL· Wt. 190.	Ealdwig
1083	†EDPE· D. REX	†EAL·DPI ON MEAL·D Wt. 194.	
1084	†EDPAR D REI	†EAL·DPIG ON MEALM· Wt. 193.	
Type xi.			
1085	†EADPAR RD RE	†BRIHPI ON MELME Var. In opposite angles of cross, I and crescent. Wt. 200.	Brihtwine?
[Pl. XXVII. 9.]			
1086	†E·DR· RDE	†BRIHPI ON MELME Var. In opposite angles of cross, I and crescent. Wt. 203.	
NIFEPORTE. [Newport.]			
Type vii.			
1087	†EADPE RD RE	†SIREDD ON NIFEPORTE· Wt. 192.	Sired.
[Pl. XXVII. 10.]			
1088	†EDPE· D RE	†SIREDD ON NIFEPO· Wt. 160.	
NORWIC. [Norwich.]			
Type i.			
1089	†EDDER D RE† X	†L·EODINE ON NOR· Wt. 114.	Leofwine.
[Pl. XXVII. 11.]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1090	†EDPER D REX † R.	†OSMVNDD O NORD: Wt. 17 G.	Osmund
		<i>Type ii.</i>	
1091	†EDPE RD RE	†LEOPIE ON HOR Wt. 17 2.	Leofwic.
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
1092	✠EDPE RD RE †	†LEOFFINE ON NORD Wt. 17 3.	Leofwine.
		<i>Type iv.</i>	
1093	†EEDDI ID PXII	†OS-MVID ON NOR Wt. 14 5.	Osmund.
1094	†EDPERD ·REX R	†RINVL F Var. "P A C S" Wt. 17 7.	Ritulf.
	[Pl. XXVII. 12.]		
		<i>Type v</i>	
1095	†EDPE ·RD REX	†CCNELM ON NORD Wt. 25 7.	Cenelm.
1096	†EDPER: ·D REX:	†L·EOFFINE ON NORD: Wt. 25 0.	Leofwine.
1097	†EDP ·ERD R †	†DORFRD O NORDP Wt. 25 3.	Dorferð.
1098	†EDPE ·RD RE:	†DVREVERD ON NOR Wt. 25 1.	Durnerð (= Dorferð?).
		<i>Type vii.</i>	
1099	†EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†HLANGVL F ON NOR Wt. 20 4.	Hlangulf?
1100	†EDPR D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†DORSTAN O NORDP Wt. 18 0.	Dorstan.
1101	†EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	†DVRFVD ON NORD Wt. 19 7.	Durfurð.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1102	†EADPAR RD RE:	†ELFPINE ON NORD[P] Wt. 17 1/4.	Elfwine.
1103	†EDPARD D RE:	†LEFPINE O NORDPI Wt. 17 1/4.	Lefwine or Laofwine.
1104	†EADPA RD RE	†LIOFPINE ON NORD Wt. 20 1/4.	
1105	†EADPAR RD R	†LIOFRIC: ON NORPPI Wt. 19 8.	Liofric.
1106	†EADPAR RD RE	†PVLFOI: ON NORPPIC Wt. 19 0.	Wulfai (Wulfsige).
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1107	EADPARD RE	†EDPINE ON NORD Wt. 14 3.	Edwine.
1108	EADPARD REX	†EODPINE O NOR Wt. 12 3.	Godwine.
[Pl. XXVII. 13]			
1109	" "	†PRICE O NORD Wt. 14 0.	Price.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1110	EADPARD RX	†DVRGRIM OMORD Wt. 14 8.	Durgrim.
1111	" [D R]E	†DVRSTAN ON NOR Wt. 19 6.	Durstan.
OXENAFORD. [Oxford.]			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1112	†EDPE RD RE	†GLPIN ON OEX Wt. 17 3.	Gilpin.
<i>Type ii. var. b.</i>			
1113	†EDPE RE-C	†LEOPFINE OXF Wt. 17 2.	Leofwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1114	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iv. var. a.</i></p> <p>✠EDDE D REX.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVII. 11.]</p>	<p>✠BRINPOLD OM OXE: Wt. 177.</p>	Brinwold.
1115	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type v.</i></p> <p>✠EDPE: RD REX:</p>	<p>✠EIELPINE ON OXENE: Wt. 233.</p>	Elfwino.
1116	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type vii.</i></p> <p>✠EDPER D REX</p>	<p>✠ÆLFPIG ON OXENE: Wt. 212.</p>	Ælfwig.
1117	<p>✠EDPER . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i></p>	<p>✠ÆLPIC ON OXENAF Wt. 202.</p>	
1118	<p>✠EDPAR D REI</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis</i></p>	<p>✠ÆLPID ON OXENEFO Wt. 201.</p>	
1119	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type ix.</i></p> <p>EADPEARD REX ANGO</p>	<p>✠ÆLFPIG ON OX: Wt. 206.</p>	Ælfwig.
1120	<p>EADPARD REX ANGLOV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVIII. 1.]</p>	<p>✠EADPINE OM OXNE: Wt. 214.</p>	Eadwino.
1121	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠ELPINE OM OXNE: Wt. 204.	Elwino.
1122	" " ANGL	✠HÆRGOD ON OXNE: Wt. 211.	Hærgod (cf. Hæregod).
1123	EADARD REX ANGLOV	✠SETMAN ON OXEN: Wt. 214.	Swetman.
1124	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xi.</i></p> <p>✠EADPARD RD RE</p>	<p>✠ÆELPINE ON OXENEX: Wt. 215</p>	Ægelwino

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. mayer.
1125	✠EADPAR RD DE	✠ÆLFPIG ON OXNE Wt. 20-6.	Ælfwig.
1126	✠EADPARD " " [Pl. XXVIII 2.]	✠ÆLFPI: ON OXENEXFO Wt. 20-0.	
1127	✠EADPAR " "	" ON OXENEX Wt. 20-2.	
1128	✠EADPARD " "	✠BRIHTRED ON OXENE Wt. 19-2.	Brihtred.
1129	✠EADPAR " "	✠HARELOD ON OXENEX Wt. 21-0.	Haregod.
Type xiii			
1130	✠EADPARD REX ANG	✠FVLFFI ON OXENE Wt. 16-2.	Wulfwine?
RICYEBYRIG. [Richborough.]			
Type ix.			
1131	EADPARD REX ANGLO.	✠LEOFSTAN ON RIC Wt. 21-0.	Leofstan.
1132	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠SPETRIC ON RIC Wt. 19-8.	Swetric.
ROFECEASTER. [Rochester.]			
Type i.			
1133	✠EDPNR D PEC	✠EDPINE ON ROFE. Wt. 14-2.	Edwine.
Type li.			
1134	✠EDPE RD REX	✠EDPINE ON ROFE. Wt. 15-6.	Edwine.



No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1135	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠EODPINE ON ROFE Wt. 167.	Godwine.
1136	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠PVLFRIC ON ROF Wt. 133.	Wulfrio.
1137	✠EDPERD RECX	<i>Type iv.</i> ✠EODPINE ON RO <i>Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet.</i> Wt. 130.	Godwine.
1138	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	<i>Type vii</i> ✠EDPINE ONN ROF: Wt. 196.	Edwine.
1139	✠EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVIII. 3]	<i>Type xi.</i> ✠LIFPINE: ON ROFE: Wt. 217.	Lifwine.
1140	" " "	✠LIFPINE HORN ON ROF Wt. 217.	Lifwine and Horn.
	RUMENEA. [Romney]		
1141	✠EDPERD REX A	<i>Type i</i> ✠BRVNĒAR ON RV Wt. 155.	Brungar.
1142	✠EDRE RD RE	<i>Type ii.</i> ✠EOTIN ON RHV Wt. 110.	Eotan.
1143	✠EDPE " "	✠PVLHED ON RVM Wt. 145.	Wulhed.
1144	✠.... D RE	<i>HALFPENNY.</i> ✠.... ED ONRV Wt. 65.	Wulhed?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1145	<p>✠EDDER: D REX.</p> <p>—</p> <p>[Pl. XXVIII 4.]</p>	<p>Type iv.</p> <p>✠PVLM/ER ON RVM</p> <p>Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet.</p> <p>Wt. 14.4.</p>	Wulmar.
1146	<p>✠EDRED D RE.</p> <p>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</p>	<p>Type vii.</p> <p>✠LEOFRE ON RVM:</p> <p>Wt. 21.0.</p>	Leofric.
1147	<p>✠EDPE. D RE.</p> <p>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</p>	<p>✠PVLM/ER ON RVMEE.</p> <p>Wt. 19.5</p>	Wulmar.
1148	<p>EADPARD EX ANGLO.</p>	<p>Type ix.</p> <p>✠PVLM/ER ON RVM</p> <p>Wt. 22.0.</p>	Wulmar.
1149	<p>✠EADPAR RD RE</p>	<p>Type xi.</p> <p>✠PVLM/ER ON RVMED</p> <p>Wt. 21.5</p>	Wulmar.
	<p>SANDPIC.</p> <p>[Sandwich.]</p>		
1150	<p>✠EDPNR. REC:</p>	<p>Type i.</p> <p>✠LIOFFINE ON SAND</p> <p>Wt. 15.0</p>	Liofwine.
1151	<p>✠EDPE RD RE</p>	<p>Type ii.</p> <p>✠FAREHIR ON SA</p> <p>Wt. 11.5</p>	Farehir.
1152	<p>✠EDP ERD R.</p>	<p>✠LEFFINE ON SA</p> <p>Wt. 12.4.</p>	Liofwine, Leofwine, &c.
1153	<p>✠EDP. ARD.</p>	<p>✠L·EOFDINE ON SA</p> <p>Wt. 10.5</p>	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1154	✠EDPE RD RE	✠LEOPINE ON SA Wt. 15 6.	
1155	✠EDP ARD.	✠LIFPINE ON SAN Wt. 12 4.	
1156	✠EDPE RD RE	" " SAN Wt. 11 2.	
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
1157	✠EDPE RD EX V	✠LIOEPINE ON SAN Wt. 15 9.	Liofwine.
		<i>Type vii.</i>	
1158	✠EDPER D RE E	✠LIFPINE ON WANE! Wt. 18 7.	Lifwine.
1159	✠EDPR D RE	" " SANDP Wt. 16 0.	
		<i>Type xi.</i>	
1160	✠EADPA RD RE	✠LIOFPINE ON SA: Wt. 16 0.	Liofwine.
		[Pl. XXVIII. 5.]	
1161	✠EADPARD RD RE	" " WANCE Wt. 16 9.	
		SCEAFTESBYRIG OR SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]	
		<i>Type i.</i>	
1162	✠EDP D RE ✠	✠ÆL PERD N SCEFT: Wt. 15 2.	Ælfwerd.
		<i>Type v.</i>	
1163	✠EADAE DLF RICEX	✠CEDEMANDI OIL SCÆCE* Wt. 12 3	Cedeman.

* The points of the cross on the reverse are not expanded; but as it is a blundered coin it has not been made into a new type.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1161	✠EDPE RD REX	✠GODESBRAND ON SC Var Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt 175	Godesbrand.
1165	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠PVLFRIC ON SCEFTE: Wt. 250.	Wulfric.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1166	✠EDPAR D REX	✠DVDYCOE ON SCEFT Wt. 210.	Duducol?
1167	" " "	" " Wt " 202.	
	<i>Type vii. var. b.</i>		
1168	✠EADP RD REX AN	✠P.VLFRIC ·ON· SCEF Wt. 192	Wulfric.
	<i>Type viii</i>		
1169	✠EDP ED RE : [Pl. XXVIII 6.]	✠PVLFRIC ON SCEAF Wt 192.	Wulfric.
	<i>Type ix</i>		
1170	✠EADPEARD REX ANGLO	✠PVLFRIC ON SCEF Wt 202.	Wulfric.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1171	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFPÆRD ON ωC/ETC Wt 202	Ælfweard
1172	" " "	" " Wt. 202.	
1173	" " "	✠GODESBRAND ON ωC Wt. 200.	Godesbrand.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
1174	EADPARD RE	✠GODRIC ON SCEAF Wt. 200.	Godric.
	<i>Type xvi.</i>		
1175	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXVIII 7.]	✠GODESBRAND ON S Wt 200.	Godesbrand.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.]			
Type v.			
1176	✠EDPE ·RD REX·	✠ÆLFEB ON SCREOBE Wt. 25·2.	Ælfeb.
1177	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCREO Wt. 23 0.	Leofstan.
1178	✠EDRE: ·RD REX:	✠LEOPINE ON SCREO: Wt. 25 0.	Leofwine.
Type v. var. b.			
1179	✠EDPE: ·RD REX:	✠PVLMÆR ON SCREOB: Wt. 19 6.	Wulmær.
			
Type vii			
1180	✠EDPE D RE·	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCRO Wt. 16 0	Leofstan.
Type ix.			
1181	EADPARD REX ANGL·	✠LEOFSTAN ON SCRO Wt. 20 8.	Leofstan.
Type xi.			
1182	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠GODPINE ON SCRO Wt. 22 0.	Godwine.
1183	✠EADPAR· " "	✠PVDEMAN ON[ω]COB (Pierced.)	Wudeman.
1184	" " "	" " SCROB Wt. 18 0.	
1185	" " "	" " " Wt. 20 2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1186	†EADPAR RD RE	†PVLMAER ON ω COBE Wt. 20 G.	Wulmar.
1187	EADPARD REX [Pl. XXVIII 8.]	Type xv. †EARNPI ON SROP Wt. 20 1/4.	Earnwig?
	SEREBYRIG, Erc. [Salisbury.]		
1188	EADEARD REX ANGLO	Type ix. †GODERIC ON IERBIRGE: Wt. 18 1/4.	Goderic or Godric.
1189	" " "	" " (Broken.)	
1190	EADPARD REX ANGLO	" " SERBIRGE Wt. 20 2.	
1191	" " "	" " Wt. 20 1/4.	
1192	EADVVEARDVS EX N6LO	†GODRIC ON SEARBIR Wt. 16 1/4.	
1193	†EADPAR RD RE [Pl. XXVIII 9.]	Type xi. †GODRIC ON ω ERBV Wt. 19 5/8.	Godric.
1194	" " "	†GODRIC: ON ω ERBVR: Wt. 19 0.	
1195	EADPARD REX	Type xv. †SIEBODE ON SEAI Wt. 17 0.	Siegebode.
1196	" REX:	" " SERB: Wt. 16 3/4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p style="text-align: center;">SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]</p>			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1197	✠EDPR·RD RE [Pl. XXVIII. 10.]	✠ALHHVND A SNO Wt. 12 3.	Almund.
1198	✠EDD: " "	✠wNOTER ON wN Wt. 16 6.	Snoter.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1199	✠EDPE D RE✠:	✠BL·ÆCMAN ON SNOTI Wt. 16 2.	Blacman.
1200	✠EDPER, " " Var. Pellet before head.	✠BLACMAN ON SNOTIH Wt. 17 5.	
<i>Type v.</i>			
1201	✠EDPER ·D REE·X: [Pl. XXVIII. 11.]	✠HALDENE ON SNOT· Wt. 26 5.	Haldene.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1202	✠EADPA[RD] RE	✠ARNERI[M] ON SN (Broken.)	Arngrim.
1203	" REX A	✠FORMAN ON SNO Wt. 16 0.	Forman.
<p style="text-align: center;">STÆFFORDA. [Stafford.]</p>			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1204	✠EDPE: ·RD REX: [Pl. XXVIII. 12.]	✠ELFRIC ON STÆFORDE Wt. 17 5.	Elfric.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	STÆNIG. [Steyning.]		
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1205	†EDPE RD REX	†PVLÆET ON STÆN Wt. 250.	Wulfget.
1206	†EDPNR RD RE	†PVLÆET ON STÆN Wt. 167.	
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1207	†EDPA D REX	†PVLFRIE ON STÆN Wt. 187.	Wulfrie.
1208	†EDREI D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	†PVLFRIE ON STÆ Wt. 205	
1209	†EDPR DER	" ON STÆN Wt. 204.	
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1210	EADPARD REX ANGLO [Pl XXVIII 13.]	†PVLFRIE ON STÆ Wt. 204.	Wulfrie
1211	" " "	" " Wt. 204.	
1212	EADPRD EX ANGOR	" ON STÆN Wt. 180.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1213	EADPAR RD RE A [Pl XXVIII 14.]	†DIORMAN ON STÆNIG Wt. 190.	Diorman.
1214	" " "	" " Wt. 185.	
	<i>Type xiii.</i>		
	EADPARD RE	†DERMON ON STÆ Wt. 162	Dermon

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Messenger.
1216	✠EADRARARD RE✠ A	✠DIORMAN O.N ST/E Wt 16.7.	Diorman.
1217	EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXIX. 1.]	Type xv. ✠DERMON ON STÆN Wt. 19.0.	Dermom.
1218	" RE	✠GODPINE ON STÆ Wt. 20.1.	Godwine.
	STANFORD. [Stamford]		
1219	✠EDPE RD RE	Type ii. ✠ARFRA ON STA: Wt. 15.4.	Arfra (= Ærfara?)
1220	✠EDE. " "	✠GODDINE ON S. Wt. 14.0.	Godwine.
1221	✠EDPI " "	✠GODPINE ON S: Wt. 15.7.	
1222	✠EDP " "	✠LEFPINE ON STAI: Wt. 13.7.	Leofwine.
1223	✠EDPE " "	✠LEOFPINE ON STA Wt. 15.7.	
1224	✠EDPER D REX	Type iii. ✠BRVMPINE ON STA Wt. 14.0.	Brunwine.
1225	✠EDPE: D REX	✠EDPIN ON STANFOR Wt 14.5	Edwine.
1226	✠EDPER: D RE✠	✠LEOCRINE ON STANF: Wt 17.3.	Leofwine.
1227	✠EDRER " "	✠LEOFPINE ON STANF Wt. 13.6.	
1228	✠EDPE. RD RE✠	✠WÆRCIN ON STAN Wt 17.2	Marcin or Harcin (Martin)
	[Pl. XXIX. 2.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1229	✠EDPE RD RE✠	✠PILCRIF ON STANF: Wt. 14 0.	Willerif.
		HALFPENNY.	
1230	EDPER:	✠. N STAN: Wt. 6 0.	
		Type iv.	
1231	✠EPD PPNXXC	✠PVL NO Ð ON STAI: Wt. 14 7.	Wulnoð.
		Type v.	
1232	✠EDPE RD REX	✠ERFRE ON STANFOR: Wt. 27 7.	Ætfræ (cf. Aelfra).
1233	✠EDPER D REEX	✠FERGRIN ON STANEFO Wt. 26 5.	Færgrim.
		Type vii.	
1234	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRVPINE ON STA Wt. 21 5	Brunwine.
		Type ix.	
1235	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠GODPINE ON STANF Wt. 20 9	Godwine.
1236	EADPARD " "	✠LEOFRIC ON STANF: Wt. 22 0.	Leofric.
		Type xi.	
1237	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠OOWPARD ON STAN Wt. 19 4.	Osward.
		Type xv.	
1238	EADPARP REX	✠BRVPINE ON ST: Wt. 21 4.	Brunwine.
1239	EADPARD " "	" " STA Wt. 20 0	
1240	" " "	✠GODPINE ON STA Wt. 21 5	Godwine.
1241	" " "	✠SPARCOLF ON ST: Wt. 19 2	Swarcof (= Swarceol?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<p>SUDBYRIG. [Sulbury.]</p> <p>Type xi.</p>		
1212	✠EADPARD RD RE	✠FOLCPINE ON ωVPBVL Wt. 19 0.	Polwine.
	<p>SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark.]</p> <p>Type ii.</p>		
1213	✠EDPN: RD E✠:	✠ELFPINE ON SVDE Wt. 14 7.	Elfwine.
1214	✠EDPA RD E	✠LIOFPINE ON SVÐ Wt. 11 7.	Liofwine (Leofwine).
	<p>Type iii.</p>		
1215	✠EDPAR D RE✠	✠LEOFpine ON SVÐ: Wt. 14 5.	Leofwine.
	<p>Type v.</p>		
1216	✠EDPR RD R E✠	✠CioFRED ON ωVDE: Wt. 14 2.	Liofred (Leofred).
	<p>Type vii.</p>		
1217	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LEOFRED ON SVDE Wt. 21 0.	Leofred.
1218	✠EDPE D REX Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠O.ωMVND ON SVDE: Wt. 18 0.	Osmund.
	[Pl. XXIX. 3.]		
1219	✠EDPAR D REX Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠O.ωMVND ON SVDE: Wt. 19 5.	
1250	" " "	" " " Wt. 20 3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. Sayer.
1251	✠EOPER D RE.	✠SPETMAN ON SVÐG Wt. 29.6.	Sweetman.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1252	EADPEARO REX ANGLOX	✠CODMAN ON SVÐIE! Wt. 17.6.	Goldman.
1253	EADPAR REX ANGLOX.	✠OSMYND ON SVÐG: Wt. 20.6.	Osmund.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1254	✠EDDRO D. D.E	✠OSMAND ON EIOI Wt. 20.2.	Osmund.
1255	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠SPETMAN ON SVÐG: Wt. 20.1.	Sweetman.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1256	EADRARD RE.	✠GODRIC ON SVDP Wt. 16.5.	Godric.
1257	✠EADPARD REX A.	✠OSMYND ON SVÐE: Wt. 14.8.	Osmund.
TAMPEORD. [Tamworth.]			
<i>Type v.</i>			
1258	✠EDP.E RD RE.	✠ÆGELPINE ON TAMF Wt. 28.9.	Ægelwine.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1259	✠EDPAR D RE.	✠COLINE ON TAM Wt. 20.9.	Coline.
[PL XXIX. 4.]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1260	EADPARD RE	✠BRVNINE ON TA Wt. 14.0.	Brunice.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monogram.
	TANTUNE. [Taunton.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1261	✠EDPE RD RE:	✠BOGA ON TANT· Wt. 16 0.	Boga.
	<i>Type iii.</i>		
1262	✠EDPER·D RE:X: [Pl. XXIX. 5.]	✠BOIA ON TANTVNE Wt. 17 6.	Boga.
	<i>Type iv var. a.</i>		
1263	✠EDPAR D RECX	✠CILLECRIST OIH TAN Var. PAXX Wt. 14 3.	Collecrist.
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1264	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠BRIHTRIC ON TANTVNE Wt. 20 5.	Brihtrie.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1265	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHTRIC ON TANT: Wt. 20 3.	Brihtrie.
	PÆRINCPIC. [Warwick.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1266	✠EDPER D REX: [Pl. XXIX. 6.]	✠ÆELFSIE ON PÆRINE Wt. 16 8.	Ælfsie.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1267	✠EDPRD RE·X	✠LEOFRICIOC O PER Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 18 0.	Leofric.
1268	✠EDPE·RD RE·X	✠LVEINE ON PÆRIN Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 21 0.	Lucine (Loving)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M.oney.
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1269	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠AƿTAN: ON PERINI: Wt. 20.5.	Asian (cf. Æstan).
1270	✠EADPA[R] RD RE	✠DVRƿTA[N ON PÆ]RI (Broken)	Pur-tan.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
1271	✠EADPARD REX	✠DEODRIC ON PÆR Wt. 19.5.	Deodric.
	PALINGAFORD. [Wallingford.]		
	<i>Type lii.</i>		
1272	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠BRIHTRIC ON PELIN Wt. 26.8.	Brittric.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1273	✠EDPER D REEX:	✠ÆILPII ON PALINGE: Wt. 24.8.	Edwig?
	[Pl. XXIX. 7.]		
1274	" " "	✠BRIHTRE ON PAL Wt. 25.2.	Brittric.
1275	✠EDPE RD REX:	✠BRVNPINE ON PÆ Wt. 26.5	Brumwine.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1276	✠EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRAND ON PALING Wt. 21.0.	Brand.
1277	✠EDPR D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRANDD ON PELING: Wt. 20.5	
1278	✠EDPA RD REI	✠BRIHTRIC ON PALI Wt. 21.0.	Brittric.
1279	✠EDPR D REX <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠BRIHTPINE ON PALI Wt. 20.2	Brittwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1250	✠EDPA RD R	✠BRVNPNE ON PAL Wt 20.4.	Brunwine.
1281	✠EDPA RD RE Far. Pellet behind bust.	✠BVREPINE ON PALIN Wt 20.5.	Burwine.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1232	EADPA R✠ ANGLO	✠BRAND ON PALI: Wt 20.3.	Brand.
1283	EADPARD REX ANGL	✠BRAND ON PALIN Wt 21.0	
1284	" " ANGL [Pl. XXIX 8]	✠BRIHTRIC ON PALI: Wt 21.0	Brihtrie.
1285	" " "	✠BRIHTPIH ON PALI Wt 20.5	Brihtwine
1286	" " ANGL	✠BRVNPINE ON PAL Wt 20.5	Brunwine.
1287	" " ANGLO	✠BRVNPINE ON PALI Wt 20.1	
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1288	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRAD ON PALINGE Wt 21.0	Brand
1289	EADPA RD R EX	✠BRAND ON PALI Wt 20.5	
1290	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PALI Wt 20.7.	Brihtmar.
<i>Type xii.</i>			
1291	EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXIX 9]	✠BRAND ON PALI Wt 16.5.	Brand.
1292	" " A	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PA Wt 17.0	Brihtmar
1293	" " A	✠BVREPINE ON PA Wt 17.5	Burwine.
1294	" " "	" " Wt 17.0	

No	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1295	EADPARD RE	✠ PVLFPINE ON PEA Wt. 16.4.	Wulfwine.
	<i>Type xv.</i>		
1296	EADPARD RE[X]	✠ BVREPINE ON PA Wt. 19.8.	Barewino.
	<i>Type xv var. c.</i>		
1297	EADPARD REX A [Pl. XXIX. 10.]	✠ BRIHTMÆR ON PA Wt. 20.5.	Brihtmar.
	PECEDPORT. [Watchet.]		
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1298	✠ VD: REE RE	✠ L·C ON CEPOR·t Wt. 10.7.	Loc.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1299	✠ EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis. [Pl. XXIX. 11.]	✠ GODCIL·D· ON PECE Wt. 21.7.	Godeild.
1300	" Var " Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	" " Wt. 20.0	
	PERHAM. [Wareham.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
1301	✠ EDPER· D REX	✠ SIDENAN ON PER· Wt. 16.5.	Sideman.
	<i>Type ii.</i>		
1302	✠ EDP RD REX	✠ ADCENTEPE ON PE Wt. 11.2.	Uncertain.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1303	✠ EDPAR D RE	✠ SIDEMAN ON PERHAI Wt. 19.7.	Sideman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1304	✠EADR· RD REI· Var. Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis.	✠SIDEMAN ON PERI Wt. 19 3.	
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1305	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠SIDEMAN ON PARN Wt. 20 S.	Sideman.
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1306	✠EADPAR· RD RE	✠BIORN· ON PERHAM Wt. 20 S.	Biorn.
1307	✠EADPAR " "	✠BIORN ON PERHAM : Var. In two angles of cross A X. Wt. 18 0.	
1308	✠EADPAR· " "	✠CODEMAN ONPERH Wt. 17 3.	Godeman.
1309	✠EADPAR " "	✠SIDEMAN ONPERHA Wt. 20 0.	Sideman.
[Pl. XXIX. 12]			
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1310	✠EADRARD RC II	✠SIDEMAN PERHA Wt. 15 2.	Sideman.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1311	EADPARD REX	✠SIDEMAN ON PER : Wt. 20 0.	Sideman.
1312	" "	" " PER Wt. 17 7	
PIHRACEASTER or FIGRACEASTER. [Worcester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1313	✠EPDER· D REX·A·	✠LEOFSTAN ON PIHR· Wt. 18 2.	Leofstan.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1314	✠EDPA RD RE	✠GODPINE O PIHE· Wt. 12 2.	Golwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1315	✠EDPAR· D REI Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis. [Pl. XXIX. 13]	✠CARVLF ON DIHEREC Wt. 20 2.	Garulf.
1316	✠EDPARD· REX· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PIICINNE ON PIHER· Wt. 20 2	Wicing
	<i>Type ix.</i>		
1317	EADPARD REX ANGLO	✠ÆLEPINE ON PIER Wt. 20 6.	Ægelwine.
1318	" " "	" " " Wt. 21 4.	
	<i>Type xi.</i>		
1319	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLEPNE ONPIHREC Wt. 21 2.	Ægelwine.
1320	" " "	✠LIOFOTAN ON PIHRE Wt. 20 4.	Liofstan.
	[Pl. XXIX. 14]		
1321	" " "	✠PICINE ON PIHRECE Wt. 20 1.	Wicing.
	<i>Type xli.</i>		
1322	✠EADPARD REX A	✠ÆLFINE ON PIHR Wt. 16 0	Ælfwine.
1323	" " RE:	✠EASTMÆR ON PIH· Wt. 16 0	Eastmæc.
	PILTUNE. [Wilton]		
	<i>Type L</i>		
1324	✠EPDER D REX A· [Pl. XXX. 1]	✠LIFINCE ON PILTVN Wt. 16 8	Lifinc.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
1325	✠EDPE: RD RE.X	✠ELFSTAN ON PIL-TV: Wt. 17.0.	Elfstan.
1326	✠EDPE: RD RE:X	✠LIFINCE ON PILTVN Wt. 17.6.	Lifinc.
		<i>Type v.</i>	
1327	✠EDPE: RD REX.	✠ELFPINE ON PILT Far. 6 in one angle of cross. Wt. 17.2.	Ælfwine.
		<i>Type vii.</i>	
1328	✠EDPE D REX	✠ELFPI·N·E ON PIL·T Wt. 19.8.	Ælfwine.
1329	" " "	✠ELFPINE ON PIL·TE· Wt. 19.8.	
1330	✠EDPAR· D REI·	✠ALFPOLD ON PILTVN Wt. 19.8.	Alfwold.
1331	" " "	" " PILTVNE Wt. 19.8.	
1332	" " " Far Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	✠DVREIL " " Wt. 20.5.	Pureil.
1333	✠EDPE· D RE	✠DVREIL ON PILT Wt. 20.0.	
		<i>Type ix.</i>	
1334	EADPARD REX ANGLOV	✠ELFPINE ON PILT Wt. 19.8.	Ælfwine.
1335	EADPEARD REX ANGLO·	✠ELFPINE ON PILTVNEIC Wt. 14.0.	
1336	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠EFDPI·NE ON DILTVNEN Wt. 16.4.	
1337	EADPARD REX ANGLOX: [Pl. XXX. 2]	✠ALFPOLD ON PILT Wt. 20.2.	Alfwold.
1338	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	" " PILTVNE: Wt. 18.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1339	EDAYE[RD] RAE ⁺ ANGORV	†HÆRR[E]D ON PILTV WL 19.9	Harred.
1340	EADPARD REX ANGLO ⁺	†HÆRRERD ⁺ ON PILTVN: WL 19.3	
1341	" " ANGL ⁺	†HÆRRERD: ON PILTVNE Wt. 19.7.	
1342	EADPEARD " "	†SÆPINE ON PILT ⁺ WL 19.7.	Sæwine.
1343	" EX ANGLO	†SÆPINE: ON PILTVNE (Broken.)	
1344	EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANGLO	†SPETRIC ON PILT: WL 20.4.	Sætric.
1345	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	" " WL 19.9.	
1346	EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANGLO	†SPETRIC ON PILTV Wt. 20.1.	
1347	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	†ÐVREIL ON PIL Wt. 20.1.	Pærell.
1348	" " ANGLO ⁺	†ÐVREILI: ON PILTVNE Wt. 17.8.	
1349	" " "	" " WL 18.7.	
Type xi.			
1350	†EADPA RD RE	†ÆLFPOLD ON PILTV: WL 19.1	Ælfwold or Alfwold.
1351	EADPEARD REX [Pl. XXX. 3]	†ALFPOD ON PILT: WL 19.4	
1352	†EADPAR RD RE	†ALFPOLD ON PILTVNE WL 18.2	
1353	†EADPARD " "	†BRIXI: ON PILTVNE: Wt. 16.6.	Brixl.
1354	" " "	†HÆRRERD: ON PILTVN: Wt. 19.4.	Harred.
1355	†EADPAR " "	†HÆRRERD: ON PILTVND WL 18.9	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1356	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠DVREIL ON PILTVNE Wt. 19 l.	Pureil.
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1357	✠EADPARD REX	✠ALPOLD ON PILTI Wt. 14 l.	Alfwold.
1358	EDPARD RE[X]	✠EL[F]PINE ON PILT Wt. 15 9.	Elfwine.
1359	✠EADPARD RE	✠HERRED ON PILT: Wt. 16 3.	Herred (Hærrød).
1360	✠EADPARD "	" " PILTV Wt. 16 0	
1361	✠EADPARD REX	✠LEOFFINE ON PILV Wt. 14 6	Leofwine.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1362	EADPARD RE✠ A	✠ALFPOLD ON PILTV Wt. 19 5.	Alfwold.
1363	" RE	✠CENTPINE ON PIL Wt. 15 6.	Centwine.
1364	" RE:	" " PIL Wt. 17 6	
1365	" "	✠PINVS ON PILTVN. Wt. 18 5	Winus.
1366	" REX	" " PILTVNE Wt. 18 7.	
PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1367	✠EDPER: D REX:	✠G-ODRIC ON PINCE Wt. 16 4	Godric.
1368	✠EDPERD REX AN	✠L-ADM/ER ON PINE: Wt. 17 2.	Ladmær.
1369	✠EDPÆ RD REX	✠LEOFSTAN ON PI Wt. 15 0	Leofstan.
1370	✠EPDER D REX.	✠LFINE ONN PINCES: Wt. 17 4	Lifine.
1371	✠EDPER D RE-X:	✠LIFINE ON PINCE Wt. 17 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1372	✠EDPN RD E	✠ÆSTAN ON PIN: Wt. 109.	Æstan.
1373	✠EDPA D RE	✠BRVN ON DINC: Wt. 122.	Brun.
1374	✠EDPA RD RE	✠EDPIE ON PIN Wt. 120	Edwie.
1375	✠EDPER RD RE:	✠ELFSTAN ON PIN Wt. 174.	Elfstan.
1376	✠EDPA " "	✠LEOFINE ON PIN Wt. 114.	Leofwine.
1377	✠EDPEI RD RE	" " PI Wt. 112.	
1378	✠EDP " "	✠IFINE ON PIN: Wt. 150	Lifine.
1379	(Legend barbarous.)	✠LIFINE ON PIND Wt. 121.	
<i>HALF PENNIES</i>			
1380	.... E R D ...	✠LOE NC Wt. 65	Loc.
1381	✠...., RD RE:	.... IN ON PIN Wt. 73	
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1382	✠EDPER D REX:	✠LODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 170	Goldwin.
1383	" " REX:	✠LIFINE ON PINCEC Wt. 158	Lifine.
[Pl. XXX. 4]			
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1384	✠EDPERD REX AHC	✠ELPINE ON PINE: Wt. 164	Flwine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1385	✠EDP RD REX	✠ELPINE ON PINCE: Wt. 250	Alfwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1386	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠ÆSTAN ON PINE: Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 170.	Æstan or Estan.
1387	✠EDPR RD RE✠	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST Wt 158.	
1388	✠EDPI RD REX	✠ÆSTANN LOC ON PI Wt. 168.	Æstan and Loc
1389	✠EDPER: D REEX	✠BRAND ON PINCESTR Wt 264.	Brand.
1390	" " "	" " Wt 260.	
1391	✠ED RE R I D REX:	✠BRIHTPOLD ON PINCE: Wt 250.	Briltwold.
[Pl. XXX. 5.]			
1392	✠EDPER RD REX Var Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠GODPINE ON PINE Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 170.	Godwine.
1393	✠EDPR RD REX	✠LEOFFINE ON PINE Var Pellet in one angle of cross. (Broken.)	Leofwine.
1394	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LIFINE ON PINCES: Wt. 158.	Lifine.
1395	✠EDPER D REX	✠LIOFINE ON PINCEOT Wt. 168.	
1396	✠EDPER D REX	✠LOC ON PINCEST Var Limbs of cross united by one circle only and pellet in one angle. Wt. 168.	Loc.
1397	✠EPPE. RD REX	✠LOC ON PINCEOT: Wt 170	
1398	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LOC ON PINCESTR Var Limbs of cross united by one circle only Wt 218	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1399	✠EADP: ARD RE	✠PIDICA ON PINCEST: WL 170.	Widica.
1400	✠EDPE: RD REX:	✠PYNSTAN ON PINCEST. WL 261.	Wynstan.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1401	✠EDPER· D REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆLFPIKE ON PINCEOS WL 200.	Ælfwine.
1402	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆLFPIKE ON PINCES: WL 207.	
1403	" " RE·	" " PNCE WL 205.	
1404	✠EDPER· D REX	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEOT WL 200.	Æstan.
1405	" " RE· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST WL 205.	
1406	✠ " " REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCEST WL 198.	
1407	✠EDPER D RE· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠ÆDESTAN ON PINCES WL 208.	Æðestan.
1408	✠EDPER· " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINCE WL 211.	Brihtmar.
1409	✠EDPE· " "	✠DRIHTNÆR ON PIN WL 184.	
1410	✠EDPER· D REX	✠ERTAN ON PINCEI WL 184	Etan?
1411	EDPER· " "	✠ERTAN ON PINCEI WL 212	
1412	✠EI· RD REX·	" " WL 173.	
1413	✠E	✠GODMAN ON PINCE WL 156	Godman.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1414	✠EDRDE D RE✠ <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠EODMAN ON PINEES Wt. 20 2.	
1415	✠EDPAR D REX. <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠EODMANN ON PINCE Wt. 20 2.	
1416	✠ " " <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.</i>	✠EODMANN ON PINC-ES. Wt. 20 2.	
1417	✠EDPE D REX	✠EODNAN ON PI Wt. 16 8	
1418	✠EDPE D RIX	" " PNC Wt. 20 2.	
1419	✠EDPERV D REX.	✠EODPIDIA O PINI Wt. 20 0.	Godwine and Widia.
1420	✠EDPE D RE.	✠EODPI-DIA O PINI Wt. 20 7.	
1421	✠EDPE D REX.	✠EODPIDIA O PIN-II. Wt. 20 2.	
1422	✠EDPERV " "	" " Wt. 20 0.	
1423	" " "	" " Wt. 20 0	
1424	✠EDPE D RE.	✠GODPINE ON PINE. Wt. 20 1.	Godwine.
1425	✠EADPE RD REX	✠EODDINE ON DINCY Wt. 20 2.	
1426	✠EDPER D REI.	✠EODPINE PIDIA ONPIN Wt. 19 4	Godwine and Widia.
1427	" " REI <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	" " Wt. 19 6.	
1428	✠EDPERV D REX.	✠EODPINE PIDIA ON PINC Wt. 20 0	
[Pl. XXX. G.]			
1429	✠EDPER D REI <i>Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis</i>	✠LADMÆR ON PINE Wt. 20 1	Ladmær.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Monyer
1430	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠L·ADMÆR ON PINCE: Wt. 20.7.	
1431	✠EDPERD REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LIFINE ON PINCES Wt. 20.2.	Liffa.
1432	EDDER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LICINE ON PINCEOT: Wt. 19.8.	
1433	✠EDPE " "	✠L·IFINE ON PINCEST. Wt. 18.1.	
1434	✠EDPAR D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LIFINE ON PINCESTR. Wt. 20.0.	
1435	✠EDPER " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠LIFIND ON PINCEOT Wt. 20.0.	
1436	✠EDPE D RE Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PIDX ON PINCESI: Wt. 20.5.	Widia.
1437	" " " Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PIDX DN PINCESI: Wt. 20.7.	
1438	✠EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠PIDX ON PINCESTI Wt. 19.4.	
Type vii. var b			
1439	✠EADPE RD REX AN [Pl. XXX. 7.]	✠GARVLF ON PINCRE: Wt. 20.0.	Garulf.
Type ix.			
1440	EADPEARD REX ANGL:	✠ELFPINE ON PINCE Wt. 19.8.	Elfwine.
1441	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	" " PINCES Wt. 21.4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1442	EADPEARD REX ANGL:	✠ÆLFPINE ON PINES: Wt. 177.	
1443	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL	✠ÆSTAN ON PINCES Wt. 212.	Æstan.
1444	" " ANGL	✠ÆDESTAN ON PINCES Wt. 210.	Ædestan.
1445	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ANDERBOD ON PIN Wt. 211.	Anderboda.
1446	" " "	✠ANDERBODA: ON PIN Wt. 200.	
1447	" " ANG	✠ANDERBODA ON PINCE Wt. 188.	
1448	" " ANGL	✠ANDERODA ON PINCE Wt. 198.	
1449	EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO	✠BIRIHTMÆR ON PINCE Wt. 200	Brihtmar.
1450	" " ANGLO	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINCE Wt. 210.	
1451	" REX:	✠BRIHTMEHR ON PINCES Wt. 187	
1452	EADPARD EX HNGL	✠GODPINE ON PINCE: Wt. 198	Godwine.
1453	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠ONIQ NO ENIQDOD Wt. 190	
1454	EADRPARD REX AN	✠GODPINE ON PINCE: Wt. 200	
1455	EADPEARD REX ANGL	✠GODPINE! ON PINCE: Wt. 184	
1456	EADVVEAROVVS REX VELO [Pl. XXX. 8]	✠GODPINE ON PINCES Wt. 210.	
1457	" " ANGLO	✠LIFINE ONN PINCE Wt. 210	Lifine.
1458	" " "	✠LIFINE ON PINCEST Wt. 214	
1459	" " "	✠SPRÆCELING ON PINCE: Wt. 216	Spræceline.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer.
	Type xi.		
1460	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠ÆLFINE ON PINCE Wt. 18.8.	Ælfwin.
1461	" " "	" " ON PINCE Wt. 20.1.	
1462	" " "	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.6.	
1463	" " "	" " PINE Wt. 20.0	
1464	✠EADPARD " "	✠ANDERBODA ON PIN Wt. 19.4.	Anderboda.
1465	✠EADPAR " "	✠ANDERBODE ON PINE Wt. 18.2.	
1466	✠EADPAR " "	" ON PINE Wt. 20.4.	
1467	" " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON PINCE Wt. 20.4	Brihtmar.
1468	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 20.4.	Godwine.
1469	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 19.2.	
1470	" " "	✠GODPINE ON PINE Wt. 20.4	
1471	" " "	" " " " Wt. 20.0	
1472	LADPA RD REX	✠LEOFOLD ON PINE Wt. 19.8.	Leofold or Liofwold.
1473	EADPEARD REX ANG. Var. Inscription continuous from left to right.	" " PINE Wt. 19.8	
1474	✠EDPAR RD RE	✠LEOPOLD ON PINCE Wt. 20.0	
1475	✠EADPA " "	✠LIOFPOLD ON PINCE Wt. 19.2	
1476	EADPARDE RD R	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.0	
1477	✠EADPAR RD RE	" ON PINCE Wt. 19.4	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1478	EADPEARD REX ANG. <i>Var.</i> Inscription continuous from left to right.	✠LIOFPOLD ON PINCEWIT Wt. 194.	
1479	✠EDPARD RD RE	✠SPRARELINE ON PINCE: Wt. 194.	Spraceline or Spraceling.
1480	✠EADPAR " "	✠SPRARELINE ON PINCE: Wt. 197.	
1481	✠EADPARD " "	✠SPRAELINE ON PINCE: Wt. 190.	
<i>Type xiii.</i>			
1482	EADPARD RE	✠ELFPINE ON PI: Wt. 167	Elfwine.
1483	✠EADPARD REX D	✠ANDERBODA ON P Wt. 158	Anderboda
1484	EADPARD RE:	✠ANDERBODE ON PI Wt. 177	
1485	" "	" " " " " " " " Wt. 174	
1486	" RE	✠HEDEPVLF ON PIC Wt. 164	Heðewulf.
1487	✠ " REX	✠LEOFOLD ON PIN Wt. 164	Leafwold
1488	" "	" " " " " " " " Wt. 179	
1489	EADPARD REX A.	✠LIFING ON PINCE Wt. 163	Lifing or Lifinc.
1490	" REX	✠LIFNE " PINCE Wt. 162	
1491	EADPARD RE✠	✠LIFNE ON PINCES Wt. 172	
[Pl. XXX. 9.]			
1492	" RE	✠SPRACALNG ON PI Wt. 166	Spraceling or Spraceline.
1493	" REX	✠SPRARELINE ON P Wt. 153	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1494	✠EADPARD REX A	✠SPRACLEIIN ON PIN Wt 167.	.
1495	EAPPARD RE	✠SPRARELNC ON PIN Wt 138.	.
<i>Type xv.</i>			
1496	EADPARD RE	✠IELFFINE ON PI Wt 150	Elfwine.
1497	" "	" " PIN Wt 170.	.
1498	" RE	" " PINE Wt 173	.
1499	" REX	" " Wt 103	.
1500	" "	✠ANDERBODA ON PIN Wt 171.	Anderboda.
1501	" "	✠ANDERBODE ON Wt 175	.
1502	" RE	✠ANDERBODE ON P Wt 153	.
1503	" REX	" " PI Wt 190	.
1504	EADPARD RE	✠ANDERBODE ON I Wt 188	.
1505	EADPARD RE	✠LEOFOLD ON PCI Wt 188.	Leafwold
1506	" "	✠LEOFFOLD ON PEN Wt 188.	.
1507	EAPARD REX	✠LEOFFOLD ON PI Wt 175	.
1508	EAPDARD R	" " Wt 177	.
1509	EADPARD RE	✠LEOFFOLLD ON PIN Wt 183.	.
1510	EAPARD REX A	✠LEOFFOLD ON PINE Wt 193.	.
1511	EADPARD RE	✠LFINE ON PINE Wt 175	Lifno.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1512	EADPARD RE	✠LIFINE ON PINCE: Wt. 161.	
1513	" RE.	" " Wt 180	
1514	" RE	" " PINPII Wt. 180.	
1515	" R	✠SPRAELINE ON P Wt. 186	Spraeline.
1516	" "	✠SPRAELING ON: Wt 191	
1517	" "	✠SPRAELING ON PI Wt. 161	
1518	" "	" " PIN Wt. 195.	
<i>Type xvii.</i>			
1519	EADPARD RE	✠SPEARTING ON PI Wt 185.	Swearting
PINCELSA. [Winchelsea.]			
<i>Type xi.</i>			
1520	✠EADPAR D RE [Pl. XXX. 11.]	✠GOLDPINE ON PINCELE Wt 202.	Goldwine.
DEODFORD [Thetford]			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1521	✠EDPER D REX A. [Pl. XXX. 12.]	✠ELSIE ONN DEO Wt 143.	Elfsie?
1522	" " " A	✠ESTMVND ON DEO. Wt 170	Estmund.
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1523	✠E·DPE RD RI	✠ELFRIC ON DE Wt 166	Elfric.

No	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
1521	✠EDPE RD RE	✠ESTMVND X DE Wt 175	Estmund.
1525	" " "	" " " " Wt 172	
1526	✠EDP " "	✠LEFRIC ON DE Wt 177.	Lefric (cf. Llfric)
Type iii.			
1527	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠ÆLLSIE ON DEOD: Wt 177.	Ægelsie.
1528	✠EDPE " "	✠BRVNSTAN ON D: Wt 175	Brunstan.
1529	✠EDPE: RD REX	✠LEOCFREDE ON DEO Wt 170	Leofred.
FARTHING			
1530	.. RD ..	..... ON DE Wt 35	
Type iv.			
1531	✠EDP REX ON: [Pl XXX. 13]	✠EDRIC ON DEPOI Wt 142	Eldric.
1532	✠EDPI I RE CX	✠EDRIC ON DEOD Wt 130	
1533	✠EDP PD XCN	✠EDRIC ON DEO Wt 137.	
1534	✠EDPA: D REX	✠LEOFFIN DEOD Wt 139	Leofwine.
1535	✠EDPAR D REX	✠LEOFFIN DEOD: Wt 149	
1536	✠EDP DNTNCI	✠TN DRED ON: DEO Wt 137	Wintred?
HALF PENNY			
1537	✠NEDP	✠ED DEO Wt 65	Eldre?
1538	.... D RX NT	..... NE DEOD: Wt 65	Leofwise?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	<i>Type v.</i>		
1539	✠EDPER ·D REX·	✠ÆILSIE ON ÐEODFO: Wt. 21 9.	Æthelric.
1540	✠EDPE ·RD REX:	✠ESTMVND ON ÐEO Wt. 26 8.	Estmund
1541	" " "	✠ES✠MVND ON ÐEO Wt. 25 8	
	<i>Type vi.</i>		
1542	✠EDPER ·D REEX:	✠GODELEOF ON ÐEOT Wt. 17 8	Godeleof
	[Pl. XXX. 14.]		
	<i>Type vii.</i>		
1543	✠ED[P]ER D RE	✠BL·ARERE ON ÐITFOR Wt. 17 0	Blarere (cf. Blacer).
1544	✠EDPE ·D REX Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis.	✠CODELEOF ON ÐEOT Wt. 20 7.	Godeleof
1545	✠EDPER ·D RE· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis	✠LEOFFINE ON ÐEOT Wt. 20 2	Leofwine or Lifwine.
1546	✠EDDER D RE	✠LIFPINE ON ÐIDFOR Wt. 19 6	
	<i>Type xi</i>		
1547	✠EADPER RD RE	✠ATWERE ON PIODFOI Wt. 19 6	Atwerc.
1548	✠EDPAI D RE·	✠BLACER ON ÐETFO Wt. 19 1.	Blacer.
1549	✠EADPAR RD RE	✠FOLCERD ON ÐATFOR: Wt. 19 2	Folcerd
1550	✠EDPARD ERE	✠GDELIC: ON PIODFOD Wt. 17 5.	Gwelo (=Godelif?).
1551	✠EADPAR RD REX	✠SVMERLIDE ON PIODFO Wt. 21 0.	Samerleda.
1552	✠EDPARD RD RE	✠SVMRED ON ÐET Wt. 19 0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1553	†EAD PAR RD RE	†SVMRLED ON ðET: Wt 192.	
1554	†EADPAR RD REX	†PVRFVRP ON PIODFO Wt 199.	Wurfard (cf. Purfard).
<i>Type xiii</i>			
1555	†EADPARED REX	†ÆELFPINE ON ðETF Wt 183	Ælfwine.
1556	EADPARD REX	†ATSER ON ðETF Wt. 160	Atser.
1557	†EADPARED REX	†GODRIC ON ðETFO Wt 160	Godric.
1558	†EADPARD REX †	†SVMRD ON ðETFOR Wt. 177	Sumerleda
<i>Type xv</i>			
1559	EADPARD REX	†GODPI ON ðETFORDI Wt. 185.	Godwine
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1560	†DERE RD RE	†ELEIPREMPHIO Wt 125.	Uncertain.
1561	†EDPE RD RE	†HORCEP ON ED Var. Pallet in one angle of cross Wt. 150	Uncertain.
1562	†EDPA RD E	†PIDRED ON RTF: Wt 104	Wadred.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1563	†EDPER D REX	†LIFINE ON SPES Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pallet. Wt. 156.	Lifine.
<i>Type v.</i>			
1564	†EDPE RD REX:	†HLIH HHOC HFHII Wt 180	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<i>Type vii.</i>			
1565	†EDPER· D REX	†ÆLFINE ON HTIME: Wt. 20 l.	Ælfwine.
1566	†ÆDP DREI	" " HTIMN Wt. 19 7.	
1567	†EDPE· D RE·	†GODPINECC OON Wt. 19 0.	Godwine.
<i>Type ix.</i>			
1568	EADPEARD REX ANGLO	†EADPEARD O IENE Wt. 19 1.	Eadweard.
1569	" " "	" " " Wt. 21 0	
1570	EADPAD X ANGOR:	" O IENENE: Wt. 20 0.	
1571	EADRND ·EX IIIO†	†EILNOÐ ON CINE Wt. 17 0.	Eilnoð.
HALFPENNIES.			
<i>Type i.</i>			
1572	. DPERD . . .	. . . IHTRED O . . . Wt. 5 2.	Brihtred?
1573	†EDP . . . REC·	. PLFSICE O . . . Wt. 6 3.	Wulfsga.
1574	. . . PER· D . . .	. . VLSICE ON . . . Wt. 6 8.	
<i>Type ii</i>			
1575	. . . P ER . . .	†ÆLFRE . . . Wt. 6 5.	Ælfred.
1576	†ED· . . . D RE·	†BRIHTRE . . . Wt. 6 0	Brihtred.
1577	†EDP . . . RDE	†DIREME . . . Wt. 7 2	Direme.
1578	. . . PE RD . .	†EDPAR . . . Wt. 8 6.	Edward.
1579	†EDP . . D RE	†LEOFPI . . . Wt. 7 5	Leofwine.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Measure.
1580	†EDPE . . . .	. . . OFFINE ON . . . Wt 72	
1581	†EDPE . . . .	. . . . PINE ON . . . Wt 55	
1582	†EDP . . D RE	†LIFINE Wt 60	Lifine.
<i>Type iii.</i>			
1583	. . . . . RD REX:	†ELFLAR Wt 70.	Ælfgar.
1584	[†]EDPNER	†EODSVNE Wt 55	Golsane.
1585	† RE R†	†HAREIN ON . . . Wt 63	Harvin or Marcin.
1586	. . . . . RD REX:	. . EFFINE ON . . . Wt 85	Lefwine.
1587	†EDPE	†PVLEPIN Wt 75.	Wulfwine.
<i>Type iv.</i>			
1588	†EDPAR	†BVRNR Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. - Wt 87.	Burned.
1589	[†]EDPER: . . . .	. . . . FPIENE O: Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt 77.	Leafwine?
FARTHING.			
<i>Type ii.</i>			
1590	. . . . . D RE .	†E N Wt 20	
1591	†ED . . . . .	. . . . NA Wt 12.	
1592	†EDP . . . . .	. . . REC Wt 30.	
1593	. . . . .	. . . RIN Wt 30.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
1591	✠ED . . . . .	. . . SBR Wt. 30.	
		<i>Type iii.</i>	
1593	[✠]EDPE	✠PVL Wt. 40.	Wulfwine.
1596	. . . . . RE . . .	. . . . . INE Wt. 36.	
1597	. . . . . E . . . . .	. . . . . PINE Wt. 27.	
1598	. . . . . AR . . . . .	. . . . . NE ON Wt. 30.	
1599	✠ED . . . . .	. . . . . E ON M Wt. 50.	
1600	. . . . . RD . . . . .	. . . . . E ON N Wt. 30.	

HAROLD II.

SUCC. A.D. 6 JAN. 1066; DIED A.D. 14 OCT. 1066.

Moneyers

- Ægelwine (Hch., Leic., Thetf.).
 Ælwine [= Ælfwine] (Thetf.).
 Ælfgeat (Linc.).
 Ælfric ["Crai" = Chelsea?] (Oxf).
 Ælfwine or Ælfwine (Brist., Cant., Chich., Ipsw., Winchester).
 Ælfwold or Alfwold (Wilt.).
 Ælgar [cf. Aldgar] (Lond.).
 Agamund.
 Aldgar (Lond.).
 Aleof (York).
 Alfried.
 Alf- see also Ælf-
 Almer [= Ulmer? of Wulmer] (Linc.).
 Alxi [= Ælfiel?] (Chest.).
 Anderboda (Winchest.).
 Blaceman.
 Brihtmar (Wallingf.).
 Brihtnoð (Glouc.).
 Brihtic (Exet., Taunt.).
 Brihtic [= Brihtwine].
 Brihtwold (Oxf.).
 Brummon (Ipsw.).
 Brunwine (Himf.).
 Burgwine (Wallingf.).
 Centwine or Guentwine (Wilt.).
 Ceorl (Brist.).
 Cinstan (Dover).
 Colman.
 Colric.
 Derman [= Derman?] (Steyn).
 Ladward.
 Easiner (Winchest.).
 Eðric (Heref.).
 Ealwine (Cant., Heref., Lond.).
 Elfiel [= Elfwig or Ælfwine] (Heref.).
 Elfwine, see Ælfwine.
 Eofred.
 Erneotel [= Arneotel] (York).
 Folric.
 Forn (Nott.).
 Forð.
 Froa [= Froma?] (Derby).
 Gerefin.
 Godesbrand.
 Godric (Lond., Shaft., Thetf.).
 Godwine (Chich., Hunt., Lewes, Mald., Norw.).
 Goldmann.
 Goldwine (Winchest.).
 Heafæwi (Winchest.).
 Liff (Oxf).
 Iocotel or Iocitel (York).
 Leisine [= Leisine?] (York).
 Leofric (Worc.).
 Leofsi [= Leofsi?] (Lond.).
 Leofstan (Hoch., Southamp.).
 Leofward (Lewes).
 Leofwine (Brist., Exet., Roch., Stamf.).
 Leofwold (Gild., Winchester).
 Lufine or Lufine (Exet., Warw., Winchester).
 Manna (Nott.).
 Orðric (Glouc.).
 Osmond (Lond., Southw.).
 Oswald (Lewes).
 Oðbearn (York).
 Oðgrim (York).
 Oðulf (York).
 Rentwine [= Kentwine or Centwine?] (Wilt.).
 Roscelf (York).
 Sewine (Southamp.).
 Sentwine, see Centwine.
 Sigod (Bedf.).
 Smebeorn or Sæbeorn (Colch., York).
 Spraceling (Winchest.).
 Sueman [see also Swetman] (Lond.).
 Sutare (York).
 Swearling, see Swearling.
 Swarteol or Swartool (York).
 Swearling, Swearling, &c. (Wallingf., Winchester).
 Swetman or Swetman (Lond., Southamp., Wareh.).
 Ulfeotel (York).
 Urstan, see Purstan.
 Waleman (Worc.).
 Winne.
 Winus (Wilt.).
 Wulfgeat (Glouc.).
 Wulfi or Wulfi [= Wulfwig or Wulfwine] (Cambr., Colch.).
 Wulfmar, Wulmar, &c. (Linc., Romn., Shrews.).
 Wulfred (Cant.).
 Wulfward (Dover, Lond.).
 Wulgar [Wulfgar] (Lond.).
 Wulmer, see Wulfmar.
 Wulfric (Hast.).
 Derman [= Derman?] (Steyn).
 Purcil.
 Purgod (Thetf.).
 Purstan (Norw.).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Type i.</i>	
Head l, wearing arched crown from which depend two fillets; in front, sceptre, pommée. Around, inscription: outer circle.	Across field and between two lines, P A X. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XXXI. 1.]	

Type i. var. a.

Similar: no sceptre.

{ Same.

[Cf. Pl. XXXI. 4.]

Type i., var. b

Similar: head r; in front, sceptre, pommée

{ Similar: inscription in field, retrograde.

[Cf. Pl. XXXII. 5.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneys.
	BEDEFORD. [Bedford.]		
	<i>Type i</i>		
1	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ SIGOD ON BEDEFORD Wt. 21.0.	Signal.
	[Pl. XXXI. 1.]		
	BRICGSTOF. [Bristol]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
2	✠ HAROLD REX ANG	✠ LEOFFINE ON BR Wt. 20.5	Leofwine

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Moneyer.
	<p style="text-align: center;">CÆNTFARABYRIG. [Canterbury]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i</i></p>		
3			
	<p>✠ HAROLD REX ANGLO [Pl XXXI. 2]</p>	<p>✠ ELPINE ON CANTI Wt. 20.8</p>	Edwine.
4	<p>" " ANG:</p>	<p>✠ ELPINE ON CAN: Wt. 21.7.</p>	Elfwine
	<p style="text-align: center;">CICESTRIE. [Chichester]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i</i></p>		
5			
	<p>✠ HAROLD REX ANG Far No fillets to crown [Pl XXXI. 3]</p>	<p>✠ ELPINE ON CICEI Wt. 20.3</p>	Alfwine.
6	<p>" " AI</p>	<p>✠ GODPINE ON CICEI Wt. 21.7.</p>	Godwine.
	<p style="text-align: center;">COLECEASTRE. [Colchester]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i. var. a</i></p>		
7			
	<p>✠ HAROLD REX ANGL</p>	<p>✠ FVLFFI ON COLEC Wt. 20.2</p>	Wulfwi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine).
8	<p>" " "</p>	<p>" " COLEICST Wt. 19.5.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">DEORABY. [Derby]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p>		
9			
	<p>✠ HAROLD REX AL.</p>	<p>✠ FRON ON DEORBI Wt. 21.0</p>	Fron (= Fritman?)

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.*	Moneyer.
	DOFERAN. [Dover]		
	<i>Type i. var. a</i>		
10	✠ HAROLD REX ANGLORVI Var. Inner circle around bust.	✠ CINSTAN ON DOFI Wt. 20 8.	Cinstan.
11	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL [Pl. XXXI 4]	✠ PVLFPVRD ON DO Var X N 9 Wt. 20 3	Wulfward.
	EOFERPIC. [York]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
12	✠ HAROLD REX ANGI	✠ ALEOF ON EOFR Wt. 17 5	Aleof.
13	" " ANGL	✠ ERNCETEL ON EOF Wt. 20 3.	Erncetel (=Arncetel)
14	" " ANGI	✠ IOCETEL ON EOFR Wt. 21 5.	Iocetel.
15	" " ANGL	✠ IOCETL ON EOFR Wt. 22 7.	
16	" " "	✠ LEISINC ON EOFRI Wt. 21 5.	Leisinc (=Leafinc?).
	[Pl. XXXI 5]		
17	✠ HAROLD REX ANG	✠ OVÐGRIM ON EOF Wt. 22 0.	On*grim.
18	✠ HAROLD REXI [AN]GL	✠ OVÐVLF ON EOFERP Wt. 21 2.	On*ulf.
19	" " ANGL	✠ SNÆBEORN ON EON Wt. 20 2	Snæbeorn
20	" " "	" " Wt. 21 5	
21	" " ANGLO	✠ 2VTERE ON EOFR Wt. 21 2	Sutere.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	M. money.
22	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠SVTERE ON EOFR WL 212.	,
23	" " ANGL	✠SPEARTEOL ON EOI WL 207.	Sweartol
24	" " ANG	✠VLFEETEL ON EOF WL 200	Ul'etel.
EXECESTER. [Exeter]			
Type I.			
25	✠HAROLD REX AN,	✠LEOFDINE ON EXEC WL 210.	Leofwine.
Type I. var. a.			
26	✠HAROLD REX ANGL.	✠BRITRIC ON EXE WL 200	Brittric.
27	" " ANGL	✠LIFINE ON EXECESTR WL 205.	Lifine.
GIFELCEASTER. [Hchester]			
Type i.			
28	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ÆGLPINE ON GIFEL WL 200.	Ægelwine.
29	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠ÆGLPINE ON GIF WL 200	
Type i. var. a.			
30	✠HAROLD REX ANGL [Pl. XXXI 6.]	✠ÆGLPINE ON GIFE: WL 202.	Ægelwine.
GILDEFORDA. [Guildford.]			
Type i.			
31	✠HAROLDE ANGL. [Pl. XXXI 7.]	✠LEOFPOLD ON GILD: WL 193.	Leofwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
<p>GIPESPIC. [Ipswich]</p> <p>Type i.</p>			
32	†HAROLD REX ANG	†ÆLFINE ON GIPPE Wt. 20 0.	Ælfwine.
33	†HAROLD REX ANG	†BRVMMON ON GIPE Wt. 21 0	Drummon.
<p>GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester]</p> <p>Type i.</p>			
31	†HAROLD REX ANGRO [Pl. XXXL 8]	†ORDRIC ON GLEPEC Wt. 20 3.	Ordric
35	†HAROLD REX ANGL :	†PNLFGEAT ON GLE Wt. 20 0	Wulfgeat
<p>GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge]</p> <p>Type i.</p>			
36	†HAROLD REX AI	†PVLFP I ON GRANTI Wt. 20 6	Wulfwi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine).
<p>HAMTUNE. [Southampton]</p> <p>Type i.</p>			
37	†HAROLD REX ANG	†SÆPINE ON HAMT Wt. 20 0	Sæwine
38	" " AI	†SPETMAN ON HA Wt. 20 3.	Swetman.
[Pl. XXXL 9]			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
39	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 10]</p>	<p>†LEOFSTAN ON HA</p> <p>WL 212</p>	Leofstan
.	<p>HÆSTINGA.</p> <p>[Hastings]</p>		
40	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p> <p>HEREFORD.</p> <p>[Hereford.]</p>	<p>†DEODRED ON ÆST</p> <p>WL 197</p>	Deodred.
41	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p> <p>HUNTENDUNE.</p> <p>[Huntingdon.]</p>	<p>†EDRIC ON</p> <p>HEREFOR</p> <p>WL 206</p>	Edric.
42	<p><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 11]</p> <p>LÆPES.</p> <p>[Lewes.]</p>	<p>†GODVINE ON</p> <p>HVNIED</p> <p>WL 213.</p>	Godwine.
43	<p><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGLOR</p> <p>LEPE.</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 12]</p>	<p>†GODPINE ON LEPE.</p> <p>WL 210</p>	Godwine.
44	<p>" " ANGLOR</p> <p>[Pl. XXXI. 12]</p>	<p>†LEOFFARD ON</p> <p>LEPE.</p> <p>WL 208</p>	Leofward.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
45	†HAROLD REX ANGL.	†OSWOLD ON LEPEI Wt. 21 0.	Oswold.
46	†HALOLD REX ANG	†OSWOLD ON LEPEEI Wt. 21 0.	
LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester]			
Type i.			
47	†HAROLD REX AI [Pl. XXXII. 1.]	†ÆGLPINE ON LEHRI Wt. 20 2	Ægelwine.
LEIGECEASTER. [Chester]			
Type i.			
48	†HAROLD REX AN. [Pl. XXXII. 2.]	†ALXXI ON LLEGEC Wt. 21 0.	Alxxi (= Ælfsig ?).
LINCOLNE. [Lincoln]			
Type i.			
	†HAROLD REX AI	†ÆLFGEAT ON LINCOI Wt. 20 0.	Ælfgeat.
	" " "	" " " " Wt. 19 0	
51	†HAROLD REX ANGL.	†ÆLMER ON LINCO Wt. 22 0	Almer (= Ulmer? cf. Wulmer).
52	" " ANGL [Pl. XXXII. 3.]	†PVLMER " " Wt. 23 1.	Wulmer (Wulfmær).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Museyer.
	LUNDENE. [London.]		
	Type I		
53	✠HAROLD REX ANGOL	✠ÆLCÆR ON LVNDI Wt 198.	Ælger (cf. Aldgar).
54	" " ANG:	✠ÆLDGÆR " Wt 192.	Aldgar.
55	✠HAROLD REX ANGLORI <i>Var. Inner circle around bust.</i>	✠EDPINE ON LVND Wt 175.	Edwice.
56	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	" ON LVNDE: Wt 202.	
57	" " ANGL.	" " LVNDEI: Wt 202.	
58	" RE ✠ ANGLO:	" " Wt 220	
59	" REX ANGL	" " LVNDEN Wt 185.	
60	" " ANGL <i>Var. No fillets to cross.</i>	" " LVNDI. Wt 190.	
61	" " ANGLO	✠GODRIC ON LVNDE: Wt 198.	Godric.
62	" " "	" " Wt 183	
63	" " AI	" " LVNDEI Wt 220	
64	" " ANG	✠LEOFSI ON LVND Wt 215.	Leofs (<i>s.v.</i>)
65	" " ANSI	" " LVNDE Wt 210.	
66	" " ANGO <i>Var. Inner circle around bust</i>	" " LVNDEI Wt 227	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
67	†HAROLD REX ANGLO:	LEOF2I ON LVNDEN Wt. 19 7.	
68	" " ANGLO	†O5MVND ON LVN Wt. 19 0	Osmund.
69	" " ANG:	†SVEMAN DE LVN Wt. 18 2.	Sueman (cf. Sweetman)
70	" " "	†2PETMÄN ON LVN Wt. 20 6	Sweetman.
71	" " "	†SPETMÄN ON LVND Wt. 19 3	
72	" " AN	†PVLGAR " " Wt. 21 0	Wulgar (Wulfgar).
73	" " ANGLO	" " LVND Wt. 21 9	
74	" " ANGLO	" " LIINDE Wt. 19 8	
Type i var. b.			
75	†NVROLD REX VNC [PI XXXII 5]	†PVLCPVRD ON LVDI Wt. 15 2.	Wulfward.
NORÐPIC. [Norwich]			
Type i var. a.			
76	†HAROLD REX ANGLO	†ÐVRSTAN ON NOI Wt. 20 5	Purstan
OXENAFORD. [Oxford]			
Type i			
77	†HAROLD REX ANG	†ELFPI ON OXENEFO Wt. 19 5	Ælfwi(g)
78	" " AG	†BRIHTWOLD ON OXEI Wt. 19 5	Brihtwold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monger.
	ROFECEASTER. [Rochester]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
79	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ LEOFOTAN ON ROFI Wt 21.0	Leofstan.
	[Pl. XXXII. 6]		
	RUMENEA. [Romney.]		
	<i>Type i. var. a.</i>		
80	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ PVLMAER ON RYMEI Wt 18.5	Wulmar (Wulfmar).
	SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
81	✠ HAROLD REX TN60	✠ 6ODRIE ON SCEFTES Wt 18.0.	Godric.
	[Pl. XXXII. 7]		
	SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
82	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ FORNA ON SNOTIH Wt 20.0.	Forna?
83	" " ANGL	✠ MANNA ON ZNOT Wt 17.3	Manna.
	STÆNIG. [Steyning]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
84	✠ HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ DERMON ON STÆNI Wt 21.5	Dermom (Dermot?).
	[Pl. XXXII. 8]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
	STANFORD. [Stamford]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
83	†HAROLD REX ANGL.	†BRVNFINE ON STA Wt 21.3.	Brunwine.
86	†HAROLD REX AN	†LEOFFINE ON STAN Wt. 21.8.	Loofwine
	SUDGEPEORC. [Southwark.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
87	†HAROLD REX ANGLO	†OSMVND ON SVDEF Wt. 17.7.	Osmund.
	PÆRINCPIG. [Warwick.]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
88	†HAROLD REX ANGLO [PI XXXII 9]	†LVFFINE ON PEARP Wt. 21.2.	Luffino (=Lifine).
	FALINGAFORD. [Wallingford]		
	<i>Type i.</i>		
89	†HAROLD REX ANGLO [PI XXXII 10]	†BVREFINE ON FALIN Wt 20.0	Burgwine.
90	†HAROLD REX ANG	†SFEARTLING ON PAL Wt. 20.5	Swearling.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Monyer
	<p>PERHAM. [Wareham]</p> <p>Type i</p>		
91	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠SPEMAN ON FERH Wt 190	Swetman.
	<p>PILTUNE. [Wilton.]</p> <p>Type i.</p>		
92	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠ÆLFPOLD ON PILT Wt. 200.	Ælfwold or Alfwold.
93	" " ANGL	✠ÆLFPOLD ON PILT Wt 192	
94	" " ANGL:	" " PILTV Wt. 180.	
95	✠HAROLD REX ANI	" ON PITV Wt 185	
96	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	" ON PITVI Wt. 200.	
97	✠HAROLD REX ANI	✠ÆLPOLD ON PILTVI Wt. 194.	
98	" " AN	✠ÆLPOLD ON PILTV Wt 197.	
99	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠ALPOLD " Wt 194	
100	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠CENTPINE ON PITI Wt 188.	Centwine
	[PI XXXII II]		
101	✠HAROLD REX XI	" " PITAI Wt. 195.	
102	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠CENPINE ON PILT: Wt 190	
103	✠HAROLD REX XI	✠CENTPINE OH PI Wt 201.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Moneyer.
104	✠HAROLD REX XI	✠RENTPINE ON PILTVN Wt. 20 l.	Rentwine (= Kentwine?)
105	✠HAROLD REX ANGOL	✠PINVS ON PILTIA Wt. 19 s.	Winus
106	" " XI	✠PINVS ON PILTVN Wt. 20 4	
	PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.]		
	Type i		
107	✠HAROLD REX AN	✠ÆLFINE ON PINE Wt 16 0	Ælfwine.
108	" " ANGL	✠ANDERBODE ON P Wt 19 7	Anderboda.
109	" " AII	✠ANDERBODE ON PI Wt 17 4.	
110	" " "	" " PII Wt 18 0	
111	" " ANGL:	✠EASTNÆR ON PIN Wt 19 5	Eastnær.
112	" " ANLO	✠GOLDPIN PINCECI Wt. 19 8.	Goldwine.
113	✠HAROLD REX ANGL:	✠HEAÐEÐI ON ÐIC Wt 21 0.	Heaðewi
114	" " ANG:	✠LEOFFOLD ON PIN Wt. 21 2	Leofwold
	[Pl. XXXII. 12]		
115	✠HAROLD EX AN	✠LEOFFOLD ON PINI Wt 18 0	
116	✠HAROLD REX ANGL	✠LIFIC ON PINCEST Wt 15 1	Lifine.
117	" " AII	✠SPRACELING ON P: Wt. 21 4.	Spraceling
118	" " ANG	✠SPEARLING ON PI Wt 21 0.	Swearling or Sweartling (cf Swearting).
119	✠HAROLD REX ANGL:	✠SPEARTLING ON PI Wt 20 0	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mosneyer.
120	✠HAROLD REX ANGL:	✠SPEARTING ON P1 Wt. 19 5.	Swearting.
<p style="text-align: center;">DEOTFORD. [Theiford.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p>			
121	✠HAROLD REX NGLI:	✠ÆCEPINE ON ÐITFO Wt. 20·0	Ægelwino.
122	" " ANG	✠GODRIC ON ÐEOTI Wt. 20 7.	Godric.
123	" " "	✠ÐVR6OD ON ÐEOT. Wt. 18 7.	Purgod
<p style="text-align: center;">UNCERTAIN MINT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p>			
124	✠HAROLD REX ANG	✠BLA6EMAN ON 1 (Broken)	Blaceman.
125	" " "	✠BRIHTMÆR ON 1 Wt. 20·0.	Brihtmær.

INDEXES.

I.—GENERAL INDEX.

* * * The numbers in this Index, and in the following Indexes, refer to the page in the Catalogue.

A.

Ælfifu, first wife of Æthelred II., lxxvii.

Ælfifu (Alfisa), first wife or mistress of Cnut, lxxxvii.

Ælfifu (Emma), second wife of Æthelred II., and of Cnut. *See* Emma.

Æltheah, Abp. of Canterbury, martyrdom of, lxxix.

Ælfred, battle of Ashdown, xxxii.; besieges Vikings in Nottingham, *ib.*; accession, xxxii., xxxiii.; defeated at Wilton, xxxiii.; attacks Guthorm in Wareham, xxxiv.; destroys Viking fleet, *ib.*; retires to Æthelney, xxxv.; defeats Guthorm at Athandune, and divides kingdom, *ib.*; his government, xxxvi.; rebuilds London, xxxvii.; siege of Exeter, xxxviii.

— Coinage:—types of, imitated by Vikings, &c., xxxiii., xli.-xlii., xlv., xlvii.; with monogram of London, xxxiv., xxxvii., xxxix.; causes of large issues, xxxvi.; issues and types of coins, xxxviii.-xlviii.; moneyers, list of, 32; coin-types, 33; coins, 38-52 (with mint name, 38; without mint name, 55).

Ælfred, the Ætheling, takes refuge in Normandy, lxxix.; his murder, lxxxvii.

Ælfie, the caldorman, his treachery, lxxxi.

Ælfwyn, dau. of Æthelfled, betrothed to Regnald of Northumbria, li. n.; lix.

Æthandune, battle of, xxxv.

Æthelbald, k. of Wessex, defeated at Ockley, xxiv.; rebellion of, xxiv., xxvi. n., xxvii.; receives kingdom of Wessex, xxv., xxvi. n., lxi.; his marriage, xxvii.; death, *ib.*

— Coinage:—rarity of his coins, xxvii., 21 n.; moneyers and coins, 21.

Æthelberht, marriage with Berhta, dau. of Charibert, xxv.; accession to throne of Kent, xxvii.; and Wessex, xxviii.; Viking raids, *ib.*

— Coinage:—moneyers, list of, 22; coin-types, *ib.*; coins, 23-26.

Æthelfled, Lady of the Mercians, marriage, xxxvii.; building of the burghs, li., lii.; death, li.

Æthelney, refuge of Ælfred in, xxxv.

Æthelred I., accession, xxviii.; battle of Ashdown and siege of Nottingham, xxxii.; death, *ib.*

— Coinage:—moneyers, list of, 27; coin-types, *ib.*; coins, 28-31 (with bust, 28; without bust, 31).

Æthelred II., accession, lxx.; his sobriquet of 'Unready,' *ib.*; causes of decline of power, lxxi.; opposition to Vikings, lxxiii.; treachery of thanes and caldormen, lxxv.; attacks Cumberland and the Isle of Man, *ib.*; massacre of St. Brice, lxxvi.; marriage, lxxvii.; bribes the

- Danes, lxxviii.; flight to Normandy and return, lxxix.; death, lxxx.
- Æthelred II., Coinage:—moneys largely Scandinavian, xlv.; coinage, lxxx.; coins of, found in Scandinavia, lxxxi.; their wide circulation and imitation by Scandinavians, lxxxii., cxsv.; with name of Dublin, lxxxiii.; double cross type, lxxxix.; moneys, list of, 197; coin-types, 202; coins, 208-242 (blundered coins, 241).
- Æthelred, Lord of Mercia, marriage, xxxvii.; no coins of, ð.; defeats Vikings at Battlington, xxxviii.; Governor of London, xxxix.; death, li.
- Æthelstan, accession, lvi.; war with Northumbria, lx.; adds York to his kingdom, ð.; opposed by British princes, ð.; his power, lxi.; relations with Harald of Norway, ð.; war with Scotland and battle of Brunanburg, lxiii.; death, ð.
- Coinage:—strikes no coins for Kent, xxvi. n.; moneys, Frankish and Scandinavian, xlv.; titles on coins and charters, lxi., lxii.; coinage marks extent of conquests, lxii.; coins of York, lxvi., lxvii.; laws relating to mints, cxvii.; list of moneys, 101; coin-types, 103; coins, 105-131 (with mint name, 105; without mint name, 115).
- Æthelstan, son of Æthelwulf, his rule in Kent, xxvi. n.
- Æthelwald, son of Æthelred I., rebellion of, xlviii.; elected king of Northumbria, ð.; defeated at Holme, xlix.
- Æthelwulf, k. of Wessex, defeats Balldred, k. of Kent, xlv.; accession, xlviii.; battle of Ockley, xlv.; pillage to Essex and marriage with Judith, dan. of Charles the Bald, xxv.; divides kingdom with Æthelbald, xxv., xxvi. n.
- Coinage:—moneys of xvii.; classification of coin-types, xxvi., xxvii.; coins struck in Kent, ð.; list of moneys, 9; coin-types, ð.; coins, 13-20 (with mint name, 13; without mint name, 15).
- Æthered, Abp. of Canterbury, coin-types similar to Ælfred's, xxxviii.
- Alphabetical forms used in Catalogue, ci.
- Army, standing, instituted by Cnut, lxxxiv.
- 'Army,' the, of Vikings, its constitution and leadership, xxx.
- Arnulf, Emp. of Germany, defeats Vikings, xlix.
- Arrangement of coins in Catalogue, xl.
- Art of later Ang. Saxon coins, cause of decadence of, cx of earlier coinages, sceattas and ð., cxvii.
- Ashbjörn, Earl, kill. Ashdown, xxxii.
- Ashdown, battle of, x. notice, cxl.
- Assandune, battle of, lxxx.
- Austin, Mr., his coin of Æthel

B.

- Begsgæg, Viking king, killed at A down, xxvii.
- Bakewell, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.
- Balldred, k. of Kent, defeated by Æthelwulf, xlv.; coins of, imitated by Egheorht, xix.
- Baldwin, Count of Flanders, marriage with Judith, widow of Æthelbald, xxviii.
- Bamborough stormed by Danes, lxviii.

Bath, coins of, struck by Ælfred, xl., xli. See also Index of Mints.

Beaduhcard, the port-reeve, slain by the Vikings, xxi.

Bela, and the title of Bretwalda, xv.

Bedford, 'army of,' xxx.; burg built by Eadward I., lii.; Moneyers of, under Ladwig, Eadred, &c., lxix.

Bedwin, mint of, cix.; notice of, cxi.

Beorhtic, k. of Wessex, marriage and death, xlii.

Beorhtwulf, k. of Mercia, defeated by Rorik, the Dane, xxiv.

Beornwulf, k. of Mercia, defeated at Ellandune, xiv.; death, xv.

Berhta, dau. of Charibert, marriage with Æthelbearht of Kent, xxv.

Blundered pennies, of Ælfred, xli., xlii., 41-45, 79, 82; of Æthelstan, 119; of Æthelred II., 242.

Boyne, W., his coin of Ecgbeorht, 5.

Bremesburg (Bramsburg), burg built by Æthelflæd, li., lii.

Bretwalda, title of, xv.

Brewton, mint of, cix.; notice of, cxi.

Bribes to Vikings and Danes, xxxii., xxxiii., lxxiii., lxxv., lxxviii.

Brice, Mr. W., his coin of Æthelbald, 21 n.

Bridgnorth, burg built by Æthelflæd, li., lii.; mint of, notice, cxi.

Brihtnoth, the ealdorman, defeated at Maldon, lxxii.

Brunanburg, battle of, lxxii.

Druton. See Brewton.

Buckingham, burg built by Eadward I., lii.

Buildings, types of, on coins, lvi, cvii.

Burgred, k. of Mercia, attacked by Vikings, xxxii.; deposed by Halfdan, xxxiii.

Burgh, building of, in England, France, and Germany, xlix, l.; by Ead-

ward I. and Æthelflæd l.-liii.; list of, lii.; illustrated by coins of Eadward I., lvi.

Burghs, the 'Five, jurisdiction and list of, xlii., xlii. n., lix.; form of government, republican, liv.; increased to 'Seven Burghs,' li.; incorporated into the West-Saxon kingdom, lv., lxx., lxxviii.

Bust on coins, origin of type, cvii.; portraiture of, li.

Buttington, battle of, xxxviii.

C.

Cadbury, mint of, notice, cxi.

Cambridge, taken by Guthorm, xxxv.; 'army' of, submits to Eadward I., liv.

Camelford, battle of, xiv.

CANT and DORIBI, on coins of Æthelwulf, xxvi.

Canterbury, types of coins, imitated by Ecgbeorht, xix., xx.; attacked by Rorik, the Dane, xxiii.; mint of, and edict of Grentley, cix.

Carolingian coinage, its early influence on English coinage, xc, cxxii.

Carolus-monogram of Charlemagne copied by Ecgbeorht, xx., xc.

Castle Rising, mint of, notice, cxii. See also Roiseng.

Ceolnoð, Abp. of Canterbury, copies monogram type of Ecgbeorht, xx.

Ceolwulf I., k. of Mercia, types of coins imitated by Ecgbeorht, xix.

Ceolwulf II., k. of Mercia, accession, xxxii., xxxiv.; coin-type also used by Halfdan, xxxiv., xxxviii.; and by Ælfred, xxxviii., xxxix.

Charibert, k. of Paris, marriage of his dau. Berhta to Æthelbearht, xxv.

Charlemagne receives Ecgbeorht, xlii.; coin-types imitated by Ecgbeorht, xx.; 'Christiana Religio' type, 27 n.

Charles the Bald revives Karolus-monogram type, xx.; marriage of Judith to Æthelwulf, xxv.

Charles the Simple, marriage to Eadgifu, lxi.

Charmonth, defeat of the English by Vikings at, xxii.

Charters, titles of Æthelstan on, lxi, lxii.; accuracy of names in, xxviii.

Cherbury, burg built by Æthelstred, li, lii.

Chester, restored by Æthelstred, li.; coins of Æthelstan struck at, li, lxii.; ravaged by Vikings, lxxii.

Chester or Leicester, coins of, lv. n.

Chichester, mint of, and edict of Greatley, cix.

Chuppenham taken by Guthorm, xxv.

Cleamutha (Gladmouth), burg built by Eadweard I, lii.

Cnut, invasion of, xxix.; proclaimed king, lxxix.; returns to England, *ib.* battle of Assandune, lxxx.; treaty of Olney and king of all England, *ib.*; extent of rule, lxxxii., lxxxiii.; institutes standing army and fleet, lxxxiv.; his policy and government, lxxxiv.-lxxxvi.; endowment of churches and monasteries, lxxxv.; division of his dominions, lxxxvi.

—Coinage:—coins with his name struck at Dublin, lxxxiii.; types of coins (helmeted head and crowned bust) lxxxix., xci., cvii., cxv.; mints of, xc.; coin-types, their chronological order, xci.; types copied by Scandinavians, cxiv.; list of moneys, 217; coin-types, 248; coins, 255-301 (uncertain mints, 301).

CNUT on coins of Ælfred, xl.; on coins in Cuendale Hoard, xlvi.

Coenwulf, son of Offa, coinage for Mercia, xlii.; coin-type imitated by Ecgbeorht, xix.

Coinage, its historical value, &c., xlii.; right of not exercised by underkings, xxvi.

Coins, arrangement of, in Catalogue, xl.; number of Anglo-Saxon coins in National Collection, xi, xii.; issues of, for payment of taxes, tributes, &c., lxxxi, cxiv.

Colchester, burg built by Eadweard I, lii.; mint of, and edict of Greatley, cix.

Combe, Taylor, on coin of Æthelbald, 21 n.

Corn's Hall. *See* Leth-Cuind.

Constantine III, k. of Scotland, joins coalition against Æthelstan, lx.; rebellion of, lxxv.

Corbridge, mint of, notice, cxiii.

Cross, double, on coins, its fiscal significance, lxxxix.

Crown on coins of Cnut, its origin, lxxxix., xci., cvii., cxv.

Cuendale Hoard, Viking imitations in, xxxix.; coins of, xlii., xlv.; Northumbrian coins in, xlvii.; debased penny of Ælfred in, 37 n.

Cumberland, granted to Malcolm I. of Scotland, lxix.; attacked by Æthelred II, lxxv., lxxvi.

D.

Danebrog, on coins of Cnut, xcii.

Danegeld, nature of, and origin, xxxii., lxxviii.; levy of, by Harthacnut, lxxxviii.

Danish invasions of England, lxii., lxxiii., lxxv.-lxxx.; (attacks on

Southampton, Chester, Thanet, Padstow, Dorchester, London, and Watchet, lxxii.; on Ipswich and Bambergh, lxxiii.; defeat at Maldon, *ib.*; landing in the Isle of Wight and Kent, lxxv.; return of Svend and siege of Exeter, lxxvii.; conquest of England, lxxix.; arrival of Cnut, *ib.*; battles of Pen Selwood and Assandune and treaty of Olney, lxxx.) *See also under Vikings, invasions of.*

Danish kings in England, coinages of, lxxxix.

Danish and Viking invasions distinguished, xxxi.

Danish, Viking, and Norman invasions contrasted, xxviii., xxix.

Darent, mint of, cix.; notice of, cxlii.

Delgany Hoard, monogram-type coins of Ecgbeorht in, xx.; account of, xxii.

Denmark, early coin-types of, copied from English coins, lxxxvii.

Derby, coins of Æthelstan struck at, lxii.

Dereham, mint of, notice, cxvii.

Dies, how supplied, xxviii., civ., cx.; process of engraving inscriptions on, xcix.

Domesday, on supply of dies to Worcester, Hereford, &c., civ. n.

Dorchester, mint of, notice, cxiii.

Dre, submission of Northumbrians to Ecgbeorht at, xv.

DORSET and CANT on coins of Æthelwulf, xxvi.

'Dorobornia' on coins of Ælfred, xl.

Dorst, Swedish copies of coins of, xlv.

Double-cross type, its fiscal significance, lxxxix.

Dublin, coins of, with names of Æthelred II. and Cnut, lxxxiii.

Dufnall, k. of Strathclyde, rows Eadgar on the Dee, lxx.

Dunstan, Abp. of Canterbury, death, lxxlii.

E.

Eadgar, accession to throne of Mercia, lxix.; king of all England, *ib.*; assists Howel in North Wales, *ib.*; confirms Cumberland to Malcolm of Scotland, lxx.; the row on the Dee, *ib.*; laws of, confirmed by Cnut, lxxxiv.

— Coinage:—mints of, lxx.; list of moneyers, 163; coin-types, 165; coins, 163-190 (with mint name 168; without mint name, 175).

Eadgifu, marriage to Charles the Simple of France, lxi.

Eadgith, marriage to Otto I., Emperor, lxi.

Eadbild, marriage to Hugh the Great, duke of France, lxi.

Eadmund, the 'Five Burgs,' subjection of, lv.; accession, lxiii.; attacked by Olaf Cuaran and Wulfstan of York, lxiv.; treaty with, *ib.*; baptism of Olaf Cuaran, lxiv.; adds East Anglia and the Five Burgs to his dominions, lxv.; defeat of Olaf and Ragnald of Northumbria, *ib.*; murder of, *ib.*, extent of power in Northumbria, lxvi.

— Coinage:—Frankish and Scandinavian moneyers, xlv., xlv.; coins struck at York, lxvii., lxviii.; list of moneyers, 122; coin-types, 123; coins 121-141 (with mint name, 124; without mint name, 125).

Eadmund (Ironside) opposes the Danes, lxxix.; accession, lxxx;

influence on early coin-type, xx.; list of moneyers, 1; coin-types, 1; coins, 6-8 (with mint name, 6; without mint name, 7).

Eccron, monogram of, 1 n.

Eddisbury, burg built by Æthelstæd, II, lii.

Edward the Confessor, flight to Normandy, lxxix.; claim to English throne supported, lxxxviii.; receives support of Godwin, xlii.; accession, *ib.*; increase of Norman influence, xciii.

—Coinage:—Norman influence not traceable in coinage, xciii.; coinage of, xvi.; chronological order of coin-types, xcvii.; list of moneyers, 329; coin-types, 331; coins, 339-459 (uncertain mints, 456).

Ellandune, battle of, xiv., xvi.; marks probable date of Egbeorht's first coinage, xli, xvii., xx., xxi.

Emma (Ælfgifu) of Normandy, marriage to Æthelred II., lxxvii.; flies to Normandy, lxxix.; married to Cnut, lxxxvii.

England, state of, under Æthelred II., lxxi.; and wealth, lxxxi.; under Cnut, lxxxvi., xcv., under Cnut's successors, xlv.

England, kingdom of, coins, 163-474.

English coinage, its earliest types, cxxi, cxxii.; derived from Merovingian and Carolingian issues, cxxii.; distinctive nature of, *ib.*

English and Frankish coinages, their early connection and separation, xviii.

Engravers of dies, their process of engraving and errors, xcix.-cii.; whether moneyers, xcix., cxi.

Erik Blótǫx, succession to throne of Norway, xxv. n.; k. of Northum-

bria, lxvi.; expelled, *ib.*; restored, *ib.*; his moneyers, lxvii.

Erik, earl of Norway, joins coalition against Olaf Tryggvason, lxxvi.; receives part of Norway, lxxvii.; aids Cnut, lxxx.; made earl of Northumbria, lxxxvi.

Essex, added to Wessex, xv.; Danes of, submit to Eadweard I., liv.

Evans, Sir John, account of the Bulgany Hoard, xxii. n.; on mint of Newport, cxvii.; coin of Egbeorht belonging to, 1.

Exeter, retreat of Guthorm to, xxxv.; captured by Vikings, xxxviii.; coins of, struck by Ælfred, xl., xli.; taken by Sweud of Denmark, lxxvii.

F.

Fastolfs, moneyers at Thetford and Lincoln, ciii.

'Five Burgs.' See Burgs, the 'Five.

Fleet, building of, by Ælfred, xxxv., xxxvi., lviii.; by Vikings, lviii.; standing, instituted by Cnut, lxxxiv.

Floral designs on coins of Eadweard I., cvii.

Forla, building of. See Burgs.

Fræne, Earl, killed at Ashdown, xxxii.

France, raid of Vikings in, xxii.

France and Germany, early coinages of, divergence of types, xc.

Frankish coin-types in Cuerdale Hoard, xlvii.

Frankish moneyers' names on coins of Wessex, East Anglia, &c., xliii.-xlv.

Frankish and English coinages, their early connection, xvii.; ceases with reign of Egbeorht, xviii., xxi.

Freeman, on title of 'Rex Saxonum,' xix. n.

G.

Geosaburh (Jedburgh), mint of, notice, cxiv.

Germany, raids of Vikings in, xc li.; defeat of Vikings by Arnulf, emp., xlix.; coinage of, its influence on types of Cnut, xc.

Gibbs, Mr. H., his coin of Æthelbald, 21 n.

Gladmouth. See Gledemutha.

Gloucester, coins of, struck by Ælfred, xl.

Godwine, Earl, 'appointed earl of Wessex, lxxvi.; opposes claim of Harold I., lxxxvii.; murder of Ælfred, the Ætheling, *ib.*; supports cause of Edward the Conf., xcii.; his power, xcii., xciii.; death, xciii.

Gold coin of Æthelred II., 208.

Greatley, synod of, its decree relating to mints, cviii.

Green, J. R., on 'Oronsforda' coins, xxxvii. n.

Guthfrith, k. of Dublin, claims Northumbria, lx.

Guthmund, the Viking, attacks Ipawich, lxxiii.

Guthorm (Æthelstan), k. of East Anglia, invades Wessex, xxxv.; battle of Æthandune and baptism at Wedmore, *ib.*; receives East Anglia, xxxv., xxxvi.

—Coinage:—copies coin-types of Ælfred, xl.; coins of, xli., xlv.; moneyers chiefly Franks, xlii., xlv.; coins of, in Cuendule Hoard, xlvii.

Guthorm Eriksson, k. of East Anglia, treaties with Eadward I., l, lii.

Guðfred-Cnut, k. of Northumbria, coin-types as Ælfred's, xl., xlii.; death, xlviii.

Guðrum. See Guthorm (Æthel-tan).

Gyda, wife of Harald Fairhair, her taunt, xxx., xxxi.

Gyda, sister of Cnut, lxxxvi.

H.

Hafsfjord, battle of, xxxi. n.

Hakon, son of Harald, godson of Æthelstan, lxi.; k. of Norway, lxi.

Hakon, Earl, attempted conversion of, xlv., lxxiv.; and Harald, k. of Denmark, lxxiv.; expelled from Norway, *ib.*

Hakon Eriksson, Earl, coins of, lxxxii.; made earl of Norway, lxxxvi.

Halfdan, Viking king, defeated at Ashdown, xxxii.; deposes Burgred of Mercia, &c., xxxiii.; takes London, xxv.; coin with London monogram, xxxiv., xxxv.—xxxix.; king of Northumbria, xxxiv.

Hamtune (Southampton), mint of and edict of Greatley, cix.; notice of mint, cxv.

Harald Hårfagr (Fairhair), k. of Norway, marriage and succession, xv. n.; reproached by Gyda, xxx., xxxi.; and the Vikings of the West, xxxi.; his relations with Æthelstan, lxi.

Harald, Earl, killed at Ashdown, xxxii.

Harald Blaatand, k. of Denmark, his attempted conversion of Earl Hakon, xlv., lxxiv.; conversion of, lxxiv.

Harald Hårdrada, claims throne of Norway, xciv.; and of England xciv.; assists Testig, *ib.*; his invasion of England and death, xcvi.

Harald I., accession, lxxxvi.; murder of Ælfred, the Ætheling, *ib.*; his character, lxxxviii.

— Coinage:—coin-types, order of, xcii.; list of moneyers, 302; coin-types, 301; coins of, 307-319 (uncertain mints, 319).

Harold II., his influence under Edward the Conf., xciv.; accession, *ib.*; rebellion of the Earls, xciv.; opposes Testig, *ib.*; the rival claimants, xcv.; battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings, xcvi.; death, *ib.*

— Coinage:—type of coins, xcvi.; list of moneyers, 460; coin-types, 461; coins of, 461-474 (uncertain mints, 474).

Harthacnut, obtains crown of Denmark, lxxxvi.; his right to English throne, lxxxvii.; character, lxxxviii.; war with Magnus of Denmark, *ib.*; accession, *ib.*; levy of danegeld, *ib.*; death, *ib.*

— Coinage:—types of coins, xcii.; list of moneyers, 320; coin-types, 321; coins of, 325-328.

Hasting, the Viking, takes Exeter, xxxviii.

Hastings, battle of, xcvi.; mint of and edict of Greatley, cix.

Helmet, pointed, on coins of Cnut, lxxxix., xci., cvii.

Hengstone (Hengestlune), battle of, xxii.

Henry the Fowler, Emperor, his liberality to the Church, lxxxv.

Heptarchie Kingdoms, xi.; struggles of, terminated, xiii.

Hereford, new dies for coins, how supplied to, civ. n.

Hertford, burg built by Eadward I., li., lii.

Hincmar, Abp. of Rheims, marriage of Æthelwulf to Judith, xxv.

Hords of English coins, found in

Scandinavia, lxxxi.; *see also* under Cuerdale, Delgany, and Skye.

Holme, battle of, xlix.

Horndon, mint of, notice, cxv.

Howel, k. of N. Wales, joins coalition against Æthelstan, lx.; receives assistance from Eadgar, lxix.; rows Eadgar on the Dee, lxx.

Hugh the Great, duke of France, marriage to Eadhild, dau. of Eadward I., lxi.

Hugo, Count, betrays Exeter to Svend, lxxvii.

Hunt, Mr. William, on the Huscarls and the Comitatus, lxxxiv. n.

Huntingdon, burg built by Eadward I., lii.

Huscarls, their origin and duties, lxxxiv.; massacre of, at Worcester, lxxxviii.

I.

Iceland, conversion of, to Christianity, lxxv.

Imitation of coins by Vikings, of Ælfred, xxxiii, xli, xlii, xlv.; of St. Eadmund, Abp. Plegmund, &c., xlii., xlv., xlvii.

Ine, k. of Wessex, laws of, relating to fines, xviii.

Inheritance, law of, among Scandinavians, its effect on succession to English throne, lxxxvi.

Inscriptions, nature of, on reverses of coins, cv.

Ipswich attacked by Vikings, lxxiii.

Ireland, invasion of, by Vikings, xxi., xxii.; Vikings establish kingdom there, xxii., xxiii.; English coins brought by Vikings to, xlv.

Irish coinage, when initiated, xlv.

Isle of Man attacked by Æthelred II.,
lxxv.

Isle of Wight attacked by Danes,
lxxv.; settlement of, in, lxxv.ii

Ivar, House of, coins of, struck in
Northumbria, lxxi.

J.

Jacob (Jago?), k. of North Wales,
rows Eadgar on the Dee, lxx.

Jago, claim to the throne of Wales, lxx.
Jedburgh. *See* Geotaburh.

Jechill, k. of Westmorland, rows Ead-
gar on the Dee, lxx.

Judith, dau. of Charles the Bald,
marriage to Æthelwulf, xxv.; to
Æthelbald, xxvii.; to Baldwin,
Count of Flanders, xxviii.

Jumièges, Robert of, Abp. of Canter-
bury, his influence, xciii.

Justin, the Viking, attacks Ipswich,
lxxiii.

K.

Karolus-monogram of Charlemagne
copied by Legbeorht, xx., xc.

Kenneth, k. of Scotland, rows Eadgar
on the Dee, lxx.

Kent, under kings of Wessex, xvi.; a
separate kingdom, &c.; ravaged by
Vikings, xxiii., xxviii.; kingdom of,
united with Wessex, xxxvi.

— Coinage:—types of coins imitated
by Legbeorht, xix.; predominant in
the south till death of Æthelbald,
xviii.; under-kings of, strike no
coins, xxvi.

Kent, kings of, their relation to Mercia,
xii.

King, meaning of title of, among Vik-
ings, xxx., xlvii., n.

L.

Laws relating to *ednaga* of Ine and
Wessex, xviii.; of Æthelstan, xviii.
Leicester, Viking mals from, lili.
Leicester and Chester, coins of, lv. n.
Leofa murders Eadmund at Puckle-
church, lxx.

Leth-Cuind, or Conn's Half of Ireland,
invaded by Vikings, xxii.

Lewes, mint of, and edict of Grealley,
cix.

Lincoln, monogram of, on coins of
Ælfred, xxxix. *See also* Index of
Types.

Lincolnshire ravaged by Vikings, xxiii.

Lindsay plundered by the Danes,
lxxiii.

Llindaff, Bp. of, taken prisoner by
Vikings, liv.

London plundered by Vikings, xxiii.;
by Rork the Dane, xxiv.; taken by
Halfdan, xxiv.; rebuilt by Ælfred,
xxvii., xxxix.; burnt by Vikings,
lxxii.; relieved by Eadmund Iron-
side, lxxx.; heavily taxed by Can-
t, lxxviii.

— Coinage:—monogram of, on coin
of Halfdan, xxxiv., xxxvii.-xxxix.;
on coins of Ælfred, xxxiv., xxxvii.,
xxxix.; mint of, and edict of
Grealley, cix.

Louis, k. of Provence, marriage to
Ealgsifu, sister of Eadward I., lxi.

Louis d'Outremer, k. of West Franks,
lxi.

Louis the Pious, "Christiana Religio"
type on coins of, 27, n.

Lowick, mint of, notice, cxvi.

Ludcan, k. of Mercia, death, xv.

Luffwick. *See* Lowick.

Lymne, mint of, notice, cxvi.

M.

Maccus, k. of Man, assists Jago in Wales, lxi., lxxii.; his allegiance to Eadgar, lxi.; rows Eadgar on the Dee, lxx.

Magnus Maximus, type of solidus imitated by Halfdan, xxxiv., xxxviii.; and by Ælfred and Ceolwulf II. of Mercia, xxxviii.

Magnus the Good, k. of Norway, &c., accession, lxxxviii.; his compact with Harthacnut, *ib.*; claims throne of Denmark, xcii.; divides kingdom with Harald Hardrada, xciv.; death, *ib.*; claims English throne, *ib.*

Malcolm receives Cumberland from Eadgar, lxx.; rows Eadgar on the Dee, *ib.*

Maldon, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.; battle of, lxxiii.; mint of, notice, cxvi.

Malmesbury, mint of, notice, cxvii.

Manchester, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.

Matilda, wife of William I., her descent from Judith, wife of Baldwin, Ct. of Flanders, xxviii.

Mercia. its pre-eminence under Offa, xiii.; invasion of Wessex by, xiv.; its position after battle of Ellandune, xvi.; attacked by Vikings, xxxi.; incorporated into Wessex, xxxvi., xxxvii., l., li.; separated from Wessex, lxi.; Eadgar, king of, *ib.*; an earldom, lxxxvi.; rivalry of, xciv.

—Coinage:—coins of, struck in Kent, xvi.; moneyers of, Kentish, *ib.*; coin-types copied by Ægbeorht, xix.

Mercia, Western, supremacy of Wessex over, xxxvi., xxxvii.

Mercia and Northumbria, rivalry of, xiii.

Mercia and Wessex, rivalry of, xiii.

Merovingian coins, their types copied on English coins, cxxii., cxxiii.

Mints, classification of coins of Wessex with mint names, xxi.; increase of, in reign of Eadgar, lxx.; of Æthelstan mark conquests of Eadweard I., lxi.; names of, earliest forms, cv.; mint places, &c., cviii.-cxi. (growth of, cviii.-cx.; laws of Æthelstan relating to, cviii.; Synod of Greatley, *ib.*; right of coinage granted to religious houses, cix.; difficulties of identification, cx.; a source of revenue, *ib.*; uncertain and new mints, notices of, cxi.-cix.); historical importance of, cxxiii. *See also* Index of Mints.

Mints, notices of, &c.: Ashdown, cxi.; Bath, xl, xli.; Bedwin, cxi.; Brewton, *ib.*; Bridgnorth, cxii.; Cadbury, cxii.; Canterbury, cix.; Castle Rising, cxii.; Chester, li. iv. n., lxi.; Chichester, cix.; Colchester, *ib.*; Corbridge, cxiii.; Darenth, *ib.*; Derby, lxi.; Derham, cxiii.; Dorchester, cxiii., cxiv.; Dublin, lxxxiii.; Exeter, xl, xli.; Geozaburb, cxiv.; Gloucester, xl.; Hamtune, cix., cxv.; Hastings, cix.; Hereford, civ. n.; Horudon, cxv.; Jedburgh, cxiv.; Leicester, lv. n.; Lewes, cix.; Lincoln, xxxix.; London, xxxiv., xxxvii.-xxxix., cix.; Lowick, cxvi.; Lyme, *ib.*; Maldon, *ib.*; Malmesbury, cxvii.; Newark, *ib.*; Newport, *ib.*; Northampton, cxv, cxvii.; Nottingham, lxi.; Otford, cxviii.; Oxford, xxvii, xl.; Richborough, cxviii.; Roiseng, xxxix., cxii.; Shaftesbury, cix.; Sidbury, cxviii.; Sidmouth, *ib.*; Southampton, cix., cxv., cxix.; Tempsford,

Isle of Man attacked by Æthelred II.,
lxxv.

Isle of Wight attacked by Danes,
lxxv.; settlement of, in, lxxv.ii.

Ivar, House of, coins of, struck in
Northumbria, lxi.

J.

Jacob (Jago?), k. of North Wales,
rows Eadgar on the Dee, lxx.

Jago, claim to the throne of Wales, lxi.
Jedburgh. *See* Geotaburh.

Juchill, k. of Westmoreland, rows Ead-
gar on the Dee, lxx.

Judith, dau. of Charles the Bald,
marriage to Æthelwulf, xiv.; to
Æthelbald, xvii.; to Baldwin,
Count of Flanders, xxviii.

Jumièges, Robert of, Abp. of Canter-
bury, his influence, xcvi.

Justin, the Viking, attacks Ipswich,
lxxiii.

K.

Karolus-monogram of Charlemagne
copied by Ecgbeorht, xx., xc.

Kenneth, k. of Scotland, rows Eadgar
on the Dee, lxx.

Kent, under kings of Wessex, xvi.; a
separate kingdom, *ib.*; ravaged by
Vikings, xxiii., xxxviii.; kingdom of,
united with Wessex, xxxvi.

— Coinage:—types of coins imitated
by Ecgbeorht, xix.; predominant in
the south till death of Æthelbald,
xviii.; under Kings of, strike no
coins, xxvi.

Kent, kings of, their relation to Mercia,
xiii.

King, meaning of title of, among Vik-
ings, xix., xlvi., x.

L.

Laws relating to coinage of Ine and
Wessex, xviii.; of Æthelstan, cviii.

Leicester, Viking rahl from, liii.

Leicester and Chester, coins of, lv. n.

Leofa murders Eadmund at Puckle-
church, lxx.

Leth-Cuind, or Conn's Half of Ireland,
invaded by Vikings, xxii.

Lewes, mint of, and edict of Greatley,
cix.

Lincoln, monogram of, on coins of
Ælfred, xxxix. *See also* Index of
Types.

Lincolnshire ravaged by Vikings, xxiii.

Lindsay plundered by the Danes,
lxxiii.

Llandaff, Bp. of, taken prisoner by
Vikings, liv.

London plundered by Vikings, xxiii.;
by Rænk the Dane, xxiv.; taken by
Halfdan, xxxiv.; rebuilt by Ælfred,
xxxvii., xxxix.; burnt by Vikings,
lxxii.; relieved by Eadmund Iron-
side, lxxx.; heavily taxed by Cnut,
lxxxiii.

— Coinage—monogram of, on coin
of Halfdan, xxxiv., xxxvii.—xxxix.;
on coins of Ælfred, xxxiv., xxxvii.,
xxxix.; mint of, and edict of
Greatley, cix.

Louis, k. of Provence, marriage to
Ealgifu, sister of Eadweard I., lxi.

Louis d'Outremer, k. of West Franks,
lxi.

Louis the Pious, "Christiana Religio"
type on coins of, 27, n.

Lowick, mint of, notice, cxvi.

Ludcan, k. of Mercia, death, xv.

Luffwick. *See* Lowick.

Lymne, mint of, notice, cxvi.

M.

Maccus, k. of Man, assists Jago in Wales, lxix., lxxii.; his allegiance to Eadgar, lxix.; rows Eadgar on the Dee, lxx.

Magnus Maximus, type of solidus imitated by Halfdan, xxxiv., xxxviii.; and by Ælfred and Ceolwulf II. of Mercia, xxxviii.

Magnus the Good, k. of Norway, &c., accession, lxxxviii.; his compact with Harthacnut, *ib.*; claims throne of Denmark, xcii.; divides kingdom with Harald Hardrula, xciv.; death, *ib.*; claims English throne, *ib.*

Malcolm receives Cumberland from Eadgar, lxx.; rows Eadgar on the Dee, *ib.*

Maldon, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.; battle of, lxxxi.; mint of, notice, cxvi.

Malmesbury, mint of, notice, cxvii.

Manchester, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.

Matilda, wife of William I., her descent from Judith, wife of Baldwin, Ct. of Flanders, xxviii.

Mercia, its pre-eminence under Offa, xlii.; invasion of Wessex by, xiv.; its position after battle of Ellendune, xvi., attacked by Vikings, xxxii.; incorporated into Wessex, xxxvi., xxxvii., l., li.; separated from Wessex, lxix.; Eadgar, king of, *ib.*; an earldom, lxxxvi.; rivalry of, xciv.

—Coinage:—coins of, struck in Kent, xvii.; moneyers of, Kentish, *ib.*; coin-types copied by Ecgbeorht, xix.

Mercia, Western, supremacy of Wessex over, xxxvi., xxxvii.

Mercia and Northumbria, rivalry of, xlii.

Mercia and Wessex, rivalry of, xlii.

Merovingian coins, their types copied on English coins, cxxii., cxxiii.

Mints, classification of coins of Wessex with mint names, xxvi.; increase of, in reign of Eadgar, lxx.; of Æthelstan mark conquests of Eadweard I., lxii.; names of, earliest forms, cv.; mint places, &c., cxviii.—cxi. (growth of, cxviii.—cx.; laws of Æthelstan relating to, cxviii.; Synod of Greatley, *ib.*; right of coinage granted to religious houses, cix.; difficulties of identification, cx.; a source of revenue, *ib.*; uncertain and new mints, notices of, cxi.—cxi.); historical importance of, cxxiii. *See also* Index of Mints.

Mints, notices of, &c.: Ashdown, cxi.; Bath, xl, xli.; Bedwin, cxi.; Brewton, *ib.*; Bridgnorth, cxii.; Cadbury, cxii.; Canterbury, cix.; Castle Rising, cxii.; Chester, li. lv. n., lxii.; Chichester, cix.; Colchester, *ib.*; Corbridge, cxiii.; Darent, *ib.*; Derby, lxii.; Durham, cxiii.; Dorchester, cxii., cxiv.; Dublin, lxxxviii.; Exeter, xl, xli.; Geotaburh, cxiv.; Gloucester, xl.; Hamtun, cix., cxv.; Hastings, cix.; Hereford, civ. n.; Horndon, cxv.; Jedburgh, cxiv.; Leicester, lv. n.; Lewes, cix.; Lincoln, xxxix.; London, xxxiv., xxxvii.—xxxix, cix.; Lowick, cxvi.; Lymne, *ib.*; Maldon, *ib.*; Malmesbury, cxvii.; Newark, *ib.*; Newport, *ib.*; Northampton, cxv., cxvi.; Nottingham, lxii.; Otford, cxviii.; Oxford, xxvii, xl.; Richborough, cxviii.; Roiseng, xxxix., cxii.; Shaftesbury, cix.; Sidbury, cxviii.; Sidmouth, *ib.*; Southampton, cix., cxv., cxix.; Tempsford,

cxix.; Tonbridge, *ib.*; Totleigh, *ib.*; Wardborough, *cix.*, *cxix.*; Wareham, *cix.*; Warmington, *cxix.*; Welmesford, *ib.*; Weybridge, *ib.*; Winchester, *xi.*, *xli.*, *cix.*; Winchcombe, *cxix.*; Witham; *ib.*; York, *lxii.*, *lxvii.*, *lxviii.*

MON., **MONETA** (Moneta or Monearius?), *cv.*

Moneyers, names of, not in National Collection, *xii.*; of Ecgbeorht, of Kentish origin, *xvii.*; of Vikings, their mixed nationality, *xxix.*; confusion and varieties of names of, *xlii.*–*xliv.*; Scandinavian, Frankish and English, *xliii.*–*xlvi.*; of York and Northumbria under Æthelstan, Eadmund, &c., *lxvii.*; whether local, *lxvii.*; of Bedford under Eadwig, Eadred, &c., *lxix.*; their status, *xxviii.*, *ciii.*, *civ.*, *cxi.*; blundered names of, *xxviii.*–*cii.*; early names of English etymology, *cu.*; rarity of Latin and biblical names, *ciii.*; chiefly Frankish and Scandinavian on Viking coinages, *ciii.*; punishment of, *civ.*; whether itinerant, *cv.*; names of, in possessive case, *cvi.*; not engravers of dies, *cx.*

Monkwearmouth, wreck of Vikings at, *xxi.*

Monogram types, of Ecgbeorht, their origin, *xx.*; of Canterbury on coins of Ecgbeorht, *ib.*; of 'Doriti' and 'Cent' on coins of Æthelwulf, *xxvi.*; of mints, inaugurated, *xxvii.*, *xxix.*, a Frankish device, *xxix.*, *xc.*; of London, *xxiv.*, *xxviii.*, *xxxix.*; of Lincoln, *xxix.*; of Leicester, *ib.*

Montagu, Mr H., on coins of Chester and Leicester, *lv.* n., on Castles-Rising mint, *cxi.*; coin of Æthelwulf

belonging to, *12.*; of Æthelbald, *xi.*; of Ælfred, *xi.*; of Eadweard II., *192.*; of Harold I., *200.*

Morkere, earl of Northumbria, rivalry with Tostig, *xciv.*

Murchison Collection, coin of Ecgbeorht in, *5.*; of Ælfred, *35.* n.

M—x on coins of Ælfred, *57.*

N.

Newark, mint of, notice, *cxvii.*

Newport, mint of, notice, *cxvii.*

Norman coinage in England uninfluenced by that of Normandy, *xciii.*

Norman influence during reign of Edward the Confessor, *xciii.*; little or no trace of, on coinage, *cxv.*

Norman, Viking, and Danish invasions contrasted, *xxviii.*, *xxix.*

Normandy, invasion of, by Æthelred II., *lxvii.*

Norse invasion of Ireland, *xxiii.*; coinage, imitation of, *xli.*

Northampton, Viking 'army' of, *xxx.*; Viking raids from, *liii.*; submission of Vikings of, *liv.*; attacked by Olaf Cuaran, *lxiv.*

Northampton, mint of (?), *cxv.* See *Hamtuna.*

Northumbria, submission of, to Ecgbeorht, *xv.*; attacked by Vikings, *xxiii.*; foundation of Viking kingdom in, *xxiv.*; accession of Æthelwulf, son of Æthelred I., *xlviii.*; accession of Olaf Cuaran, *lxiii.*; division of, between Olaf Cuaran and Olaf Godfredsson, *lxiv.*; later earls of, *lxv.*; conquered by Eadmund and divided with Malcolm of Scotland, *ib.*; its allegiance to Eadred, and revolt, *lxv.*; accession of

Erik Blóðex, *ib.*; rule of Eadmund and Eadred in, lxi., lxviii.; united to England, lxviii.; an earldom, lxxxvi.; rivalry of, xciv.

— Coinage:—continued after submission to Ecgbeorht, xv.; coins of, in Cuerdale hoard, xli., xlvii.; a Viking coinage, xlii.; coins of, during reigns of Eadmund and Eadred, lxvi.

Northumbria and Mercia, rivalry of, xlii.

Norway, conversion of, to Christianity, lxxv.; partition of, after death of Olaf Tryggvason, lxxvii.; early coin-types copied from English, lxxxii.

Norwich burnt by Svend, lxxvii.

Nottingham, siege of, by Æthelred I. and Ælfred, xxxii.; burg, built by Eadweard I., lii.; coins of Æthelstan struck at, lxii.

O.

OCCIDENTALIVM SAXONIORVM on coins of Æthelwulf, 10.

Ockley, battle of, xxiv.

Odo, Abp. of Canterbury, treaty between Eadmund and Olaf Cuaran, lxiv.

Offa, introduction of penny coinage into England, xlii., cxxii.

• Offering Pennies • of Ælfred, xl., xli., 53.

Olaf, k. of Sweden, joins coalition against Olaf Tryggvason, lxxvi.; assists Cnut, lxxix.; his coinage, lxxxii.

Olaf Godfredsson, k. of Northumbria, battle of Brunanburg, lxiii.; divides Northumbria with Olaf Cuaran, lxiv.; his death, *ib.*

Olaf Haraldsson (St. Olaf) conveys Æthelred II. to England, lxxix.

Olaf Cuaran, k. of Northumbria, marriage, lxiii.; battle of Brunanburg, *ib.*; made k. of Northumbria, *ib.*; attack on Northampton and Tamworth, lxiv.; peace with Eadmund and baptism, *ib.*; divides Northumbria with Olaf Godfredsson, *ib.*; driven from kingdom, lxv.; restored to his throne, lxvi.; his moneyers, lxvii.

Olaf Skötkonung, k. of Sweden, his assistance to Cnut, lxxix.; institutes coinage in Sweden, lxxxii.

Olaf Tryggvason, k. of Norway, lxiii.; attacks Ipswich, lxxiii.; converted to Christianity, lxxiv.; accession, *ib.*; death, lxxvii.

ONSAFORDA on coins of Ælfred, xxvii., xl., 50.

Oxford, mint of, cix.; notice of, cxviii.

Otto I., Emperor, marriage to Eadgith, sister of Eadweard I., lvi.

Owen, k. of Cumberland, attacks Æthelstan, lxiii.; battle of Brunanburg, *ib.*

Oxford, coins of, struck by Ælfred, xxxvii., xl., 50, meeting of Witenagemot at, lxxxiv., lxxxv.

P.

Pæc on coins of Cnut, lxxxv.; of Edward the Conf., xcvi.

Padstow harried by Vikings, lxxii.

Paris, siege of, and defeat of Vikings, xlix.

Pen Selwood, battle of, lxxx.

Penny, origin and introduction of, xlii., cxxii.

Pied-forts of Ælfred, xl., xli., 53.

Piffard, Mr. E. J. G., coin of Ecgbeorht belonging to, 3.

Pîtres, Edict of, and the Karolus-monogram type, xx. n.

Plegmund, Abp. of Canterbury, coin-types as Ælfred's, xl.; Viking imitations of coins of, xlii., xli.

Portraiture on English coins, cvii.

Portsmouth, victory of Vikings at, xxii.

Prætorian gate?, type of, on English coins, 86.

Primogeniture and succession among Teutons, xxv.

Providence, hand of, on coins of Eadweard I., lvi. n.; as a coin-type, cvii.

Pucklechurch, murder of Eadmund at, lxxv.

R.

Ragnald or Regnald, k. of Northumbria, betrothed to Ælfwyn, dau. of Æthelstred, li. n., lix.; accession, lix.
Ragnhild, marriage to Harald Hårfagr, xxv. n.

Reading, encampment of Vikings at, and flight of Halfdan to, xxxii.

Regnald, son of Godfred, k. of Northumbria, lxxv.; driven out by Eadmund, lxxv.

Religious divisions in England and Scandinavia, lxxiv.

Religious houses receive right of coinage, cix.

REX SAXONVM on coins of Ælfred and Eadweard I., xix. n., xl., l.

'Rex totius Britanniae' on coins of Æthelstan, lxi., lxii.

Riechborough, mint of, notice, cxviii.

Ripon Cathedral burnt by Eadred, lxxvi.

Robert of Jumfeges, Abp. of Canterbury, his influence, xciii.

Rochester plundered by Vikings, xxii.

Roiseng, monogram of, on coin of Ælfred, xxxix.;

Roiseng, mint of. See Castle Rising.

Rorik, the Dane, attacks Canterbury and London, xxiii., xxiv.

Runcorn, burg built by Æthelstred, li., lii.

S.

St. Andrew, coinage of, 7.

St. Brice, massacre of, lxxvi., lxxvii.

St. Clair-en-Epte, treaty of, lvii.

St. Eadmund coinage, imitated by Ælfred, xl.; date of, xli., xlii.; struck by Vikings, xlii., xlii., xlii.; moneyers, names on, xlii.; coins of, 38, 59.

Sandwich attacked by Danes, lxxvii.

SAXONVM on coins of Ecgbeorht, xix.

Scandinavia, coinages of, when initiated, xli.; early, imitated from English, lxxii., lxxiii., lxxiv.; from Frankish, lxxiii.; extent of circulation, cxv.

Scandinavia, greater, kingdoms of, in the 10th cent., lvi., lvii.

Scandinavian moneyers, names of, on coins, xlii.—xli.

Seantias, coinage of, extent of circulation, cxii.; types derived from Merovingian coins, cxiii.

Seergeat, burg built by Æthelstred, li., lii.

'Seven Burgs,' lii. See also under 'Burgs, Five.'

Shaftesbury, mint of, and edict of Greatley, cix.

Sheppey, island of, attacked by Vikings, xxii.

Shoiston, battle of, lxxx.
 Sidbury, mint of, cix.; notice of, cxviii.
 Sidmouth, mint of, notice, cxviii.
 Siefers or Siefred, k. of Wales, rows Eadgar on the Dee, lxx.
 Siefred, k. of Northumbria, assists Hasting, the Viking, xxxviii.; coin-type as Ælfred's, xl.; coins of, in Cuendale hoard, xlvii.
 Sigvald, the Viking, betrays Olaf Trygvason, lxxxi.
 Sihtric the Elder, Earl, killed at Ashdown, xxii.
 Sihtric the Younger, Earl, killed at Ashdown, xxxii.
 Sihtric Gale, k. of Northumbria, war with Athelstan and death, lx.
 Skye, hoard of coins found in, cix., cxx.
 Solidus, a money of account in West-Saxon laws, xviii.; type of, on coin of Halfdan, xxxiv., xxxviii.; and on coin of Ælfred, xxxviii., 34.
 Southampton, defeat of Vikings at, xxiii.; attacked by Vikings, lxxii.; mint of, and edict of Greatley, cix.
 Southampton, mint of. *See* Hamtune.
 Spink and Sons, Messrs., coin of Æthelbald belonging to, 21 n.
 Stafford, burg built by Æthelbald, li, lii.
 Stamford, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.
 Stamford Bridge, battle of, xvi.
 Steenstrup, his list of burgs founded by Æthelbald and Eadweard I., lii.
 Stockholm Museum, its series of Anglo-Saxon coins, xii, lxxxi.
 Styca, coinage of, cxvii.
 Surrey, under supremacy of Wessex, after battle of Ellendune, xvi.
 Sussex, under supremacy of Wessex, after battle of Ellendune, xvi.

Svend, k. of Denmark, invasion of England, xxix.; attacks Barnborough, lxxiii.; opposition to Christianity, lxxiv.; invasions of Germany, lxxv.; joins coalition against Olaf Trygvason, lxxvi.; receives part of Norway, lxxvii.; revenges massacre of St. Driec, *ib.*; besieges Exeter, Norwich, &c., lxxvii, lxxviii.; conquest of England and death, lxxix.; his coinage, lxxxi.
 Svend, son of Cnut, k. of Norway, lxxvi., lxxvii.
 Svend Estrid's son, claims throne of Denmark, lxxxviii.; offer of English crown to, xcii.
 Svold, battle of, lxxvi.
 Sweden, coinage of, imitations of coins of Borast, xlv.; date of first coinage, *ib.*; coin-types copied from English, lxxxi.

T.

Tamworth, burg built by Æthelbald, li, lii.; besieged by Olaf Cuaran, lxiv.
 Taxes, forced levies of, lxxviii, lxxxiii, lxxxvii.
 Temple type, its Carolingian origin, xc.
 Tempsford, built by Vikings, liv.; taken by Eadweard I., *ib.*; mint of, notice, cxix.
 Tettenhall, battle of, lii.
 Thanet, winter quarters of Vikings at, xxvii.; attacked by Vikings, lxxii.
 Thelwall, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.
 Thetford, burnt by Svend, k. of Denmark, lxxvii.

Thorgisl, the Viking, his invasion of Ireland, *xxi.*, *xxii.*

Thurkill, Earl of East Anglia, *lxxxvi.*

Tonbridge, mint of, notice, *cxix.*

Tostig, Earl of Northumbria, his rivalry with Earls Morkere and Eadwine, *xciv.*; banishment of, *ib.*; seeks aid from William of Normandy and Harald of Norway, *xcv.*; battle of Stamford Bridge and death, *xvii.*

Totleigh, mint of, notice, *cxix.*

Towcester, burg built by Eadweard I., *lii.*

Turferð, his unsuccessful invasion of Northumbria, *ix.*

Turgesius. *See* Thorgisl.

Types of coins, not in the National Collection, *xii.*: of Ecgbeorht, derived from Mercia, Kent, Canterbury and Charlemagne, *xix.*, *xx.*, *xc*; London monogram coins of Halfdan and Ælfred, *xxxiv.*, *xxxvii.*–*xxxix.*; monogram types of Ælfred, *xxxix.*; of Wessex, principle of classification, *xxvi.*; of Ælfred with mint names, *xi.*, *xli.*; Viking imitations of types of Ælfred, &c., *xlii.*, *xlv.*; hand of Providence, buildings, &c., on coins of Eadweard I., *lvi.*, *cvii.*; Scandinavian coin-types copied from Æthelred II's, *lxxxii.*; Agnus Dei and Dove types of Æthelred II., *ib.*; PACS, its reference, *lxxxv.*; double-cross type, its fiscal significance, *lxxxix.*; pointed helmet and crowned types of Cnut, *lxxxix.*, *xc.*, *cvii.*, *cxix.*; monogram (Ecgbeorht) and temple types, origin of, *xc*; king holding Danebrog, *xcii.*; Sovereign type of Edward Conf., *xcvii.*; types, their general character on Anglo-Saxon coins, *cvii.*–*cviii.* (chiefly religious, *cvi.*; hand of

Providence, buildings, &c., *ib.*; busts on coins, *cvii.*, *cviii.*; portraiture, *cvii.*)

U.

Ulf, Earl, his rule over Denmark, *lxxxv.*; his treachery to Cnut and death, *ib.*; his son, Svend, claims throne of Denmark, *lxxxviii.*

Ulfketil, Earl of East Anglia, his opposition to the Danes, *lxxvi.*–*lxxviii.*; death, *lxxx.*

V.

Valentinian I., type of coin of, imitated by Halfdan, *xxiv.*; and by Ælfred, *31.*

Verberie, marriage of Æthelwulf at, *xxv.*

Viking, etymology of, *1.*

Viking Ages, First contrasted, *lvi.*–*lviii.*, *lxx*
ing Age, states created
Second Viking Age, *lxxii.*

Viking and Danish invasions, *xxxi.*

Viking, Danish, and Norman, contrasted, *xxviii.*, *xxix.*

Vikings, first invasions of, *xx.*, *xxi.*
Lindisfarne, *xxi.*; invade *xxi.*, *xxii.*; attack Island of *ib.*
xxii.; and Charnmouth, *ib.*; d
by Ecgbeorht at, *Hergist*
ib.; defeated at Southampton, *x*
victorious at Portsmouth, in *Lin-*
colnshire, East Anglia and Kent,
ib.; plunder London and Rochester,
ib.; raids in France and Germany,
ib.; attack Canterbury, *ib.*; and

London, xxiv.; defeated by Beorhtwulf, k. of Mercia, *ib.*; their first settlement in Kent, *ib.*; defeat Æthelbald at Ockley, *ib.*; raids on Winchester, &c., during reign of Æthelbeorht, xxviii.; winter in Thanet, and settle in East Anglia, *ib.*; their 'armies,' laws and constitution of, xxix., xxx.; take York, xxxi., xxxii.; invade Mercia, xxxii.; encamp at Reading, defeated at Ashdown, *ib.*; defend Nottingham, *ib.*; invade Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia, *ib.*; defeat Ælfred at Wilton, xxxiii.; take London, xxxiv.; settle in Northumbria, *ib.*; land in Kent and defeated by Ælfred, xxxvii.; capture Exeter, xxxviii.; defeated at Buttington, *ib.*; defeated at Holme, xlix.; at Paris, *ib.*; settle in Normandy, *ib.*; defeated in Germany, *ib.*; defeat at Tettenhall, lii.; raids and defeat of, in A.D. 914, *ib.*; division of territories in England and forms of government, liii., liv., lv.; raid on Wales A.D. 915, liv.; defeat of, *ib.*; build Tempsford, *ib.*; march on Bedford, *ib.*; submission to Eadweard I., *ib.*; invasions, eras of, contrasted, (First and Second Viking Ages) lvi.—lviii., lxxii.; First Viking Age, states of, lvii.; kingdoms of, extent in England in 10th cent. lix., lx.; cessation of raids, lxxvii.; First and Second Viking Ages, resemblance of, lxxii.; renewal of attacks under Æthelred II. (Second Viking Age) lxxii.—lxxx. *See also* under Danish invasions of England.

Vikings, Coinage:—imitations of coins of Ælfred, xxxiii., xl., xli., xlii., xlii.; of coins of the Franks, xxxix.; of St. Edmund and Plegmund, Abp.

of Canterbury, xlii., xlii., xlii.; during reign of Ælfred, xlii.; established under Guthorm (Æthelstan), xlii.

W.

Wales attacked by Ecgbeorht, xiv.; by Vikings, xxi., liv., lxxii.; allegiance of Howel, king of, lxxix.

Wardborough, burg built by Æthelstæd, li. n.; coin of, in Skye Find, cix., cxi.; mint of, notice, cxi.

Wareham, taken by Guthorm, xxxv.; mint of, and edict of Greatley, cix.

Warmington, mint of, notice, cxi.

Warwick, burg built by Æthelstæd, li., lii.

Watchet ravaged by Vikings, lxxii.

Waymere, burg built by Eadweard I., lii.

Wedensborough (Wardborough?), burg built by Æthelstæd, li., lii.

Wedmore, baptism of Guthorm at, xxxv.; Peace of, xxxv., xlii., lxxx.; coins issued subsequent to Peace of Wedmore, xli.

Weland, Viking chief, plunders Winchester, xxviii.; his defeat, *ib.*

Welmeaford, mint of, cix.; notice of, cxi.

Wessex, invaded by Mercia, xiv.; supremacy of, xiv., xvi.; absorbs Kent and Western Mercia, xxxvi.; extent of, under Eadweard I. and his sons, lxxviii.; an earldom, lxxxvi.; rivalry of, xciv.

—Coinage:—its extent, xl., xli.; when first issued, xli.; first coinage of, xv., xix., xx.; its origin, xvi., xvii.; primarily Kentish, xvii.; no native currency before Ecgbeorht, xviii.; laws of, and payments by kind, *ib.*; types of Ecgbeorht's

- Wessex coins, xix.; classification of early coins of, xxvi.; Frankish and Scandinavian moneyers of, xiv.; supremacy of, south of the Humber, cxxi.; kingdom of, coins, 1-162.
- Wessex and Mercia, rivalry of, xiii.
- West-Saxon Kingdom, extent of, under Æthelstan, lix.
- Western Mercia, supremacy of Wessex over, xxxvi, xxxvii.
- Weybridge, mint of, notice, cxx.
- White, Mr. John, coin of Æthelbald, 21 n.
- Willett, Mr. Ernest, his statistics on moneyers of Edward the Confessor, cv. n.
- William, Duke of Normandy, claims English throne, xcv.; assists Testig, *ib*; invades England and battle of Hastings, xevi.
- Wilton, battle of, xxxlii.
- Wimborne, retreat to, of Æthelwald, son of Æthelred I, xlviii.
- Winchester, mint of, notice, cxxi.
- Winchester plundered by Weland, the Viking, xxviii.; coins of, struck by ~~Weland~~ *Weland*, *ib*; mint of, *ib*; edict of Greatley, cix.
- Witham, burg built by Hadweard I. li, lii, liii.; mint of, cix.; notice of, cxxi.
- Worcester, its refusal to pay danegeld, and massacre of huscarls, lxxxviii.; new dies for coins supplied to, civ n. cx.
- Wulfheard, Earl, defeats Baldred, k. of Kent, xix.
- Wulfstan, Abp of York, joins Olaf Quaron and attacks Eadmund, lxi.; his escape, *ib*; allegiance to Eadred, lxi.

X.

CHRISTIANA RELIGIO coin-type of Charlemagne, 27 n.

Y.

York taken by Vikings xxi, xxii.
 — Coinage ~~coins~~ of Æthelstan struck at, lxi. lxii.; moneyers and coins of, under Æthelstan, Eadmund and Eadred lxi, lxii.
 — Kingdom of, added to West-Saxon Kingdom, li.

II.—INDEX OF MONEYERS.

*. * The numbers printed in italics in the accompanying list correspond to the names in italics in the lists of moneyers under each king. They are of moneyers not represented in the Museum Collection.

A.

- Abba, 83, 87, 101, 103, 109, 115.
 Abban, 122, 123.
 Abenel, 32, 59, 122, 156.
 Abnſorb, 197, 211.
 Abonel, 101.
 Abun, 101.
 Ada or Aden, 213, 271.
 Adalbert, 83.
 Adalaver or Aſelaver, 163, 175, 191.
 Adelberht, 101.
 Adelgar, 163, 176. *See also* Aſelgar.
 Adelover *See* Adalaver.
 Adelward, 122.
 Adelwine, 122. *See* Aſelwine.
 Adelwold, 163, 173. *See also* Aſelwold.
 Aden, 163, 176.
 Aduald, 83.
 Aduenrl, 32, 59.
 Adgar, 211. *See* Eadgar.
 Aetan, 329.
 Aſgar, 329, 411. *See also* Eadgar.
 Aſne, 329, 347, 392. *See also* Eadric and Eadric.
 Aſulf, 122.
 Aduard, 329, 385. *See also* Eadward.
 Aduine, 197, 211. *See also* Eadwine.
 Aelman, 243.
 Aelric, 122, 126, 320, 329, 381. *See also* Aelric and Aelfric.
 Aſe or Aſee, 197, 213, 262, 302.
 Aſſelch, 197.
 Aſgelbriht, 213.
 Aſgulf, 213.
 Aſelm, 243, 259.
 Aſelmer, Aſgelmer, &c., 243, 302, 329, 329, 373, 310.
 Aſelman, 302.
 Aſelne or Egelne, 197, 213, 298, 302, 317, 320, 329, 331, 373, 387, 388, 400, 409.
 Aſelne, 329, 451. *See also* Aſelne.
 Aſelne or Aſelne, 213, 329.
 Aſelward or Aſelward, 213, 282, 320, 326, 329, 406.
 Aſelwer, 329, 412.
 Aſelw, 320, 332, 403, 415. *See also* Aſelwig and Aſelwina.
 Aſelwig or Egelwig, 213, 275, 302, 329, 331, 398, 400, 403, 409.
 Aſelwine or Egelwine, 197, 213, 245, 257, 267, 282, 285, 302, 303, 320, 327, 329, 331, 351, 352, 371, 388, 415, 421, 431, 440, 460, 464, 466, 474.
 Aſenulf, 197.
 Aſfrye, 213, 283.
 Aſman, 213. *See* Aſman.
 Aſnece, 122.
 Aſſie, 329, 455.
 Aſwig, 329, 436.
 Aſwine, 329, 351.
 Aſman, 213, 293. *See also* Aſman.

Ælfricht, 243, 302.

Ældfelm or Ælfelm, 197, 243, 257, 258.

Ælere, 302.

Ælric, 320, 325. *See also* Ælric and Ælric.

Ælewīg. *See* Ælswīg.

Ælewine, 197, 221, 460. *See also* Elewine.

Ælfoetel, 197.

Ælfah, 197. *See* Ælfheah.

Ælfege, 243.

Ælfeg or Ælfen, 243, 298, 329, 427.

Ælfelm, 197, 243, 257, 258. *See also* Ældfelm.

Ælfere, Ælfhere, or Elfere, 243, 302, 310, 329, 361.

Ælferð, 243.

Ælfēh, 320.

Ælfet, 329, 398.

Ælfget, Ælfgeat, Ælfget, or Elfget, 197, 199, 243, 329, 398, 460, 467.

Ælfgar, Alfgar, &c., 163, 175, 197, 208, 225, 243, 283, 294, 302, 329, 389, 403, 458.

Ælfged, 197. *See* Ælfget.

Ælfheah, Ælfēh, or Ælfēah, 197, 243.

Ælfhere, 329, 361. *See also* Ælfere.

Ælfne, 302. *See* Ælfwine.

Ælfner, 197.

Ælfnece, 329.

Ælfnoð, Ælfnoð, Elfnoð, &c., 101, 163, 174, 197, 213, 214, 220, 221, 223, 226, 235, 243, 276, 278, 279, 302, 318, 350, 329, 391, 394, 395, 460.

Ælfred or Elfred, 101, 102, 114, 122, 142, 147, 156, 160, 163, 185, 197, 213, 287, 292, 297, 302, 303, 320, 329, 331, 344, 345, 397, 398, 403, 406, 409, 412, 414, 457.

Ælfrie, Alfric, or Elfric, 101, 102, 106, 122, 197, 200, 219, 231, 235, 243,

256, 261, 283, 294, 297, 302, 308, 320, 329, 313, 346, 357, 358, 376, 400, 402, 420, 453. *See also* Ælric.

Ælfrie Mōgla, 243.

Ælfryd or Ælfryð, 197, 227, 243.

Ælfrye, 243.

Ælfsi, Ælfse, Alfric, Elfric, &c., 142, 213, 329, 373, 381, 382, 389, 390, 403, 407, 416, 435, 453. *See also* Ælfsege.

Ælfsig, Ælfsege, Elfrige, Elfrige, &c., 142, 144, 156, 163, 168, 171, 174, 190, 197, 237, 238, 239, 243, 269, 276, 277, 297, 298, 302, 312, 320, 329, 390, 391, 403, 407, 412, 414, 416.

Ælfstan, Elstan, Alstan, Elstan, &c., 32, 44, 50, 81, 101, 111, 115, 122, 125, 142, 144, 163, 169, 171, 190, 191, 192, 193, 197, 209, 213, 221, 226, 236, 243, 298, 302, 320, 329, 331, 400, 411, 444.

Ælfwald or Ælfwold, 32, 59, 101, 111, 122, 125, 191, 195, 197, 210, 243, 244, 302, 315, 329, 398, 399, 412, 460, 472. *See also* Alfwald and Elfwald.

Ælfward, Ælfward, Ælfwerd, Ælfward, &c., 191, 197, 219, 237, 243, 272, 274, 283, 290, 302, 307, 311, 329, 343, 346, 347, 397, 409, 412, 414, 415, 425, 426. *See also* Alfward.

Ælfwi, Ælfwie, or Elfwil, 102, 197, 243, 255, 282, 299, 302, 329, 381, 398, 403, 422, 460, 469.

Ælfwi and Sweneel, 243.

Ælfwiġ, Ælfwiġ, or Elfwig, 156, 197, 243, 272, 283, 285, 302, 311, 317, 318, 320, 327, 329, 342, 375, 381, 398, 403, 421, 422.

Ælfwine, Ælfwine, Alfwine, Elfwine, &c., 101, 122, 197, 221, 227, 230,

- 213, 259, 261, 262, 267, 270, 273,
276, 282, 285, 290, 291, 295, 296,
297, 299, 302, 311, 312, 317, 318,
320, 328, 329, 313, 318, 319, 350.
359, 361, 362, 372, 371, 375, 379,
380, 382, 399, 403, 406, 409, 411,
420, 421, 433, 440, 441, 443, 441,
446, 448, 450, 451, 452, 456, 457,
460, 462, 465, 473.
Ælfwine Mus, 243.
Ælfwinig, 122.
Ælfwold, 197, 210, 243, 244, 302, 315,
329, 412, 460, 472. *See also* Ælf-
wald.
Ælfwood, 329, 399
Ælfword, 409. *See* Ælfward.
Ælgar, 460, 468.
Ægelwino, 213. *See* Ægelwino.
Ællman, 302, 307
Ælmar, 197, 213, 302, 329.
Ælmon, 329, 341.
Ælnot, 302 *See* Ælnoð.
Ælnoð, 329 *See* Ælnoð.
Ælræd, Elræd, &c., 329, 331, 345, 346.
Ælric, 213, 290, 302, 329, 373, 388.
See also Ælric
Ælstan, 243. *See* Ælfstan
Ælvi, 327. *See* Ælfwig.
Ælvionwi, 320.
Ælward or Ælwerd, 243, 409, 412,
425. *See also* Ælward.
Ælwig, 156, 302, 317, 329, 342, 421.
See also Ælfwig.
Ælwine, 197, 213, 259, 270, 285, 290,
294, 302, 317, 320, 329, 348, 399,
409, 414. *See also* Ælfwine
Æred, 71
Ærfe, 329, 432.
Ærgred, 197
Ænger, 142, 144
Ængrim, 320, 329, 362. *See also*
Æragrim.
Ærnulf, 122, 126. *See* Arnulf.

Æðelstan, Æðestan, Æðetan, Eðelstan, or Eðestan, 32, 40, 60, 83, 87, 101, 156, 163, 191, 194, 197, 209, 219, 233, 239, 243, 244, 256, 298, 301, 320, 329, 343, 446, 449.
 Æðelulf, Æðelunlf, Aðelulf, &c., 32, 54, 81, 83, 88, 122, 127, 142, 198, 225. *See also* Æðelaf.
 Æðelwald, 142, 191. *See also* Æðelwold and Aðelwold.
 Æðelweard or Æðelwerd, 156, 163, 197, 226, 227, 229, 243, 329. *See also* Aðelweard.
 Æðelwi or Aðelwi, 197, 243.
 Æðelwig, 197.
 Æðelwine, Eðelwine, &c., 32, 45, 69, 83, 87, 101, 122, 126, 163, 179, 197, 224, 232, 234, 243, 260, 263, 273, 294, 302, 329.
 Æðelwod, 197.
 Æðelwold or Aðelwold, 101, 103, 163, 191, 197, 241, 243. *See also* Æðelwald.
 Æðelwyrd, 197.
 Æðered or Eðered, 22, 24, 32, 45, 58, 60, 70, 81, 83, 88, 94, 101, 122, 142, 163, 172, 183, 191, 197, 224, 225.

Albart, 163.
 Alberic, 122, 126.
 Albert, 142, 155.
 Albutic, 163, 177.
 Alcsi or Alci, 244, 276.
 Alsige or Alsige, 142, 197.
 Aldewine, 163, 185, 190.
 Aldgar, 329, 399, 460, 468.
 Aldred, 197.
 Aleof, 329, 369, 460, 463.
 Alest, 101.
 Alfeah, 101, 121. *See also* Ælfheah.
 Alfeard, 320.
 Alferð, 163.
 Algar, 197. *See* Ælgar.
 Alfnoð, 320.
 Alfold, 197. *See* Alfald.
 Alfred, 320.
 Alfrie, 320. *See* Ælfrie.
 Alfried, 460.
 Alfá, 244. *See* Alcsi.
 Alfie, 329, 388. *See also* Alfie.
 Alfstan or Alfstan, 197, 243. *See* Ælfstan.
 Alfwald or Alfwald, 197, 209, 235, 240, 244, 256, 289, 297, 300, 329, 441, 442, 443, 460, 472. *See also*

Alward, 329.
 Alxi, 329, 391, 460, 467.
 Amelric, 101, 115.
 Amund, Amundea, or Amyndea, 122, 126, 156.
 Anderbola or Anderbode, 329, 419, 450, 451, 452, 460, 473.
 Andreas, 163.
 Andred, 1, 7.
 Anna, 142, 153.
 Anceret, 142.
 Ansera, 329.
 Arbatel, 329, 359.
 Arcil or Arcyl, 302. *See also* Arnecl.
 Arc, 101, 113, 122, 126, 142, 153.
 Arfra, 323, 431.
 Arketel, 329.
 Arnulf, 101. *See* Arnulf.
 Arnecl, Arneil, Arnectel, Arneitil, Arneytel, &c., 197, 211, 263, 296, 302, 320, 329, 359, 361, 363, 364, 366, 367.
 Arneytel *See* Arnecl.
 Arngrim, Arngrim, or Erngrim, 215, 303, 320, 329, 331, 359, 361, 362, 363, 364, 366, 367, 368, 429. *See also* Erngrim.
 Arnolf or Arnulf, 101, 107, 116, 121, 122, 142, 145, 241, 263. *See also* Arnulf.
 Arnðor, Arnðar, or Arður, 197.
 Asalf, Asolf, Asulf, or Asulfæn, 101, 116, 119, 122, 127, 199.
 Ascetel, Ascytel, &c., 197.
 Ascil, 197.
 Ascutz, 244.
 Asewig or Lawig, 197, 231, 235.
 Asferð or Aseferð, 163, 177, 197, 244, 302, 329, 391.
 Asgod, Asgout, Asgunt, &c., 244, 263.
 Aslac, 244, 320.
 Aaman, 199.
 Asoil, 199.
 Asolf, 199. *See* Asalf.

Aspler, 142.
 Astan, 329, 436. *See also* Aetan.
 Asulf, 101, 116, 122, 199. *See also* Asulf.
 Asulfæn, 122, 127. *See also* Asulf.
 Asðrik, 198, 244.
 Ata, 244.
 Atacra, 329, 453, 456.
 Autl or Auttl, 330, 393.
 Azna, 163.
 Aðcan, 122.
 Aðclaver, 163, 173. *See also* Adclaver.
 Aðelm, 101.
 Aðelmod, 101, 121.
 Aðelmund, 101, 122, 126, 142, 143. *See also* Aðelmund.
 Aðelulf, 92, 81, 83, 88, 122, 127, 199, 223. *See also* Aðelulf.
 Aðelweard or Aðelwærd, 122, 142, 156, 160. *See also* Aðelweard.
 Aðelwi, 244. *See* Aðelwi.
 Aðelwino, 122. *See* Aðelwino.
 Aðelwold, 101, 191, 197, 241. *See also* Adelwold and Aðelwold.
 Aðelwulf, 101.
 Aðulf, 83, 97, 99, 101, 156, 163.

B.

Bacaman, 244. *See* Blacaman.
 Baciager or Bacialer, 122, 127.
 Badda, 63.
 Balemund, 22, 23.
 Balenoð, 22, 23.
 Baldic, 191, 192, 199.
 Baldric, 101, 121, 122, 141, 142, 145, 156, 163.
 Baldwin or Ballwin, 101, 122, 142, 145, 156, 158, 163, 190, 330.
 Bolluc, 244.
 Barbo, 101, 112, 122, 125.

- Bardel or Burdel, 101, 112.
 Barikrð, 101.
 Beagmund, 1, 9, 16, 19, 22, 23. *See also* Deahmund.
 Beagstan, 32, 60.
 Beihmund, 21, 22, 23. *See also* Beagmund.
 Beahred or Beahred, 83, 101, 111, 122, 127.
 Beahstan, 83, 88.
 Bealdulf, 198.
 Beaniene, 191, 193.
 Beahred, 83, 101. *See also* Beahred.
 Begam, 193.
 Belga or Belge, 101.
 Bemene, Bermene, &c., 191.
 Benedictus, 122, 127, 163, 177.
 Beola, Beolan, Bolla, &c., 191, 198, 211, 271.
 Beorard, 101, 110.
 Beorhnoð, Berhtnað, Byrhtnoð, &c., 198, 238, 239, 244.
 Beorhtic, 163, 181.
 Beorhtulf, 101. *See also* Biorhtulf.
 Beorn, Beornn, or Biorn, 244, 267, 302, 330, 439.
 Beorneah or Biarneah, 27, 28.
 Beornere, 83, 89.
 Beornferð, 83, 89.
 Beornha, 27, 31.
 Beornhart, 1, 8.
 Beornard, 1, 8.
 Biornmar or Beornmer, 32, 60, 82.
 Beornmod, Biornmod, &c., 1, 6.
 Beornred or Biornred, 32, 61, 83, 97.
 Beornulf, Beornulf, or Biornulf, 83, 198.
 Beornuuld, Beornuuld, Bernuuld, Biornuuld, Byrnwald, &c., 83, 89, 94, 95, 101, 111, 123.
 Beornwald, 122. *See* Beornwald.
 Berehald, 32, 71.
 Bereward, 156, 163.
 Berhtelm or Byrhtelm, 101, 113, 122, 127, 198.
 Berhtere, 32, 60.
 Berhtmar or Byrhtmar, 198. *See also* Brihtmar.
 Berhtnað, 198, 239. *See also* Beorhnoð.
 Berhtred, 83, 89, 122.
 Berhtwig, 122, 127.
 Berhtwine or Drehtwine, 198.
 Beruuld, 32, 59.
 Bermene, 191. *See* Bemene.
 Bernald, 32, 59. *See also* Bernuuld.
 Bernard or Burnard, 101, 112, 113.
 Barnað, 122.
 Bernere, 101, 142, 146.
 Bernferð, 142, 146, 163, 177.
 Berngar, 83, 101.
 Berared or Burnred, 32, 61. *See also* Beornred.
 Bernsige, 122, 127.
 Bernuuld or Birnuuld, 32, 38, 43, 45, 50, 51, 53, 51, 61, 80. *See also* Biarnuuld and Burnuuld.
 Bernuuld, 83, 89. *See also* Beornuuld.
 Beso or Beael, 122, 142, 146.
 Bianulf (Biarnulf), 122.
 Biareð, 32, 38.
 Biarnod, 9. *See* Barnmod.
 Biarneah, 27, 28. *See also* Beorneah.
 Biarnard, 101. *See* Biorneard.
 Biarnod or Biarnod, 9, 22, 23, 27, 28.
 Biarnnoð, 9, 13, 16.
 Biarnred or Biornred, 32, 41, 42, 45, 61, 83, 97.
 Biarnuuld, 32, 42, 43, 57. *See also* Biarnuuld.
 Biarnuine, 22, 23.
 Biarnulf, 32.
 Biared, 330, 399.
 Biorhald, 83.
 Biorhtic, 101.

- Biorhtulf or Biorhtwulf, 101, 105, 122, 128, 142.
 Biorhtwald, 101.
 Biorhtwulf, 122, 142.
 Biorn, 830, 439. *See also* Boorn.
 Biornard, Biorneard, Biarneard, or Byrnard, 83, 101, 111, 122. *See also* Birneard.
 Biornhelm, 83.
 Biornmod, 1, 6.
 Biornred, 32, 61, 83, 97. *See also* Beornred and Biarnred.
 Biornulf, 198. *See* Beornulf.
 Biornunald, 83, 94, 95. *See also* Beornunald.
 Biosel or Boerl, 1, 6.
 Birgstan, 163, 190.
 Birhtferð, 198.
 Birhtsige, Byrhtsige, &c., 198.
 Birneard, 122, 128. *See also* Biorneard.
 Birned or Bimred, 32.
 Birnwald, 32, 38, 43, 45, 80. *See also* Bernwald, &c.
 Biruer, 156, 162.
 Blacaman, Blaceman, or Blacman, 198, 244, 292, 302, 316, 320, 325, 330, 355, 356, 375, 376, 429, 460, 474.
 Blacan, 302.
 Blaceman, 198, 244, 292, 330, 375, 376. *See also* Blacaman.
 Blacer, 330, 455.
 Blacman, 330, 376, 429. *See also* Blacaman.
 Blaeman, 320.
 Blawian, 244.
 Blareman, 330, 355, 356.
 Blarere, 330, 455.
 Boaric, 330.
 Boeg, 122, 128.
 Boga, Bogea, Boiga, or Boia, 32, 61, 83, 98, 101, 105, 108, 122, 128, 112, 146, 156, 158, 160, 163, 168, 189, 191, 196, 198, 210, 218, 244, 260, 302, 320, 330, 353, 435.
 Boigalet, 101, 108.
 Boinsulf or Boinsulf, 122, 128.
 Bolla, 244, 271. *See also* Beola.
 Bonsom, 122, 123.
 Borstig, 244, 281.
 Bosa, 1, 8, 32, 56.
 Bosel, 1, 6. *See also* Biosel.
 Brad, 437. *See* Brand.
 Brantinc, 244. *See also* Brantinc.
 Brahstan, 244. *See* Brihstan.
 Brand, 244, 330, 378, 136, 437, 445.
 Brantinc, 191, 198, 244.
 Breco or Brege, 83, 89, 97.
 Brehstan, 244, 288. *See also* Brenstan.
 Brehtuoð, 244, 297. *See also* Brihtuoð.
 Brehtwine, 199.
 Brened, 42. *See also* Biarnred.
 Brenstan or Brhstan, 244, 288.
 Brestan, 198.
 Brefecol, 198, 244.
 Bricste. *See* Bricsege.
 Bricsege, 330, 406.
 Bricstan, 244.
 Brid or Bridd, 9, 13, 19, 244, 272, 302, 320, 330, 376, 377, 378.
 Brightmæ, 330. *See* Brihtmæ.
 Brihelun, 244.
 Brihinc, 330.
 Brihstan, 244.
 Briht, 83.
 Brihtferð or Brihtfræð, 163, 191, 192, 244.
 Brihtlaf or Byrhtlaf, 198, 218, 226, 227, 235.
 Brihtmæ, Brihtmæ, &c., 198, 244, 283, 285, 302, 314, 330, 337, 308, 402, 437, 438, 446, 449, 450, 460, 474.
 Brihtuoð, 198, 244, 258, 297, 330, 374, 460.

- Brihtred, 211, 258, 502, 330, 399, 403, 407, 422, 457.
 Brihtic, Briðric, or Bryhtic, 198, 244, 302, 330, 350, 372, 392, 393, 435, 436, 437, 460, 461.
 Brihtmar, 302. *See* Brihtmar.
 Brihtwen, 244.
 Brihtwi, 244, 460.
 Brihtwine or Byrhtwine, 198, 214, 288, 302, 330, 409, 418, 436, 437.
 Brihtwold or Byrhtwold, 163, 198, 210, 244, 281, 330, 445, 460, 469.
 Brihwi, 418. *See* Brihtwine.
 Brin, 330.
 Brint, 330.
 Brinstan, 244. *See* Brunstan.
 Brintred. *See* Brihtred.
 Branwold, 330, 421.
 Briflerð or Brihtferð, 163, 178.
 Brinnic, 156, 161.
 Brix, 330, 442.
 Brixia. *See* Bricsaige.
 Briðard, 32, 61.
 Briðric, 330. *See* Brihtic.
 Bruchyse, 330. *See* Brunhyse.
 Brumne, 330.
 Brum, 330, 372.
 Bruma, 244.
 Bruman, Brumnan, or Druman, 198, 244, 281, 285, 287, 302, 330, 343, 344, 372.
 Brummon (= Brumnan), 460, 465.
 Brumnan, 330, 344. *See also* Druman.
 Brun, Brunn, or Brana, 198, 230, 244, 302, 320, 326, 330, 444.
 Bruncar, 302, 314. *See also* Brungar.
 Brunctan, 244, 320. *See* Brunstan.
 Brundwine, 330.
 Bruned, 32, 41, 42, 45.
 Brungar, Bryngar, &c., 198, 244, 283, 285, 287, 291, 302, 314, 330, 409, 423.
 Brunhyse, 330, 350.
 Brunie, Bruninc, Braning, Brunninc, Bryninc, &c., 163, 190, 199, 218, 244, 283, 288, 330, 372, 389, 390, 434.
 Brunnan, 244, 285, 287, 302, 330. *See also* Druman.
 Brunn. *See* Brun.
 Brunnese, 330, 350. *See also* Brunhyse.
 Brunnie, 244. *See* Brunie.
 Brunninc. *See* Brunie.
 Brunnstan. *See* Brunstan.
 Brunnusel, 330, 391.
 Brunred, 320.
 Brunstan, Brunctan, or Brinstan, 198, 227, 229, 240, 244, 300, 302, 317, 318, 320, 330, 454.
 Bruntat, 198, 221, 244.
 Bruntis, 199.
 Brunwine, Bruwin, Brynwine, or Barwine, 244, 302, 316, 320, 330, 431, 432, 436, 437, 460, 471.
 Bruwin, 302. *See* Brunwine.
 Bryhtred, 198.
 Bryhtic, 198. *See* Brihtic.
 Bryhtwald or Bryhtwold, 63, 101, 121.
 Bryngar, 244, 285. *See also* Brungar.
 Brynia, 244.
 Brynac, 198, 244, 330, 390. *See also* Brunninc.
 Brynwine, 330. *See* Brunwine.
 Buga, 32, 61, 83, 89, 98.
 Bulered, 330. *See* Bared.
 Burdel, 101, 112.
 Burden, 63.
 Bared or Bulered, 330, 407.
 Burewine, 244, 330, 437, 438.
 Burgnoð, 27, 28, 32.
 Burgwine, 460, 471.
 Burhetan or Barnstan, 191, 198.
 Buthelm, 101.
 Burhwold or Barwold, 244.
 Burnard, 142, 145. *See also* Bernarl.
 Burneld, 101.

Burnelm, Burnhelm, or Byrnelm, 32, 62, 83, 89, 101, 122.
 Burnhero or Byrnhere, 32, 62, 330, 330.
 Burnred, 330, 453.
 Burnric or Byrnwic, 122.
 Burnstan, 191. *See* Burhstan.
 Burnwald, Børnuwald, or Byrnwald, 22, 23, 32, 38, 39, 80.
 Burwine or Barwine, 302, 320. *See* Brunwine.
 Burwold, 244.
 Bus, 101.
 Bynic, 198.
 Byoga, 198.
 Byrhtferð, 163. *See also* Byrhtferð.
 Byrhtsige, 198, 208, 225, 239.
 Byrhtstan or Byrnstan, 198, 213, 219, 244.
 Byrhtlaf, 198. *See* Byrhtlaf.
 Byrhtelm, Byrhtelm, or Byrhtthelm, 101, 198.
 Byrhtferð, 198.
 Byrhtioð, 198.
 Byrhtlaf, 198, 218, 226, 235. *See also* Brihtlaf.
 Byrhtmær, 198. *See* Berhtmær.
 Byrhtnoð, 198, 239, 244. *See* Beorhnoð or Brihtnoð.
 Byrhtred, 198.
 Byrhtrie, 163, 198, 241.
 Byrhtsige, 198. *See* Birhtsige.
 Byrhtwine, 198. *See* Brihtwine.
 Byrhtwold, 163, 198, 240. *See also* Brihtwold.
 Byri, 198.
 Byrnard, 83. *See* Biornard.
 Byrnelm, 32, 62, 83, 89. *See also* Burnelm.
 Byrnferð, 122.
 Byrnhere, 32, 62. *See also* Burnhero.
 Byrning, 198.
 Byrnsi, 241, 255.
 Byrnstan, 198, 244. *See* Byrhtstan

Byrnwald, 32, 39, 80. *See also* Burnwald.
 Byrnwald, 101, 114, 122. *See* Boornwald.
 Byrnwic, 122. *See* Burnric.

C.

Cæfel, 244.
 Cænan, 302, 313.
 Cærla, 244, 302. *See also* Carla.
 Cæntwine, 460. *See* Centwine.
 Cætel, 244. *See* Cetel.
 Caldewine, 244, 302.
 Cali, 142, 155.
 Cali and Sifert, 142, 155.
 Calic, 244, 320.
 Calismert, 142.
 Canœret, 142.
 Capelin, 163, 178.
 Carol, 244.
 Carig, 198.
 Carla, 198, 213, 244. *See also* Cærla.
 Carðen, 163, 178.
 Cas, 244, 293.
 Cawe, 198.
 Cawelin, 244.
 Cealeard, 22, 23.
 Cedeman, 330, 425.
 Cestel, 330.
 Cenapa, 101.
 Cenberht, 101, 122, 142, 146.
 Cenbriht, 83.
 Cenelm, 330, 419.
 Cenred, 22, 23, 32.
 Cenric, 198.
 Censige, 198. *See also* Cinsige.
 Centwine or Cæntwine, 330 443, 460, 472.
 Cenucald, 22, 23, 26.
 Ceoo or Ceoca, 244, 302, 320 330.
 Ceoftan, 330.

Corf, Corff, or Corff, 302, 314, 320, 330.
 Corlac, 214
 Corff, 302. *See* Corf.
 Credard, 101.
 Creðewine, 211.
 Crin . . . , 156.
 Crina, Crinan, Crinna, or Crunan, 214, 263, 280, 291.
 Cristgin, Cristin, or Cristðin, 142, 198.
 Cristign, 101, 116.
 Cristin, 142, 198.
 Cristðin, 198. *See* Cristgin.
 Croc, Croce, or Crocl, 211, 277, 302.
 Croff, 244, 276.
 Crucan or Grucan, 211, 245, 261, 267, 302.
 Crunan, 211. *See* Crinan.
 Crum or Gram, 211, 246, 264.
 Cudberht or Caðberht, 32, 62, 80, 83, 90, 95, 98.
 Cudi, 198.
 Cugeli, 101
 Cugem, 101.
 Culein, 142, 154.
 Culm, 191.
 Cuna, Cunna, or Cynna, 198, 238, 240, 241.
 Cundferð, 122.
 Cunesfrod, 22, 23, 26.
 Cunculf or Cynulf, 32, 65.
 Cunclef, 211. *See also* Gunleof.
 Cunna, 198, 238. *See also* Cuna.
 Cunsige, 198. *See* Cynsige.
 Cunstun, 302, 309. *See also* Cinstan.
 Cunulf, 101
 Cutel, 156. *See also* Cytel.
 Cufserð, 83
 Caðberht, 32, 62. *See also* Cudberht.
 Caðferð, 330.
 Caðhelm, 27, 21.
 Caðnulf, 32, 61
 Cwalin, 211. *See* Cawlin

Cyldewine, 302. *See* Gyldewine.
 Cylm, 163, 170.
 Cyne, 191.
 Cynestan, 83.
 Cyneulf, 32, 65. *See also* Canulf.
 Cynewald, 101.
 Cyniht or Cniht, 211.
 Cynna, 198, 240, 241. *See also* Cuna
 Cynsige or Cunsige, 163, 198, 212, 224.
 Cynt, 198.
 Cytel or Cytell, 156, 161, 198, 215, 241, 302, 330. *See also* Cetel and Cutel.
 Cytibern or Cytlern, 198.
 Cytiræ, 198.

D.

Dæninht, 330, 417.
 Dæodulf, 122.
 Dærul, 198.
 Danfirx, 198, 214, 241.
 Dealine or Dealing, 32, 65.
 Dealla or Dela, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, 65.
 Debia, 1.
 Degbearht, 9, 18, 22, 23.
 Deglaf, 22, 21
 Degn, 101.
 Delufin, 330.
 Deigmund, 32, 56.
 Deineah, 9, 13, 15, 16
 Dela, 32, 65. *See also* Dealla.
 Demence, 142, 146, 156, 163, 184
 Demence, 122, 129. *See also* Domencea.
 Denemund, 22, 21.
 Deneuuld, 27, 28.
 Deohen or Deorhan, 330, 339
 Deora or Diora, 83.
 Deoramod, 83. *See* Deormod.
 Deorerd, 101, 108.
 Deorhan or Deohen, 330, 339.
 Deorinc, 211

- Dordaf, 163, 171.
 Dorman or Dorman, 323, 331, 417, 453, 471.
 Dorned or Dorned, 83, 92.
 Dorned, 83.
 Dornle, Dornle, Dornle, or Dornle.
 128, 216, 267, 273, 282, 290, 297.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle or Dornle, 101, 109, 110, 119, 112, 117, 126, 128, 129, 173, 191.
 Dornle or Dornle, 83, 90, 101, 121.
 Dornle, 330, 430, 431, 461, 470.
 Dornle, 211.
 Dorn, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
 Dornle, 32, 63. *See also* Dornle.
 Dornle, 122, 129.
 Dornle, 22.
 Dornle, 22, 24.
 Dornle, 32, 54.
 Dornle, 32, 33, 41, 63.
 Dornle, 27, 28.
 Dornle, 101, 121. *See* Dornle.
 Dorn, 27, 29.
 Dorn, 129, 219.
 Dorn, 83. *See* Dorn.
 Dornle or Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 330, 430, 431. *See also* Dornle.
 Dornle, 1, 6, 7.
 Dornle, 101, 119. *See also* Dornle.
 Dornle, 330, 400, 412.
 Dornle, 330, 437.
 Dornle or Dornle, 128.
 Dornle or Dornle, 330, 311.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, Dornle, or Dornle, 129, 211, 320.
 Dornle, 330.
 Dornle, 163.
 Dornle, 129.
 Dornle, 101, 116, 122, 129. *See also* Dornle.
 Dornle, 101, 116. *See also* Dornle.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 128, 129, 147. *See also* Dornle.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 128, 129.
 Dornle, 128, 147.
 Dornle, 128, 211, 241.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 128. *See* Dornle.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle or Dornle, 211, 220.
 Dornle, 211.
 Dornle or Dornle, 83, 101, 121.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle or Dornle, 27, 28, 32.
 Dornle, 32.
 Dornle or Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 128, 129.
 Dornle, 128, 163, 164, 165.
 Dornle, 32.
 Dornle, 32, 63, 83, 90, 93, 121, 129, 142, 147.
 Dornle, 330, 332, 337, 407.
 Dornle, 32.
 Dornle, 163.
 Dornle, 330, 420.
 Dornle, 9, 18, 22, 24.
 Dornle, 302, 303.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 32, 38.
 Dornle, 330, 400.
 Dorn, 9, 19, 20, 163, 169, 191, 193, 194.
See also Dorn.
 Dornle, 32.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, 128.
 Dornle, Dornle, Dornle, &c., 32, 40, 53, 64, 156, 159, 330, 377, 378, 380.
 Dorn or Dornle, 27, 29, 32, 57, 58, 60, 156, 161. *See also* Dorn.
 Dornle, 128, 211, 241.
 Dornle, 302.

Duraint, 122, 130.
 Duran, 142, 198.
 Durand, Durandes, or Durant, 122, 130,
 163, 178, 188, 198.
 Durberd, 330.
 Duriant, 101.
 Durinc, 330, 414.
 Durlac, 83.
 Durreb, 330, 400.
 Durtan, 198.
 Durul, 330.
 Durwig, 244.
 Dynyn, 1, 7.
 Dyreman, 198. *See* Dioreman.
 Dyrewine, 198.
 Dyrhtmar, 198.
 Dyrinc, 330. *See* Dirinc.
 Dyrsgit, 244. *See* Dvorsigt.
 Dyyn, 20. *See* Dun.

E.

Eadcasge, 199.
 Eadelm or Edelm, 199.
 Eadered, 83, 90.
 Eadfred, 83, 90.
 Eadgar or Edgar, 101, 122, 199, 220,
 244, 244, 245, 283, 330, 331, 342.
 Eadgild, 101, 122.
 Eadhelm, 32, 83.
 Eadhaf, 101, 108, 199.
 Eadmar or Eadmer, 163, 170, 199.
See also Edmar
 Eadmund or Edmund, 83, 90, 99, 101,
 109, 110, 111, 116, 122, 130, 142,
 147, 156, 159, 163, 172, 186, 190,
 199, 226, 244, 281, 330, 331, 407.
 Eadnoth, 191, 199, 211, 244, 281.
 Eadred, Edred, or Edired, 83, 102, 113,
 122, 130, 245, 285, 331, 407, 410.
 Eadric or Edric, 101, 199, 215, 218,
 221, 245, 275, 283, 294, 302, 318,
 320, 329, 330, 331, 391, 392, 396,

404, 410, 454, 460, 466. *See also*
 Eadric.
 Eadnoth, 199.
 Eadsi, 199, 245.
 Eadsig, Eadsige, Ed-ige, &c., 199, 227,
 232, 238, 245, 262.
 Eadsme, 199, 223.
 Eadstan or Edstan, 32, 67, 101, 122,
 130, 199, 209, 331.
 Eaduald or Eadueald, 32, 40, 66. *See*
also Eadwald.
 Eadueard, 32, 59. *See also* Aduoard.
 Eadulf or Eadnulf, 22, 24, 32, 59, 101,
 116, 156, 163, 245.
 Eaduuald. *See* Eadwald.
 Eadwacer or Edwacer, 199, 302, 310.
 Eadwald, Eadweald, or Edwald, 32, 80,
 83, 90, 245, 302, 330, 331, 400. *See*
also Eadwold.
 Eadward, Eadweard, Eadwerd, Ed-
 ward, Edwerd, &c., 122, 131, 199,
 223, 226, 232, 245, 231, 285, 293,
 296, 302, 319, 320, 330, 331, 344,
 345, 346, 359, 375, 384, 385, 457,
 460.
 Eadwi, 199. *See also* Edwi.
 Eadwig or Edwig, 199, 245, 289, 302,
 320, 327, 330, 331, 348, 357, 372,
 384, 400, 412.
 Eadwine or Edwine, 163, 174, 191, 199,
 223, 225, 226, 227, 233, 238, 245, 260,
 262, 275, 281, 283, 286, 303, 309, 318,
 320, 330, 331, 334, 385, 387, 400, 401,
 407, 410, 414, 415, 416, 420, 421, 422,
 423, 431, 460, 462, 468.
 Eadwod, 199.
 Eadwold or Edwold, 199, 210, 211, 221,
 226, 227, 229, 245, 281, 283, 285, 302,
 314, 330, 331, 397, 406, 410, 412.
See also Eadwald.
 Eadenolf, 156, 161.
 Eaern, 245.
 Eactan, 32, 67.

- Eargum, 15. *See* Ealgar. 1
 Ealod, 333.
 Ealdwold or Ealdwold, 213, 251.
 Ealgar, 199, 243, 259, 412.
 Ealred, 22, 24, 100, 231, 245.
 Ealric or Ealric, 22, 27, 229, 410.
 Ealric, 229, 410.
 Ealric, 103, 104.
 Ealgar, 243. *See* Ealgar.
 Ealgar, 122.
 Ealgar, 9, 13.
 Ealstan, 83, 91, 95, 99, 101, 129, 225,
 225, 226. *See also* Alstan.
 Ealstan, 129. *See also* Ealstan.
 Eamer, 199.
 Eamund, 199.
 Eamund, 9, 13, 16.
 Eamund, 123.
 Eamund, 163, 174, 191, 191.
 Eamund, 191.
 Eamund, 9, 13.
 Eamund, 229.
 Eamund, 229, 229.
 Eamund or Eamund, 199, 245.
 Eamund, 191, 122, 131, 142, 147.
 Eamund, 9, 43.
 Eamund, 83.
 Eamund, 245. *See* Amund.
 Eamund, 245, 208. *See also* Eamund.
 Eamund, 191. *See* Amund.
 Eamund, 229, 231, 280, 301, 424.
 Eamund, 83. *See* Eamund.
 Eamund, 83.
 Eamund, 231, 410.
 Eamund, 460, 473.
 Eamund, 199. *See also* Eamund.
 Eamund, 163, 175, 199. *See also*
 Eamund.
 Eamund, 83, 331, 373.
 Eamund, 245. *See* Eamund.
 Eamund, 32, 67, 101, 107, 115.
 Eamund, 199.
 Eamund, 122.
 Eamund, 191.
 Eamund, 22, 24, 100, 231, 245,
 117, 179. *See also* Eamund.
 Eamund, 245, 272.
 Eamund or Eamund, 22, 64.
 Eamund, 231, 417.
 Eamund, 22, 64. *See also* Eamund.
 Eamund, 199.
 Eamund, 199.
 Eamund, 32, 43.
 Eamund, 83, 91.
 Eamund, 245.
 Eamund, 199. *See* Eamund.
 Eamund, 199.
 Eamund, 32, 64.
 Eamund and Eamund, 64.
 Eamund, 221. *See* Eamund.
 Eamund, 199.
 Eamund, 199.
 Eamund, 245, 245, 253, 259, 231, 312.
See also Eamund.
 Eamund, 312.
 Eamund, 231, 237.
 Eamund, 122. *See* Eamund.
 Eamund, 122.
 Eamund, 245. *See* Eamund.
 Eamund, 245, 251, 252, 259, 259, 231,
 237. *See also* Eamund.
 Eamund, 191, 199, 211, 211. *See also*
 Eamund.
 Eamund, 302.
 Eamund, 102, 113, 215, 253, 231, 407,
 410. *See also* Eamund.
 Eamund, 199, 219, 229, 245, 275, 280,
 291, 292, 319, 329, 329, 331, 331,
 372, 372, 401, 410, 431, 400, 402.
See also Eamund and Eamund.
 Eamund (= Eamund), 245.
 Eamund (= Eamund), 331.
 Eamund or Eamund, 245, 261, 262, 231, 357.
 Eamund, 302.
 Eamund, 199, 227, 232, 245, 262. *See*
 also Eamund.

- Edsigenare, 215, 262.
 Edstan, 199, 209, 331. *See also* Eadstan.
 Eduta, 245.
 Edwacer, 199, 302, 310. *See also* Eadwacer.
 Edwald, 243, 302, 331, 400. *See also* Eadwald.
 Edwald and Dealda, 302.
 Edwar (= Edward), 245.
 Edward or Edwerd, 199, 226, 245, 285, 293, 296, 302, 319, 320, 330, 331, 344, 345, 384, 457. *See also* Eadward.
 Edwear (= Edward), 245.
 Edwene, 303. *See* Edwine.
 Edwerd. *See* Edward.
 Edwi or Edwii, 199, 218, 348, 357, 372, 412. *See also* Edwig.
 Edwie, 331, 444.
 Edwig or Edwiig, 199, 245, 289, 302, 320, 327, 330, 331, 348, 357, 372, 412. *See also* Eadwig.
 Edwine or Edwene, 199, 225, 226, 233, 245, 260, 262, 275, 283, 286, 303, 309, 318, 320, 330, 331, 384, 385, 387, 400, 401, 407, 410, 414, 415, 420, 422, 423, 431, 460, 462, 468. *See also* Eadwine.
 Edwinei, 199.
 Edwinne, 199. *See* Edwine.
 Edwold, 199, 245, 302, 311, 330, 331, 406. *See also* Eadwold.
 Efeircas, 122.
 Eferbrd, 122.
 Efermund, 102. *See* Dofermund.
 Eferulf, 122, 131, 142, 147.
 Efgeulf, 122.
 Efe, 245.
 Efrard, 102, 109, 110, 156, 161.
 Egelric, 329, 331, 400. *See also* Ægelric.
 Egelwig, 245, 329, 331, 400. *See also* Ægelwig.
 Egelwine, 243, 245, 267, 303, 331. *See also* Ægelwine.
 Egered, 122, 131.
 Egilberht, 102.
 Egligt, 245.
 Ehwine, 199.
 Eimund or Eigmund, 83, 91, 100.
 Eilwine (= Eilwine), 421.
 Eilaf or Eilof, 193, 215. *See also* Eclaf.
 Eilfwine (= Eilfwine), 318.
 Eilnoð, 331, 457.
 Eilofwine, 199.
 Eilwige, 245.
 Eilwine, 331, 386.
 Einard, 102, 121, 122.
 Eiaet, 122.
 Elbere, 27, 29, 32.
 Elbriht or Elebriht, 199, 235, 303, 310.
 Elda, 32, 69.
 Elle, 102.
 Elebriht, 199, 235. *See also* Elbriht.
 Eleden, 163.
 Elemod, 199.
 Elenoð, 199.
 Ellewig, 245, 303.
 Llewui, 273.
 Ellewine, 197, 199, 221, 276, 282, 303, 312, 331, 350, 359. *See also* Ælewine and Ælfwine.
 Eiferd, 122.
 Elfere, 329, 361. *See also* Ælfere.
 Elfget, 197, 199. *See also* Ælfget.
 Elnuoð, 197, 329, 394, 395. *See also* Ælnuoð.
 Elnfred, 142, 147, 163, 185, 329, 331, 344. *See also* Ælnfred.
 Elnric, 102, 106, 329, 346, 400, 402, 423, 453. *See also* Ælnric.
 Elfa e, 329, 388, 389, 405, 407, 453. *See also* Ælfale.
 Elfsige, 329, 407. *See also* Ælfisige.
 Elfsine, 331.
 Elfstan, 32, 44, 163, 190, 191, 197, 221,

- 323, 331, 400, 411, 414. *See also*
Ælfstan.
- Elfwald or Elfwall, 32, 63, 122, 163,
173, 191. *See also* Ælfwald.
- Elfwald, 323. *See* Ælfwald.
- Elfwil or Elfwile, 102, 213, 282, 460.
See also Ælfwil.
- Elfwig, 197. *See* Ælfwig.
- Elfwine, 273, 276, 282, 329, 343, 350,
361, 375, 393, 403, 420, 421, 433,
411, 413, 414, 460, 462. *See also*
Ælfwine.
- Eli, 32, 33, 53
- Ella, 27, 29.
- Ellaf, 83, 102, 111. *See also* Eclaf.
- Elrad or Elred, 329, 331, 345, 346.
See also Ælrad.
- Elric, 331, 381.
- Elric, 453. *See* Elfric.
- Elrige, 323. *See* Ælfrige.
- Elst, 245.
- Eltan, 331, 362.
- Elwine, 231, 421, 444.
- Enberht, 101. *See also* Cenberht.
- Endiwern, 245.
- Endric or Enric, 331.
- Engilberht, 102.
- Engilbred, 142, 148.
- Enric, 331.
- Eoda, 199.
- Eodan, 142.
- Eodman, 199.
- Eoferard, 163.
- Eofered, 156, 159
- Eofermund or Efermund, 83, 102, 113,
122, 131, 163.
- Eoferrulf, 163, 174.
- Eofred, 460.
- Eola, 331, 361.
- Eolb, 245.
- Eored, 303.
- Eorff.
- Flowine, 303.
- Frard, 102. *See* Efrard.
- Froonball, 122, 163.
- Fardnoð, 245. *See* Fardnoð.
- Fro, 102, 111.
- Fremball, 122.
- Frewine, 199, 212.
- Froðic, 122. *See* Froðic.
- Frtric, 331, 357.
- Ergimbalt, 122, 140.
- Ergrim, 303. *See* Erngrim.
- Eric, 102.
- Eriol, 122.
- Eriouald, 32, 63.
- Erim or Erimes, 142, 156.
- Ernwi, 331.
- Ernetel, Erneytel, or Ernell, 303, 331,
362, 460, 463. *See also* Arnetel
and Earneytel.
- Erngrim or Ergrim, 245, 303, 329, 331,
362, 363. *See also* Arngrim and
Eargrim.
- Ernwi, 303.
- Eroetulf, 199.
- Eroð, 148. *See* Froðic.
- Ertan, 446. *See* Estan.
- Esces, 199.
- Escman, 191, 195. *See also* Escman.
- Esceth, 199.
- Estan, 243, 245, 256, 303, 329, 331, 423,
445, 446. *See also* Æstan.
- Esther, 331, 397.
- Eatmar, 331. *See* Eatmar.
- Estmund, 331, 410, 433, 451, 455
- Eswig, 199, 234. *See also* Asewig.
- Etfarn, 163.
- Etile, 63.
- Etram, 102.
- Etsige, 245, 261, 284, 291, 303, 330,
331, 353, 407. *See also* Eadsige
374. *See also* Eadstan.
See Etsige.
Estrycol?, 331.

Eulgart, 122, 132.
 Ewiewii, 331.
 Eyrhied, 199.
 Eysige, 199.
 Eðelgeard, 9, 18, 22, 24.
 Eðelheah, 32.
 Eðelheard, 9.
 Eðelhero, 9, 17, 20, 22, 24.
 Eðelm or Eðeln, 163, 191, 195.
 Eðelmær, 197. *See* Æðelmær.
 Eðelmod, 1, 7, 8, 9, 18, 32, 58.
 Eðelmund, 9, 13, 32.
 Eðeln, 191, 195. *See also* Eðelm.
 Eðelnoð, 9, 18, 22, 24, 101, 105, 113, 142, 197. *See also* Æðelnoð.
 Eðelred, 9, 13, 22, 24, 27, 29, 32. *See also* Æðelred.
 Eðelrine, 199.
 Eðelsige, 122.
 Eðelstan, 32, 40, 53, 156. *See also* Æðelstan.
 Eðelucald, 22, 24.
 Eðeluine or Eðelwine, 32, 45, 69, 163, 179, 197, 224, 243, 260. *See also* Æðelwine.
 Eðelulf or Eðelwulf, 22, 24, 32, 70, 83.
 Eðelwine, 197, 224, 243, 260. *See also* Æðelwine and Eðeluine.
 Eðelwulf, 83. *See also* Eðelulf.
 Eðered, 22, 24, 32, 45, 58, 70. *See also* Æðered.
 Eðestan, 197, 320. *See also* Æðestan.

F.

Facer, 191. *See* Lacer.
 Fællan, 199, 215.
 Færemán, 303. *See also* Farman.
 Færgim, Færgin, or Fargrim, 245, 264, 303, 320, 331, 389, 432.
 Færðan, Færðin, or Færðein, 199, 245, 268. *See also* Farðen.
 Fæstulf (= Fastulf), 199

Falgar, 245.
 Fanael, 156.
 Faraman or Fareman, 122, 199. *See also* Farman.
 Farehir, 331, 424.
 Fargrim, 245, 264, 331, 389. *See also* Færgim.
 Farman or Farmen, 83, 122, 163, 179, 199. *See also* Faraman.
 Faromia, 122.
 Farðen, Farðein, or Farðin, 164, 179, 245, 264, 268. *See also* Færðan.
 Fastolf or Fastulf, 164, 169, 188, 191, 199, 214, 215, 245.
 Fastolf and Boiga, 164, 189.
 Fastolf and Oda, 164, 189.
 Fastolf and Rafn, 164, 189.
 Fastulf, 199, 215, 245. *See also* Fastolf.
 Fasulf, 199. *See* Fastulf.
 Fawle, 102.
 Fereman, 245. *See also* Faraman and Farman.
 Ferlun, 32, 70.
 Ferðic, 142. *See* Færðic.
 Fieclnið, 199.
 Fierseih, 199.
 Fioduan, 164, 189.
 Fleeðif, 245, 273.
 Flodger, 164, 171.
 Fodwine, 331.
 Folcard, Folccard, or Folcærd, 32, 122, 199, 231, 331, 455.
 Folcnard, 164.
 Folcred, 102, 122.
 Folcwine, 331, 433.
 Folhed, Folherd, or Follired, 245, 270.
 Folric, 460.
 Forman, 331, 429.
 Forna, 460, 470.
 Forða, 460.
 Forðgar, 164.
 Fram, 103.
 Framuuis, 83, 95.

Frankall, 32.
 Frank, 102, 110, 122, 132, 142, 148,
 156, 159.
 Fredard or Fredrod, 122, 141, 142, 155.
 Fredric, 164, 186. *See also* Froðric.
 Fréaral, 102. *See also* Fredard.
 Fréaric, 156. *See* Froðric.
 Fréawine, 245. *See* Fréawine.
 Fréic, Fréices, or Fréicun, 122, 142,
 148, 156, 161, 164, 169, 184, 245, 282.
 Fréokulf, 63.
 Fréi, 63.
 Frékol, 245, 264, 268.
 Frékerht, Frékerht, or Frékerht,
 83, 91, 102.
 Frémund, 331.
 Fréwine or Fréwine, 245, 292, 303,
 331. *See also* Fréawine.
 Fréi, 320, 327.
 Froma or Frome, 331, 352, 353.
 Fron, 331, 352, 460, 462.
 Frostulf or Fréokulf, 199.
 Frothgar or Frothger, 102, 113, 127. *See*
also Fréthgar.
 Frothm, 102.
 Froð, 142, 148.
 Froðgar or Froðger, 102, 156, 158.
See also Frothgar.
 Froðic or Fréaric, 142, 148, 156, 159,
 164, 171. *See also* Fréaric.
 Fryðemund, 164, 193, 238.
 Fugel, 102, 117, 122, 132, 141.
 Fulrad, 102.
 Fybelta, 199.
 Fyrtelm, 142.

G.

Gaeald, 83.
 Garearl, 83, 91, 95, 102, 111.
 Garin, 199, 331, 396.
 Garwi, 331.
 Garwine, 32, 71.

Garulf, 83, 102, 199, 245, 331, 410, 415.
 Georlaf, 245.
 Gelda, 32, 63.
 Gellewine, Gillewine, Gablewine, or
 Gyldewine, 293, 304, 331, 344, 345,
 346, 347, 387.
 Genarl, 102, 106.
 Geda, 331, 351.
 Gersin, 479.
 Grundford or Grundfard, 122, 152.
 Gieneca, 102.
 Gife or Gure, 192, 199, 331, 335.
 Gilacris or Gilacris, 303.
 Gillewine, 331, 347, 387. *See also*
 Gellewine.
 Gilles, Gilluz, Gillya, or Gyllia, 142,
 164, 171, 184.
 Gilm, 164. *See also* Cylm.
 Gilpin, 331, 420.
 Gimulf, 245, 268. *See also* Grimulf.
 Giodwine, 199. *See* Golewine.
 Giodwulf (Giolwulf?), 32.
 Giombald, 102, 112, 122.
 Gire, 331. *See* Gife.
 Gisa, 102.
 Gislhelm, 142.
 Gislemer, 102, 117, 123, 142, 149.
 Glifwine, 331, 410.
 Glonnulf, 191.
 Gnapa, 123. *See* Chapa.
 Guorino, 245.
 God or Godl, 199, 216, 217, 225, 245,
 303, 314, 316.
 Goda or Godda, 32, 71, 80, 199, 213,
 229, 230, 233, 236, 245, 290, 291, 303.
 Godæg, Godeg, or Godieg, 199, 234.
 Godaman, 245, 256, 303. *See also*
 Godman.
 Godan, 245, 303.
 Godcild, Godcild, or Gotcild, 245,
 295, 303, 320, 331, 438.
 Godcirca, 245.
 Gold, 245, 316. *See also* Gad.

- Goldere, 215, 284. *See also* Godere.
 Goleferð, Golefreð, Golefrið, Gole-
 fryð, or Godferð, 156, 161, 199, 215,
 274, 275.
 Godæg, 199. *See* Godæg.
 Godelað, 215.
 Godelef, Godeleof, Golleof, or God-
 leow, 199, 231, 235, 215, 274, 331,
 455.
 Godelfold, 331.
 Godeman, 199, 227, 215, 260, 280, 299,
 331, 439. *See also* Godman.
 Goder, Godere, or Goddere, 199, 221,
 215, 284, 286, 287, 331, 410.
 Goderie, 331, 423. *See also* Godrie.
 Godesbrand, 331, 126, 460.
 Godesune, Godsune, Godsunn, or Got-
 sunu, 215, 320, 331, 375, 397, 404,
 458.
 Godferð, 199. *See* Goleferð.
 Godgod, 215.
 Godi, 331.
 Godic, 215.
 Godieg, 199. *See* Godæg.
 Godin or Godine, 142, 149, 303. *See*
also Godwine.
 Godine, 199, 232, 215, 303. *See also*
 Godine.
 Godlamb, 331, 375.
 Godleof, 215, 274. *See also* Godelef.
 Godleow, 199. *See* Godelef.
 Godman, Godaman, Godeman, God-
 mon, or Goðman, 199, 210, 211, 212,
 224, 227, 229, 238, 240, 215, 260,
 264, 268, 282, 286, 289, 299, 303,
 331, 380, 410, 434, 439, 446.
 Godra, 199.
 Godrie, Goderie, Goodrie, Goric, or
 Gotrie, 199, 217, 226, 227, 215, 259,
 270, 271, 274, 276, 280, 282, 284,
 286, 293, 303, 308, 312, 316, 320,
 325, 326, 331, 340, 341, 371, 373,
 382, 381, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392,
 393, 394, 395, 400, 403, 407, 410,
 412, 414, 415, 416, 417, 426, 428,
 434, 443, 456, 460, 468, 470, 474.
 Godrie and Calle, 215, 320.
 Godrie and Swot, 215, 280.
 Godrine, 199.
 Godsie, 303, 314. *See also* Goldsie.
 Goldige, 303, 314. *See also* Goldsiege.
 Godsune or Godsunu, 215, 320, 331,
 401, 458. *See also* Godesune.
 Godwi, 215, 331, 400, 456.
 Godwic or Godwig, 199, 331, 404.
 Godwin, 215, 331.
 Godwine or Godwinec, 303, 331, 384.
 Godwine and Ceoca, 331.
 Godwine, 199, 210, 211, 212, 217, 218,
 222, 227, 229, 235, 239, 240, 215,
 256, 258, 270, 271, 272, 275, 276,
 278, 281, 287, 289, 290, 292, 293,
 298, 299, 303, 311, 313, 314, 315,
 320, 327, 328, 331, 341, 343, 348,
 349, 351, 354, 355, 361, 373, 375,
 380, 383, 384, 385, 386, 397, 398,
 400, 402, 404, 405, 407, 408, 410,
 413, 414, 417, 420, 423, 427, 431,
 432, 439, 441, 445, 447, 449, 450,
 456, 457, 460, 462, 466.
 Godwine and Cas, 215, 298.
 Godwine and Ceoca, 215, 303, 320.
 Godwine and Stewer, 303.
 Godwine and Widia (Wudia), 215,
 303, 331, 447.
 Godwine and Wudia, 320, 328.
 Goere, 215, 286. *See also* Godere.
 Goine, 215.
 Gola or Golla, 200, 331.
 Golla, 320, 325.
 Goldan, 331.
 Goldeytel, 320, 325.
 Goldman, 331, 351, 460.
 Goldsie, Goldsiege, or Goltseige, 303,
 313, 314, 320, 331, 401, 402, 404,
 411.

Goldstan, 299.
 Goldus, 200, 232, 245, 292.
 Goldwine, 209, 232, 233, 331, 340, 383,
 404, 453, 460, 473.
 Golgrim, 299. *See* Colgrim.
 Golla, 290. *See also* Gola.
 Golsige, 293, 331, 401, 402, 404. *See*
also Goldsige.
 Goltene, 331, 401, 408.
 Goman, 215, 226.
 Gonwine, 245, 303. *See* Godwine.
 Goodric, 245. *See* Godric.
 Gona, 203, 308. *See also* Godric.
 Gota or Gotaf, 102, 117, 123, 132.
 Goteill, 245, 303. *See* Godcill.
 Gotric, 245, 284. *See also* Godric.
 Gotsalia, 245.
 Gotsuna, 331, 375. *See also* Godesune.
 Gowine, 299, 393, 311. *See also*
 Godwine.
 Gowne, 331.
 Gozman, 245. *See* Goldman.
 Gozric, 331. *See* Godric.
 Grid, 164, 180, 189.
 Grim, 142, 143, 156, 158, 164, 168, 191,
 196, 200, 223, 241, 245, 272.
 Griman, 245.
 Grimcetel or Grimeytel, 245, 278.
 Grimolf or Grimulf, 245, 265, 268, 303,
 331.
 Grimwald, 83, 91, 95, 102, 123.
 Grind, 191, 194, 200, 222.
 Grinule, 331. *See* Grimulf.
 Grucan, 245, 267. *See also* Crucan.
 Grungar, 245.
 Grurn, 245, 264. *See also* Crurn.
 Guldewine, 331, 344, 346. *See also*
 Geldewine.
 Gumar or Gunzer, 290.
 Gundberht, 83.
 Gundfers, 122, 132. *See also* Geund-
 fers.
 Gunhwat, 299, 246.

Gunscef or Gunscef, 290, 246, 277.
 Gunse, 81.
 Gnnal, 200, 209.
 Gnnula, 191.
 Gunnulf, 164.
 Gunsig, 246.
 Gunstan, 299.
 Gunter, 83.
 Gunrod, 164, 180.
 Gwelfwine, 331, 374.
 Gutan or Gustin, 246, 279.
 Gwllere, 32, 71.
 Gufoet, 331.
 Gufred, 331, 383.
 Gwelie, 331, 455.
 Gyldewine, 203, 303, 331, 344, 345.
See also Geldewine.
 Gyllia, 164. *See* Gilles.
 Gynage. *See* Cynsige.
 Gysel, 155. *See* Cysel.

H.

Haculf, 164, 180.
 Hadebald, 83, 123.
 Hagenrede, 102.
 Haregod or Haregod, 331, 421, 422.
 Herra, 303, 309, 320.
 Herred or Herral, 331, 412, 413.
 Hafgrum, 191, 194.
 Haldere, 32, 71.
 Haldene, 331, 429.
 Hara or Haran, 123.
 Harerent, 191, 194, 290. *See also*
 Manerent or Nanerent.
 Hargrim, 191.
 Harin, 331, 431, 433. *See also*
 Mercin.
 Haregod, 331, 422. *See also* Haregod.
 Harger, 102, 117.
 Harucytel, 200. *See* Arucytel.
 Harðacnut, Harðecnut, or Hearðecnut,
 246, 303.

Hateman or Hatman, 246. *See also* Hwatemán.
 Haſebald, 83.
 Haſelberht, 102.
 Haſelwold, 102, 117.
 Heabearht, 22, 24. *See also* Herebearht.
 Heahmod, 27, 31.
 Healf, 32.
 Heardher, 83, 91.
 Hearſcenut, 246. *See* Harſcenut.
 Heaulf, 32, 50, 71. *See also* Hrawulf.
 Heawulf or Heaulf, 32, 50, 71, 200, 228.
 Heaſewi, 460, 473.
 Heaſulf or Heſewulf, 331, 451.
 Hebeca, 9, 14, 32, 56.
 Hedebeald, 9.
 Heirſeric, (Circaric?) 32, 62.
 Heldalt, 102, 107.
 Helican, 32, 71.
 Herebald or Herebeald, 9, 14, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 30, 32, 83.
 Herebearht, Hereberht, Herebert, Heriberht, Herebreht, or Herebyrht, 9, 17, 24, 32, 46, 164, 180, 200, 220.
 Herebeav, 102.
 Hereberht, 200. *See* Herebearht.
 Herebart, 32, 46, 164, 180. *See also* Herebearht.
 Herebreht or Herebyrht, 201, 220. *See also* Herebearht.
 Hereferd, Hereferð, or Herefreð, 22, 24, 32, 40, 71, 164.
 Heregearl, 22, 24.
 Hereman, 123, 164, 180.
 Heremfretia, 83.
 Heremod, 32, 72, 83, 96, 98, 102, 123, 132, 142, 156, 164, 174.
 Heremund, 22, 25, 32, 72.
 Herulf or Herenulf, 27, 30, 32, 72.
 Herewig, 123, 133, 156.
 Heriberht, 32, 46. *See also* Herebearht.

Herigar or Heriger, 142, 156, 161, 164, 180.
 Herolf or Herolfes, 164, 189.
 Herrod, 331, 443. *See also* Hærræd.
 Herric, 102.
 Herulf or Herwulf, 200. *See also* Hereulf.
 Hewulf, 200. *See* Heawulf.
 Heſewulf, 331, 451. *See also* Heaſulf.
 Heſul, 83.
 Hiardi, 200.
 Higolf. *See* Hingolf.
 Hild, 191, 196.
 Hible, 164.
 Hildeomert, 123.
 Hildolf or Hildulf, 102, 142, 200, 216, 246, 263, 265, 268, 320.
 Hildred, 246.
 Hildſige, 200.
 Hildulf. *See* Hildolf.
 Hiltwine, 164.
 Hingolf or Ingolf, 164, 181, 191.
 Hlangulf, 331, 419.
 Horn, 331, 423.
 Hotaf, 123.
 Hrodear or Hroðgar, 102, 112, 123, 142.
 Huna, 246. *See* Hunna.
 Hunbearht or Hunberht, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22, 25, 32, 72.
 Hunbein, 164, 181. *See also* Unbein.
 Hundolf or Hundulf, 200, 215.
 Huneman, 200, 246, 262.
 Hunewine, 200, 236, 246, 261, 331, 337.
 Hunfræd or Hunfreð, 32, 40, 83.
 Hungar, 102.
 Hunia, 200.
 Huniga, 200.
 Hunlaf, 83, 98, 102, 103, 123, 133, 142.
 Hunna, 246, 303, 320.
 Hunred, 9, 18, 22, 25, 142, 149.

Hunric, 102
 Hunsaft, 142, 150
 Hunsige, 123, 133
 Hunstad, 200.
 Husearl, 331, 383, 390, 391.
 Husebald, 142, 150.
 Hussa, 27.
 Hustin, 191
 Hwaseman, 200.
 Hwataman, Hwateman, or Hwatman,
 200, 231, 246, 303, 320, 332, 342, 353.
See also Hateman and Wataman.
 Hysc, 200.

I.

Icoereo, 332.
 Iconiff, 332.
 Ida, 32, 72.
 Iedulf, 123
 Ielfgeht, 326. *See* Ælfgeht.
 Ielf, 460.
 Ielfwine (= Ælfwine), 350, 372, 452.
 Ifa, 1.
 Ifinc (Lifinc?), 332
 Igere, 102, 123, 131.
 Igereli, 83.
 Ildeberht, 102
 Here, 102. *See* Igere
 Ihhl, 246, 303.
 Indolf, 191. *See also* Ingolf.
 Inga, 102.
 Ingelberd, 161, 185
 Ingelberht or Ingelbert, 102, 123.
 Ingelbrics, 164. *See also* Ingelrics.
 Ingelgar, 123, 133, 142, 150.
 Ingelric or Ingelrics, 102, 112, 164, 200,
 233
 Ingolf, 161, 181, 191. *See also* Indolf
 and Hingolf.
 Ingolfers, 164, 189
 Ingucca, 142, 150
 Iocetel, Iocitel, or Ioketel, 332, 366, 367,
 368, 369, 460, 463.

Iofermond, 83, 93.
 Iohann or Iohan, 102, 117, 161, 191.
See also Iuhan.
 Ioketel, 332, 367. *See also* Iocetel.
 Iola, Iolla, or Iole, 332, 363, 365, 366.
 Iolara or Ionara, 332, 359.
 Ioles, 161, 185.
 Iolla, 332. *See* Iola.
 Ionara, 372. *See* Iolara.
 Iorn, 332
 Iorel, 332.
 Iounus, 246.
 Ira, Ire, or Irma, 200, 216, 246, 265.
 Ifara, 83, 99.
 Irra, 200, 246. *See also* Ira.
 Iscula, 303.
 Isgecl, 200
 Isgod, Isgod, or Isengod, 200, 213,
 246.
 Isembert, 161, 181.
 Iseward, 246.
 Isgod. *See* Isengod.
 Isideman, 320.
 Isnel (= Snel?), 102
 Isulf, 164, 191.
 Ius, 83, 92.
 Iudelbard, 32, 73.
 Iufinc, 200.
 Iugblet, 332, 361.
 Iuhan, 161, 169. *See also* Iohan.
 Iulferð, 332, 373.
 Iulstan, 200.
 Iurelei, 332, 362.
 Iustan, 200, 246. *See* Iustegen.
 Iustegen, Iustein, or Iustin, 246, 279.
 Iustin, 246, 279. *See* Iustegen.
 Ive, 142, 155, 164, 182.

K.

Knapa, 191. *See* Gnapa.
 Kynseig, 200. *See* Cynseig.

L.

Lacer or Sacer, 191, 196.

Ladmar, Ladmer, or Lodmar, 246, 298, 303, 318, 320, 332, 443, 447.

Læfwi, 320. *See* Leofwi.

Lafe, 200.

Landac, 102, 117.

Landæ, 83.

Laudferð, 142, 150, 246.

Landwine, 123, 134.

Laufer, 83, 97.

Leowine (= Leofwino?), 246.

Lerie, 246.

Leeferð, 164.

Lefa, Leofa, or Leva, 200, 220, 246, 275.

Lefcetel, 332.

Lefden, 303.

Lefedei, 303. *See* Leofilæi.

Lefei, 246.

Lefenað or Lefenoð, 303, 308, 320, 325, 332, 381. *See also* Leofenað and Leofnoð.

Lefinc or Lefing, 164, 185, 200. *See also* Leofinc and Lifinc.

Lefman, 332, 384. *See* Leofman.

Lefric, 200, 303, 454. *See also* Leofric.

Lefstan, 303, 308, 320, 327, 332, 344. *See also* Leofstan.

Lefstan and Swenc, 246.

Lefwi, 332, 389. *See also* Leofwi.

Lefwine, 318, 319, 392, 413, 420, 424, 431, 458. *See also* Leofwine.

Lefwold, 191. *See* Leofwold.

Lefinc, 314. *See* Lifing.

Leufwine, 200. *See also* Leofwine.

Leifðoð, 200.

Leisinc, 460, 463.

Lemman, 246. *See* Leomman.

Lenna, 164, 182.

Leocrino, 431. *See* Leofwine.

Leodæil, 246. *See* Leofden.

Leodmar or Leomar, 246, 298, 303.

See also Ladmar.

Leofa, 200, 246, 275. *See* Lefa.

Leofælm, 200, 233.

Leofdæg, 332. *See also* Leofedæg.

Leofilæi or Lefedei, 303.

Leoflæn, 246, 293. *See also* Leofdegn.

Leoflag, 200.

Leofdeg or Leofdegn, 246, 293. *See also* Leofðegn.

Leofedæg, 246. *See also* Leofdæg.

Leofen or Leofrne, 191.

Leofenað or Leofenoð, 277, 303, 363, 365. *See also* Lefenað and Leofnoð.

Leofgar or Leofgar, 164, 200, 246.

Leofget, 200.

Leofgod, 200.

Leofhelm, 164, 189, 200, 233. *See also* Lifhelm.

Leofhere, 246.

Leofhese, Leofhyse, or Leofhuse, 200.

Leofinc, Leofincet, or Leofing, 164, 189, 200, 246, 279. *See also* Lefinc and Lifinc.

Leofinc, 200.

Leofmar or Leomar, 246, 303.

Leofman or Lefman, 200, 332, 384.

Leofmer, 200.

Leofmon, 200.

Leofmoð, 200.

Leofn, 200, 246, 332, 373.

Leofnað, 246. *See* Leofenað and Leofnoð.

Leofnel, 164, 189.

Leofnod, 200. *See* Leofnoð.

Leofnoð or Lifnoð, 200, 220, 221, 224, 228, 246, 258, 274, 277, 303, 308, 312, 320, 332, 361, 363, 365, 373, 381, 390, 401. *See also* Lefenað and Leofenað.

Leofred, Lifred, or Lifred, 200, 246, 286, 303, 314, 320, 332, 332, 397, 401, 401, 408, 411, 433, 454.

- Leofred and Brun, 216, 320.
 Leofric, Liofrie, or Lefric, 102, 123, 134, 142, 150, 164, 200, 210, 211, 228, 232, 246, 259, 273, 278, 303, 313, 314, 316, 320, 332, 379, 383, 388, 406, 411, 420, 424, 432, 435, 460.
 Leofrine, 200. *See* Leofwine
 Leofryd, 200, 223.
 Leofsi, 216, 460, 468. *See also* Leofsig.
 Leofsic, 332, 408.
 Leofsig or Leofsigc, 161, 170, 200, 216, 217, 216, 270, 272, 281, 332
 Leofstan, Leostan, or Liofstan, 156, 158, 161, 168, 190, 200, 210, 211, 215, 224, 223, 226, 228, 246, 282, 284, 303, 315, 320, 326, 327, 332, 341, 345, 347, 371, 374, 397, 422, 427, 439, 440, 443, 460, 466, 470.
See also Lefstan and Lifstan. -
 Leofstegen, 216.
 Leofstana, 200, 246, 297.
 Leofward, Leofword, Liofward, or Liofwerd, 246, 332, 350, 351, 386, 460, 466.
 Leofwi, 246, 303, 329, 332, 381, 401.
See also Læfwi and Lefwi.
 Leofwic, 332, 419 *See also* Leofwig.
 Leofwig or Lefwig, 200, 212, 246, 303, 312, 332, 401.
 Leofwine, 332, 357.
 Leofwine, Leowine, Lifwine, or Liof-wine, 164, 200, 208, 220, 224, 224, 226, 228, 229, 246, 250, 261, 262, 272, 274, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 293, 295, 296, 298, 307, 307, 309, 313, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 332, 344, 345, 347, 353, 371, 374, 377, 379, 383, 388, 389, 392, 401, 408, 411, 413, 418, 419, 420, 423, 424, 425, 427, 431, 433, 443, 444, 445, 451, 453, 457, 458, 460, 461, 461, 471
 Leofwold or Liofworld, 164, 200, 224, 239, 246, 281, 286, 293, 298, 332, 372, 396, 450, 451, 452, 460, 464, 473.
 Leofword, 332, 351, 396. *See also* Leofward.
 Leofðegen or Leofðegn, 200, 303, 307, 320, 332, 342. *See also* Leofðegn.
 Leomær, 246, 303. *See also* Leofmær.
 Leoman, 200. *See* Leofman.
 Leomman or Lemman, 246.
 Leomred, 216.
 Leonig, 320.
 Leoric. *See* Leofric.
 Leostan, 246, 303 *See* Leofstan
 Leowi or Leowii, 246, 295.
 Leowic. *See* Leofwic.
 Leowidi, 246.
 Leowine, 280, 293, 303, 411. *See also* Leofwine.
 Leowsige, 200. *See* Leofsigc.
 Leoðan, 216, 279
 Lerman, 246
 Leuine, 156, 162.
 Leva, 200. *See* Lefa.
 Levig, 164, 191, 195.
 Lewerd, 246.
 Liaba or Linba, 9, 16, 17.
 Liabino or Liabing, 22, 25, 27, 30, 33.
 Liadrafen, 303, 312.
 Liadine, 123, 134.
 Liadwald, 32.
 Lifere, 332.
 Lifc or Lifce, 277, 332, 360, 372, 473. *See also* Lifine.
 Lifine, Lifing, or Lyfine, 102, 121, 112, 150, 156, 164, 200, 210, 226, 228, 229, 246, 270, 277, 280, 282, 284, 289, 295, 303, 311, 317, 320, 326, 332, 338, 359, 401, 408, 413, 410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 418, 419, 451, 452, 456, 458, 460, 464, 471, 473. *See also* Lefine, Leofine, Liofine, and Lufine.
 Lifale, 303, 338. *See* Lifine

Lifred, 303, 314, 332, 401, 401. *See also* Leofred and Liofred.
 Lifsaig, 332. *See* Leofsige.
 Lifstan, 314. *See* Leofstan.
 Lifwidya, 246.
 Lifwine, 332, 345, 377, 383, 423, 425, 455. *See also* Leofwine.
 Lifwine and Horn, 332, 423.
 Ligeberd, 123, 131.
 Lind, 200.
 Lindwin, 246.
 Lioeri, 200. *See* Leofric.
 Liofenod, 381, 390. *See also* Liofnoð.
 Liofholm, 83, 102, 111, 123, 131, 246, 279. *See also* Leofholm.
 Liofine, 332, 413, 445. *See also* Lifinc.
 Liofman, 246.
 Liofn, 246.
 Liofuen, 246, 279.
 Liofuoð, 200, 221, 246, 332, 381, 390. *See also* Leofnoð.
 Liofred, 200, 332, 332, 401, 411, 433. *See also* Leofred.
 Liofric, 200, 332, 383, 388, 420. *See also* Leofric.
 Liofsige, 284. *See also* Leofsige.
 Liofstan, 164, 168, 190, 200, 246, 332, 347, 440. *See also* Leofstan.
 Liofweard or Liofwerd, 246, 332, 386. *See also* Leofward.
 Liofwine, 200, 246, 277, 282, 332, 347, 374, 383, 408, 420, 424, 425, 433. *See also* Leofwine.
 Liofwold, 200, 224, 332, 450. *See also* Leofwold.
 Lioning, 102.
 Litelman or Litilman, 102, 117, 123, 131, 156. *See also* Lytelman.
 Luman, 200. *See* Lytelman.
 Luaba, 9, 16. *See* Luaba.
 Liufgod, 200. *See* Livegod.
 Lavegod, 200.
 Living or Liwing, 200.

Liwine, 246, 277.
 Liwing, 200. *See* Living.
 Loc, 246, 332, 438, 444, 445.
 Loda, 246, 300.
 Lodmar, 303. *See* Ladmar.
 Lofman, 332. *See* Leofman.
 Lofric, 332. *See* Leofric.
 Lofwig, 332. *See* Leofwig.
 Lofwine, 320. *See* Leofwine.
 Lowman, 164.
 Luceman or Lyceman, 22, 25.
 Luda, Lude, Ludia, or Ludda, 32, 213.
 Ludeca, 33, 73.
 Ludig, 33, 73.
 Lueinc, 332, 435.
 Lufa, 200, 246, 290.
 Luferic, 246.
 Lufestan, 246.
 Luffe, 332.
 Luffinc or Lufinc, 200, 229, 332, 471. *See also* Lifinc.
 Lufic, 303, 332. *See* Leofric.
 Lufstan, 332. *See* Leofstan.
 Lufwine, 246, 332. *See* Leofwine.
 Lulla, 27, 30, 33, 58, 74.
 Lumar, 200.
 Luning, 33.
 Lyceman, 22, 25. *See also* Luceman.
 Lyefea or Lyva, 200.
 Lyfinc, 164, 200, 228, 246. *See also* Lifinc.
 Lyfaye, 200.
 Lytelman, Lytman, or Latman, 20, 217. *See also* Litelman.
 Lyva, 200. *See* Lyefea.

M.

Macsuðan, 246, 277.
 Mægred, 164.
 Mæld or Mældomen, 102, 110, 123, 156.
 Malsuðan or Malsuðen, 164, 172, 173.

Marten or Martin, 102, 109, 123, 135,
200. *See also* Martin and Mertin.

Magnard, 53, 102.

Mali, 102.

Man, Mann, Mann, Mansp, Manna, or
Manne, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 27, 30, 83,
92, 102, 112, 123, 135, 140, 142, 144,
151, 155, 156, 162, 161, 169, 171,
182, 185, 191, 200, 214, 236, 246,
288, 296, 303, 315, 332, 344, 345,
346, 347, 394, 395, 460, 470

Mana. *See* Man.

Manne, 332.

Mann. *See* Man.

Mancrent, 200. *See also* Hancrent.

Maneca, 142, 151.

Maneod, 156. *See* Manngod.

Maneto, 123

Manngod, 200, 214, 246.

Maninc or Manninc, 9, 13, 18, 19, 22,
25, 27, 30, 33, 56, 57, 102, 246. *See
also* Maning.

Maning or Manning, 164, 183, 200, 231.

Manleof, 303, 320.

Mann. *See* Man.

Manna. *See* Man.

Manne. *See* Man.

Mannecia, 142, 155.

Manngod, 156, 159, 160 *See also*
Mangod.

Mannic, 191. *See also* Maninc.

Mannicen, 123, 125. *See also* Manticen.

Manninc. *See* Maninc.

Manning. *See* Maning.

Manolet, 156

Mansat, 164, 170.

Mansige, 246.

Mantat, 164, 191. *See also* Mansat.

Manticen, 102, 112, 123, 125, 164, 190.

Manwine, 200, 332, 355.

Marbert, 53.

Marcer or Marcere, 164, 183, 332, 356.
See also Morcere.

Marcin, 332, 431, 458.

Marscale or Marsceale, 164, 175.

Martin, 123, 135, 142, 200. *See also*
Martin and Mertin.

Matan, 246. *See also* Matehan.

Matahan and Balluc, 246.

Matehan or Matthan, 246, 278, 280.

Matelwold, 102.

Megenfred, 102, 118

Megered, 191. *See also* Megred

Megred, 102, 110, 123, 136.

Melolon, 191.

Merewine, 201.

Mertin, 164, 187. *See also* Mart
and Martin.

Mia, 201.

Moelf, 33, 74.

Moglu, 246.

Moleman, 246.

Monſegen or Monſign, 102, 114, 120.

Morcere, 332, 356. *See also* Marcere

Morguay, 164, 183.

Morre, 332.

Munred, 142.

Mua, 246.

N.

Nanan, 164, 183.

Nancrent, 191, 194, 201. *See also*
Hancrent.

Nanne, 112. *See* Manne.

Nansige, 123.

Nantman, 303

Natſan, 280. *See* Matthan.

Nebeca, 14, 33. *See* Hebera.

Nelican, 71. *See* Helican.

Nerebeald, 17. *See* Hercheald.

Nerebeuer, 17. *See* Hercheaurit.

Nielci, 245.

Norbert, 142, 154.

Norulf, 246, 291.

Norſberd, 164

Oswine, 142.
 Oswald, 201, 220, 247, 332, 385, 386,
 460, 467. *See also* Oswald.
 Oswulf, 123. *See also* Osulf.
 Otie, 102, 123, 137, 156.
 Otwine, 332.
 Oudcel or Ouðcel, 321.
 Oustman, 247.
 Ouðearn or Ouðern, 201, 332, 369,
 460. *See also* Ouðearn.
 Ouðcel, 321.
 Ouðencarl, 321.
 Ouðgrim, 201, 247, 332, 370, 460, 463.
See also Oðgrim.
 Ouðncar or Oððencar, 247, 303, 313,
 321. *See also* Ouðencarl.
 Ouðolf, Ouðulf, or Ouððulf, 332, 368,
 370, 460, 463.
 Ownlatge, 247.
 Oðan, Oðen, Oðin, Oðinne, or Oððin,
 247, 268, 269, 303, 310, 332, 359, 360,
 362.
 Oðbarn, 247.
 Oðbeorn, Oðlern, or Oðborn, 201, 222,
 247, 332, 367, 368, 369, 394. *See*
also Ouðbeorn.
 Oðberan, 303.
 Oðbi, 247.
 Oðborn. *See* Oðbeorn.
 Oðelric, 123, 142, 151.
 Oðelriht, 164.
 Oðen, 332, 362. *See also* Oðan.
 Oðencar, 201. *See also* Ouðencarl
 and Oððencar.
 Oðeran, 303.
 Oðetiorcel, 123.
 Oðgrim, 201, 215, 223, 247, 281, 303,
 332, 366, 367, 368, 369, 392, 394,
 395, 396. *See also* Ouðgrim.
 Oðin, Oðinn, or Oðinne, 247, 268, 303,
 310, 332, 359, 360. *See also* Oðan.
 Oðolf, 332, 368. *See also* Ouðolf.
 Oðrim, 303. *See* Oðgrim.

Oðslac, 332, 395.
 Oðulf, 201.
 Oðurim, 303. *See* Oðgrim.
 Oððencar, 247, 321. *See also* Ouððen-
 carl and Oððencar.
 Oððin, 217, 269. *See also* Oðin.

P.

Pastor, 67.
 Paul, Paulca, or Paulus, 102, 109, 110,
 118, 120, 123, 137.
 Pirim, 161. *See* Wirim.
 Pitit, 83, 92, 102, 118, 123, 137.
 Porome, 303. *See* Worotie.
 Price, 332, 420.
 Prim, 123.
 Prin, 142.

R.

Rader, 303, 315.
 Radstan, 164.
 Rædune, 142, 151.
 Rædulf, 332, 380.
 Ræfen, Ræfin, or Rafen, 164, 189, 201,
 247, 269, 332, 360, 362, 365.
 Rægenald, 102. *See* Regenold and
 Regnald.
 Rægenbald, 201.
 Rægenold, 123.
 Rægenulf or Rænulf, 83, 92, 102, 109,
 118, 164, 191, 201.
 Ræienold, 201.
 Rænulf, 102, 109. *See also* Rægenulf.
 Rafn or Rafen, 164, 189, 201, 332, 365.
See also Ræfen.
 Randulf, 123.
 Reedes, 142.
 Regengrim or Regogrim, 102, 123.
See also Reingrim.
 Regenold, 164.
 Regenward, 102.
 Ringwed, 37.

Regnald, 102, 106.
 Regnulf, 123, 137. *See also* Rægenulf.
 Regðer, 123, 137, 142, 151.
 Reinere, 102.
 Reinfrid, 142, 152.
 Reingrim, 123, 141.
 Reifereð, 142.
 Renard, 102.
 Rentwine, 460, 473.
 Resaud, 33, 45.
 Riadman, 332.
 Ricolf or Ricolf, 164, 183.
 Ricnulf or Rienulf, 247, 283. *See also* Rinulf.
 Riculf, 142, 201.
 Rienulf, 247. *See* Ricnulf.
 Rinard, 63, 102.
 Rincolf or Rinulf, 303, 318, 321, 332.
See also Rinulf.
 Riniald, 102.
 Rinnard, 63.
 Rinuc, 142.
 Riulf, 142, 247, 303, 321, 332, 410.
 Riornbed, 64.
 Rodbart, 201, 222.
 Rodbert or Rodbarht, 123, 142, 191, 201, 222.
 Rodear or Rodgar, 123.
 Roghard, 102.
 Rosceft, 460.
 Rotherht, 102, 107.
 Rudearl, 332, 344.
 Rulnoð, 321.
 Rumeried, 321.
 Run-tan, 247, 300. *See also* Brunstan.

S.

Sacer, 191, 196.
 Secol or Secolf, 332, 347, 375. *See also* Secul.
 Sedeman, 303. *See also* Sedeman.

Sæfæc (=Sæfugel), 332, 361.
 Sæfugel, 332.
 Sæfuhel or Sefuel, 332, 360, 362.
 Sægrim, 247, 300, 303.
 Sæilne, 201, 213.
 Sæmar, 332, 380.
 Sæman, 201, 247.
 Særis, 33, 74.
 Særtæg, 201.
 Sæuard, 321.
 Sæwerd, 303.
 Sæwine, Sewine, or Siewine, 201, 237, 238, 247, 262, 274, 295, 303, 307, 321, 326, 328, 332, 357, 358, 359, 379, 383, 442, 460, 465.
 Salces, 102.
 Salciarene, 123.
 Samson, 33, 62.
 Samsun, 84.
 Sandac, 102. *See* Landac.
 Sarauuard, Saruuard, or Saruurd, 123, 133, 142, 155.
 Saxsa, 123, 138.
 Saydtine, 164, 190.
 Sbeiman, 332, 404.
 Scot, 201.
 Scula, Sculaa, or Scule, 247, 303, 310, 332, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370.
 Scurua, 123.
 Seyrua, 142. *See* Scurua.
 Seerge, 143, 144.
 Secoll or Seccol, 247. *See also* Sæcol.
 Seclaman, 156, 162, 164, 184. *See also* Siademan, Sileman, and Sydeman.
 Seertebrand, 201.
 Sefreð or Selfred, 22, 25, 33, 56.
 Sefuel, 332, 360. *See also* Sæfuhel.
 Schxburht, 191. *See also* Schybyryht.
 Schybyryht, 191.
 Seclwine, 332, 374.
 Seccol, 247. *See* Secol.
 Seclered, 22, 25.

- Selfred, 22, 23. *See also* Selfr.
 Sentwine, 460. *See also* Centwine.
 Seolca or Syolca, 201, 217.
 Sercloma, 201.
 Sertine, 217.
 Setman, 421. *See* Swetman.
 Sewine, 201. *See* Sæwine.
 Sexbyrht, 164.
 Siademan, 123, 134. *See also* Sile-
 man.
 Siba, 201.
 Siboda, Sibola, or Sibola, 201, 217.
See also Sigbola.
 Sibrht, 217.
 Sibwine, 201, 228, 217.
 Sibwine, 201, 223.
 Sileman, 123, 123, 164, 173, 201, 332,
 438, 439. *See also* Selenan and
 Siademan.
 Sidewine or Sidwine, 201, 232, 217.
 Siefereð, 143, 152.
 Siefred, 143.
 Siestef, 33, 57. *See also* Sigestef.
 Siwine, 332, 359. *See also* Sæwine.
 Sifert, 143, 153.
 Siferð, 164, 187.
 Sigar, Sigares, Sigear, Sigearca, or
 Sihares, 102, 123, 133, 143, 152, 217,
 207.
 Sigboda or Sigebode, 217, 332, 428.
See also Siboda.
 Sigear or Sigearca, 123, 217. *See also*
 Sigar.
 Sigebert, 123.
 Sigebrend, 81, 92, 102, 118.
 Sigedrahl, 102.
 Sigefereð, 81, 92, 102, 109, 201.
 Sigehere, 22, 23.
 Sigeland, 102.
 Sigeric, 201, 236.
 Sigestef or Siestef, 1, 33, 56, 57.
 Sigelf or Sigelf, 201.
 Sigewald, 33, 74.
 Sigewine, 201.
 Sigewulf, 102.
 Sigfolda, 102.
 Sigol, 332, 341, 312, 460, 461.
 Sigolla, 217, 297.
 Sigol, 81, 92.
 Sigwoll, 121.
 Sihares, 102. *See* Sigar.
 Silbald, 201.
 Silac, 332, 374.
 Simun, 33, 74.
 Sinoð, 217.
 Sioll, 201.
 Sipola, 217. *See* Sibola.
 Siwand, 217, 231.
 Sired or Sired, 201, 217, 271, 332, 317,
 411, 418.
 Sine, 201, 217, 288.
 Siuand or Siuand, 102, 107.
 Siwald or Siwold, 201.
 Siwerd, 321.
 Siwold, 201.
 Siwine, 201. *See* Sidwine.
 Smala, 102, 121.
 Smerel, 123.
 Smercall, 143.
 Snaeborn, Snaeborn, Snaeborn, Snae-
 burn, Snaeburn, Snaeborn, or Snae-
 born, 332, 366, 367, 368, 370, 460, 463.
 Snaewine, Snaewine, or Snaewine, 217,
 332.
 Snaeborn or Snaeburn, 332, 366. *See*
also Snaeborn.
 Snaeburn, Snaeburn, or Snaeborn, 332,
 367, 368, 370, 460. *See also* Snae-
 born.
 Snaecoll, 217.
 Snel, 303.
 Snel or Snell, 102, 118, 217, 303, 321.
 Sneling, 201, 217.
 Snewine, 332. *See also* Snaewine.
 Snolf, 201.
 Snoter, 332, 429.

Swartline, 217, 280. *See also* Swartine.
 Swartling or Swartling, 333, 453,
 460, 471, 473, 474. *See also* Swear-
 ling.
 Swifthead or Swifthead, 1, 6, 7.
 Sweden, 201, 221, 217, 277, 303, 309,
 310.
 Swegu, 331.
 Sweman, 460. *See* Swetman.
 Swene, 217.
 Sweneel, 217.
 Swene, 1.
 Swerafuc, 217. *See also* Swarafuc.
 Swerline, 143.
 Swert, 201, 217, 203, 303, 321, 333.
See also Swart and Swertia.
 Swertafa, 217. *See* Swartafa.
 Swertcol, 201, 333, 364. *See* Swartcol.
 Swertbrand, 217, 280, 303. *See*
 Swartbrand.
 Swertine or Swyrtine, 201, 231, 217,
 280, 303, 321, 333, 353. *See also*
 Swartine.
 Swertling, 143. *See also* Swertling.
 Swet or Sweta, 217.
 Swetinc, 201, 223, 217. *See also*
 Swetinc.
 Swetman, 201, 333, 404, 411, 415, 416,
 421, 434, 460, 463, 469, 472.
 Swetinc, 333, 417, 422, 412.
 Swetya, 201.
 Swečan, 333.
 Swileman or Swilman, 201, 238, 247,
 290, 303, 333.
 Swot, Swota, or Swote, 217, 257, 280,
 303, 321, 333, 341. *See also* Spot.
 Swotinc, 333.
 Swatcalf, 301.
 Swerline, 217.
 Swunt, 217.
 Swyrelinc, 191.
 Swyrling, 201, 241.
 Swyrtine, 201, 231. *See also* Swertine.

Syloda, 217. *See* Sigloda.
 Sydeman, 164. *See* Sodeleman.
 Syolca, 201. *See* Seolca.
 Syrtine, 217. *See* Surtine.

T.

Tata, 53, 57.
 Telia, 123.
 Telbald, 33, 56.
 Tildeman, 1.
 Tidgar or Tidger, 102, 103, 110.
 Tidred, 217, 333.
 Tila, 84, 93, 96, 102.
 Tilefein, 33, 57.
 Tileuine, Tileuine, or Tileuine, 1, 6,
 33, 50, 51, 75.
 Tileuie, 33, 75.
 Timbearht, 1, 6.
 Tioes or Totes, 102.
 Tiruold or Tiruold, 9, 10, 33, 40,
 75.
 Tildbearht, 1.
 Toca, Toga, or Tooca, 201, 212, 220,
 247, 260, 266.
 Toci, 321.
 Toga, 201, 212, 220. *See also* Toca.
 Tolai, 333.
 Tooca, 217, 266. *See also* Toca.
 Torrhelm, 84, 102.
 Torhtmund, 22, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33, 53.
 Torhtulf, 9, 19, 21, 22, 25.
 Torhtwald, 9, 15.
 Totes, 102. *See also* Tioes.
 Trotan, 247, 277.
 Tuda, 84.
 Tuma, 161, 169.
 Tumme, 201, 215.
 Tuna, 201, 213.
 Tuneman, 201.
 Tumulf, 191, 201, 210.
 Turstan, 102, 120. *See also* Purstan.
 Tyleadrex, 143, 152.

U.

Uecade, Uecde, and Uecdee, 217, 263,
301, 310.

Uefe, 333.

Uermund, 9, 19, 22, 25.

Uhltrud, 333, 101.

Uigbald or Uuigbald, 33, 76

Uihlmund, 22, 26.

Uilfred, 81.

Uilhemt, 201.

Uillaf, 81.

Uilnoð, 22, 26 *See also* Uinoð.

Uinas, 201. *See* Winas.

Uinoð, 22, 26.

Ulanccard, 22, 26.

Ulf, Uife, or Ulf, 81, 123, 124, 201, 247,
278, 333, 391, 392, 394, 395, 396.

Ulfbeorn, 247.

Ulfctel or Ulfeytel, 201, 215, 222, 223,
247, 321, 333, 341, 360, 363, 366,
367, 369, 370, 382, 460, 461

Ulfel or Ulfil, 304, 333, 364, 366,
369. *See also* Ulfctel.

Ulfeytel. *See* Ulfctel.

Uife or Ulf *See* Ulf.

Ulfgrim or Wulfgrim, 201, 202, 217.

Ulfui, 201.

Ulfil, 304. *See* Ulfel.

Ulgebert, 123.

Umerð, 247.

Unbegn, 201, 222.

Unbein, 143, 155, 161, 181, 201, 223
See also Unbegn and Hunbein.

Unolf, 333, 360.

Unswac, 201.

Uri, 201, 214

Urlewine, 333, 340.

Urstan, 460. *See* Þurstan

Ustman, 247.

Utti, 333.

Uuærin (Warin?), 156, 162.

Uuallfreð, 113, 152

Uualeman, 81, 93.

Uuarin or Warin, 113, 152. *See also*
Uuærin.

Uuarmer, 81, 93.

Uuealdheard or Uuelheard, 9, 14, 20.

Uuealdhelm, 81, 93, 102, 119.

Uuefred, 81.

Uuelheard, 9, 20. *See also* Uuealdheard.

Uuelmheard, 9, 20.

Uuerstan, 143, 152.

Uuiferð or Wiferd, 161, 181.

Uuigbald, 33, 76. *See also* Uigbald.

Uuiktes or Uuiktesg, 123, 138.

Uuillaf, 123, 138, 143, 152. *See also*
Uillaf.

Uuillaf, 147.

Uuilebert, 143.

Uuifred, 113, 155.

Uuilheah, 9, 14, 16, 19. *See also*
Wilheah.

Uuillaf or Uuillaf, 81, 102, 119. *See*
also Uuillaf.

Uuillric, 102.

Uuilsig or Wilsig, 156, 164, 190.

Uuine, 27, 31, 33, 76

Uuinetin, 143

Uuinner or Uuinner, 33, 76

Uuitem, 123

Uulfard or Uulfard, 26, 33, 57, 81, 93
See also Uulfheard.

Uulfgar, 81, 93, 102, 109, 110. *See also*
Wulfgar

Uulfheard, 22, 26, 81, 93, 100, 102,
115, 119

Uulfman, 103 *See* Wulfman

Uulfred or Uulfreð, 33, 77, 80, 81, 91,
96, 191. *See also* Wulfred.

Uulfsig or Uulfige, 81, 102, 120. *See*
also Wulfsig.

Uulfstan, 102, 109, 110, 119, 123, 138,
143, 153. *See also* Wulfstan

Uulgar, 191

Uulgist, 247

Uulmund, 201. *See also* Wilmund.
 Uunbearht, 22, 26. *See also* Uynbearht
 Uynberht or Wynberht, 33, 78, 81,
 84, 94, 97.
 Uuynelm, 103, 113
 Uuynsige, 103, 112, 123, 138. *See also*
 Wynsige
 Uynbearht or Uynberht, 22, 26, 84, 94.
See also Uuynberht and Wynberht.
 Uðelric, 103. *See also* Oðelric.

W.

Wacer, 191.
 Wadlos or Waðlos, 247, 304.
 Wædel or Wædell, 247, 304, 307, 321,
 333, 339.
 Wælgist, Waleist, or Welgist, 201, 240,
 247.
 Wælisð, 201
 Wælrafen, Wælrefan, Wælraffen, or
 Walrafen, 247, 304, 333.
 Waleist, 201. *See* Wælgist.
 Walfet, 304.
 Walraffen, 247. *See* Wælrafen.
 Walrafen, 333. *See* Wælrafen.
 Walter or Waltere, 84, 94, 143.
 Walferð, 201, 217.
 Wamanea, 304.
 Wanstan, 201. *See* Wunstan.
 Ware, 247, 262.
 Warimer, 84.
 Warm or Uuarn, 143, 152. *See also*
 Uuarn.
 Waringod, 123
 Warn, 123, 138
 Wataman or Wateman, 247, 460. *See*
 also Hwataman.
 Waðlos, 304. *See* Wadlos
 Weddes, 247, 281.
 Wedel, 304. *See* Wædel.
 Wedles, 247. *See* Wadlos
 Wedlos, 247. *See* Wadlos and Wedles.
 Weneah, 9

Welgist, 201, 240. *See also* Wælgist.
 Weluberht, 103.
 Welric, 201.
 Welsit, 247.
 Wengos, 201. *See* Winegos.
 Wensige, 201.
 Werheard, 1, 7.
 Werlaf, 123, 140.
 Wertine, 304. *See also* Swertine.
 Wesig, 247.
 White, 123.
 Wiard, 33, 103, 121.
 Wilbearn, 333, 375
 Wicing, 333, 338, 440.
 Wida, 418. *See* Widia.
 Wilfara, 304, 310.
 Widia or Widia, 247, 304, 333, 446,
 447, 448. *See also* Wudia and Wydia.
 Widig or Widige, 304, 318.
 Widna, 247, 293.
 Widred, 333, 456
 Wiferd, 164.
 Wigard, Wigeard, Wighard, or Wig-
 heard, 84, 123, 139
 Wigeroð, 143.
 Wigferð, 191.
 Wighard or Wigheard, 84, 123.
 Wigmar, 333
 Wihred, 247. *See* Winred.
 Wihtemund, 103.
 Wihtsige or Wihtsige, 164, 191, 196,
 201, 247, 297. *See also* Wynsige.
 Wilægrip or Wilgrip, 333, 380.
 Wileric, 333, 432.
 Wilebald, 103
 Wilebeart, 191, 193.
 Wilebert, 156.
 Wileric, 333.
 Wilfrid, 333, 380.
 Wilgrid, 333.
 Wilgrim, 304.
 Wilgrip, 333, 380. *See also* Wilægrip.
 Wilheah, 9, 19. *See also* Uulheah.

- Wilinc, 247.
 Wilmund, 201.
 Wilne, 103.
 Wilnoš, 22.
 Wilsig, 156, 164. *See also* Uunslg.
 Wiltrand, 333, 380.
 Wilmund, 103.
 Win or Winn, 202.
 Winas, 202, 217. *See also* Winus.
 Windechild, 333.
 Windig, 321. *See also* Winedæig.
 Wine or Winne, 161, 187, 191, 191,
 196, 202, 247, 298, 460.
 Winean, 217.
 Winedæig, Winedeig, or Winedig, 217,
 258, 304.
 Winegear, 84.
 Winegod, 217.
 Winegos or Wynegos, 202. *See also*
 Wengos.
 Winelo, 103, 119.
 Wineman, 248, 300, 333.
 Winemes, 161.
 Winenr, 164, 184.
 Winn, 202. *See* Win.
 Winne, 217, 460. *See also* Wine.
 Winrod or Wynrod, 218, 258, 304.
 Winsan, 248. *See* Winstan.
 Winsi, 218.
 Winsige, 202. *See* Wynsige.
 Winstan, 248, 291, 304, 333, 353. *See*
also Wunstan and Wynstan.
 Winterfugel or Winterfuhel, 333, 364,
 365.
 Winterleda, 202.
 Wintred, 333, 451.
 Winue, 123, 139, 143, 153.
 Winus, 217, 248, 260, 333, 443, 460,
 473. *See also* Winas.
 Wirema, 333, 402.
 Wirim, 164, 170.
 Wirnc, 333, 381.
 Wiryn, 333, 388.
 Wihl, 103.
 Witlos, 304. *See* Wadlos.
 Wišering, 301, 310. *See also* Wišir-
 winne.
 Wišerwinne, 321.
 Wiširwinne, 304, 309. *See also*
 Wišering.
 Wišrin or Wišrine, 218, 266.
 Wlancēgen or Wlancēegn, 248.
 Wode, 164.
 Wororio, 304, 313.
 Wraça, 321.
 Wudeman, 333, 427.
 Wudia, 218, 301, 317, 321, 328. *See*
also Widia.
 Wulbeorn, Wulbern, or Wulborn, 202,
 218, 281, 293, 301, 313, 321, 333,
 335, 396. *See also* Wulfbeorn.
 Wulcēt, 304. *See* Wulfget.
 Wulcēd, 333, 402, 404, 408.
 Wuldar, 333.
 Wuldrie, 333, 350.
 Wulennos, 333, 387. *See also* Wulfnoš.
 Wulene, 304.
 Wulf, 202, 333, 393.
 Wulfah, 202.
 Wulfwald, 143, 164.
 Wulfbeorn or Wulfbern, 202, 218. *See*
also Wulbeorn.
 Wulfcēt, 333.
 Wulfei, 218, 260.
 Wulfch, 248, 304, 321.
 Wulfelm, 202, 216, 248, 270.
 Wulfert, 248.
 Wulfine, 304. *See* Wulfwine.
 Wulfgar or Wulgar, 1, 123, 139, 143,
 153, 156, 161, 173, 191, 196, 202,
 219, 248, 287, 301, 313, 333, 356,
 393, 396, 412, 413, 415, 416, 460,
 469. *See also* Uulfgar and Uulgar.
 Wulfgat, Wulfgeat, Wulfget, or Wulf-
 git, 202, 248, 301, 316, 333, 373, 430,
 460, 463.

- Wulfger, 415 *See* Wulfgar.
- Wulfgrim, 202. *See* Ulfgrim.
- Wulfhelm, 103, 111, 123, 139, 202. *See* also Wulfelm.
- Wulfa, 460. *See* Wulfwi.
- Wulfmar, 164, 191, 194, 202, 216, 225, 226, 248, 291, 333, 460. *See* also Wulmar.
- Wulfman or Ulfman, 103.
- Wulfnoð or Wulnoð, 202, 212, 233, 240, 248, 266, 269, 271, 276, 298, 299, 301, 308, 321, 327, 333, 379, 387, 432. *See* also Wulenoð.
- Wulford, 202 *See* Wulfred.
- Wulfard, 333.
- Wulfred, 164, 191, 202, 248, 287, 291, 304, 321, 333, 339, 345, 397, 408, 413, 460 *See* also Uulfred.
- Wulfrie, 123, 164, 202, 222, 225, 237, 248, 281, 282, 301, 304, 333, 348, 349, 350, 378, 387, 395, 396, 402, 413, 423, 425, 430.
- Wulfryd, 202, 248 *See* Wulfred.
- Wulsi, 248, 416, 420
- Wulsig, Wulsige, Wulsig, or Wulsige, 202, 214, 216, 218, 271, 273, 304, 321, 333, 397, 402, 403, 416, 420 457. *See* also Uulfsig.
- Wulstan, Wulfstan, or Wulstan, 102, 103, 464, 190, 191, 196, 202, 225, 229, 230, 234, 239, 248, 257, 258, 261, 262, 267, 276, 304, 311, 333, 346, 353. *See* also Unifstan.
- Wulfulf, 333.
- Wulfward, 333, 353, 374, 416, 460, 463, 469
- Wulfwerd, 248, 304, 333, 373
- Wulfwi, 202, 211, 304, 321, 333, 341, 422, 460, 462, 463
- Wulfwie, 304.
- Wulfwig or Wulwig, 202, 248, 333, 373, 382.
- Wulfwine, Wulfwin, or Wulwin, 202,
- 224, 227, 229, 230, 237, 248, 257, 259, 279, 281, 286, 304, 308, 312, 313, 321, 333, 347, 350, 351, 359, 381, 382, 386, 402, 403, 408, 412, 413, 422, 438, 458, 459
- Wulfward, 355. *See* Wulfward.
- Wulgar or Wulgares, 1, 143, 153, 164, 173, 191, 196, 287, 304, 318, 333, 356, 393, 396, 412, 413, 416, 460, 469. *See* also Wulfgar.
- Wulget, 333, 430. *See* also Wulfget.
- Wulhed, 333, 423.
- Wullaf or Wyllaf, 202
- Wulfwine, 304. *See* Wulfwine.
- Wulmar, Wulmar, or Wulmer, 202, 248, 289, 333, 357, 358, 424, 427, 428, 460, 467, 470. *See* also Wulfmar.
- Wulmiod, 218, 282.
- Wulnoð, 248, 333, 387. *See* also Wulfnoð and Wulnoð.
- Wulnoð, 248, 266, 269, 271, 276, 298, 299, 301, 308, 321, 327, 333, 379, 432. *See* also Wulfnoð
- Wulred, 333. *See* Wulfred.
- Wulsi or Wulsie, 304, 333, 372, 402.
- Wulsicod, 321.
- Wulsig or Wulsige, 248, 273, 304, 321, 333, 397, 402, 403, 457. *See* also Wulfsig.
- Wulstan, 164, 191, 196, 202, 234, 248, 257, 258, 262, 267, 276, 304, 311, 333, 346, 353. *See* also Wulstan.
- Wulward, 304 *See* also Wulfward
- Wulwi, 248, 304, 333 *See* also Wulfwi.
- Wulwig, 304, 333, 373. *See* also Wulfwig
- Wulwine, 248, 257, 304, 308, 312, 321, 333, 402. *See* also Wulfwine.
- Wunsi, 248. *See* Wynsi.
- Wunlige, 274, 304, 315 *See* also Wynlige.
- Wunstan, 164, 173, 202, 273 *See* also Wynstan.

Wurfurd, 333, 456.
 Wurreb, 333, 402.
 Wuwerd, 321.
 Wydecoc, 333.
 Wydia, 304. *See* Widia.
 Wyllaf, 202. *See* Wallaf.
 Wyltsig, 103, 120.
 Wynberht, 33, 78, 81, 84, 97. *See also*
 Uuynbearht and Uynberht.
 Wynegos, 202. *See* Winegos.
 Wynhelm, Wynnehelm, or Wynnelm,
 123, 139, 143.
 Wynred, 248. *See* Winred.
 Wynsi or Wynsie, 248, 304.
 Wynsig or Wynsige, 164, 175, 191, 196,
 202, 214, 248, 274, 285, 287, 304.
 See also Wihtsige.
 Wynsige and Wamanea, 304.
 Wynstan, 164, 175, 202, 239, 248, 285,
 333, 446. *See also* Winstan and
 Wunstan.
 Wynwid, 248.

p.

Dealda, 304.
 Degenwine, 248, 262, 321.
 Deodberht, 143
 Deodgar, 164, 170, 191, 202
 Deodgeld or Deodgyld, 202.
 Deodmaer, 143, 153
 Deodred, 143, 202, 216, 248, 460,
 466.
 Deodric, 333, 436.
 Deodulf, 123, 139, 143, 154.
 Deoreð or Doreð, 248.
 Derman, 248, 304.
 Dermod, 123, 140.
 Derman, 460, 470.
 Dinern, 164.
 Diðulf, 202
 Dor or Dorr, 333, 361, 362, 364, 365,
 366, 367, 369, 370 402

Dorald, 202.
 Dorcetel or Dorctel, 202, 248, 321, 333.
 See also Puroctel.
 Dorcil, 333. *See* Dorcetel.
 Dorcl, 202. *See* Dorcetel.
 Dorctel, 333. *See* Dorcetel and Dorcil.
 Doreð, 248. *See* Deoreð.
 Dorferð or Dorford, 333, 419.
 Dorgrim, 202.
 Dorr. *See* Dor.
 Dorsige, 202.
 Dorstan or Dorstan, 202, 216, 321,
 333, 419. *See also* Durstan
 Dorulf, 202. *See* Durulf.
 Dreodred or Dreodred, 333, 378.
 Dudinei, 304.
 Dunstan, 248. *See* Dunstan.
 Durcetel or Durceti, 202, 236, 248, 304,
 333. *See also* Dorcetel.
 Durcil or Durcil, 248, 321, 333, 441,
 442, 443, 460.
 Durferð, 248. *See* Durferð.
 Durstan, 248. *See* Durstan.
 Durferd or Durferð, 143, 156, 164, 187,
 248.
 Durfurð or Duruerð, 333, 419.
 Durgod, 202, 248, 261, 460, 474.
 Durgum, Durgrim, or Durim, 218, 269,
 304, 310, 321, 333, 362, 393, 420.
 Durim, 248, 269. *See also* Durgrim.
 Durimod, 172. *See* Durmod.
 Durlac, 84, 103.
 Durmod, 143, 154, 156, 164, 172, 187,
 190.
 Durgrim, 333. *See also* Durgrim.
 Durrin or Durrin, 333, 360.
 Durstan or Durstann, 103, 120, 164,
 202, 215, 248, 294, 304, 321, 333,
 420, 436, 460, 469. *See also* Dorstan.
 Duruerð, 333, 419.
 Durulf, 143, 154, 156, 158, 202, 218,
 294, 304, 337.
 Durstan, 294. *See* Durstan.

III.—INDEX OF TYPES.

A.

Å, 9, 10, 12, 36.

A. W. (monogram), 2.

A. W., divided by hand of Providence,
192, 203, 204.

Agnus Dei, 207, 208.

Annulet in centre of short cross voided,
305.

Annulet in centre of short cross voided;
limbs terminating in three crescents,
336.

Annulet in each angle of long cross
voided; limbs terminating in three
crescents, 252.

Annulet in each angle of short cross
voided, 253, 322.

Annulet, broken, or crescents, in each
angle of short cross voided, 253,
322.

B.

BAD in one line, 84.

BAD and moneyer's name in two lines,
37.

Bird with branch, 86.

Building or church, 86, 103.

C.

CANT (monogram), 9.

Christian monogram, 16.

Christian temple, façade of, 27.

Church or building, 27, 86, 103.

Circle in centre of short cross voided,
253, 254, 305, 322, 323.

Circle, segment of, at ends of short
cross voided, 337.

Circles, two, and cross voided, dividing
moneyer's name, 86.

CNVT on limbs of cross, 36.

Crescent or broken annulet in each
angle of short cross voided, 253,
322.

Crescents, two, in angles of long cross
voided, 207.

Crescents, four, around pellet, 2.

Crescents, four, enclosing cross pattée,
5.

Cross, on limbs CNVT, 36.

Cross, king's name and trefoil shipped
in each angle, 34.

Cross of four ovals, 255, 304, 321.

Cross of pellets, 123.

Cross on which moneyer's name, &c.,
12, 21, 22.

Cross over cross pommée, 12.

Cross, sideways, dividing moneyer's
name, 37.

Cross, two limbs cross crosslet, two
pattés, 12.

Cross, two limbs moline, two pattés,
2, 11, 13.

Cross, five limbs pattés, 4.

Cross, six limbs pattés, 4.

Cross crosslet, 2, 3, 11, 12, 104, 105,
124.

Cross crosslet, pellet in each angle, 27.

Cross floriated with leaf in each angle, 22.

Cross moline, 12.

Cross moline within lozenge, 31.

Cross molino over cross pommée, forming rose, 86.

Cross pattée, 3, 4, 5, 35, 36, 37, 81, 85, 86, 103, 104, 123, 124, 143, 150, 157, 163, 166, 167, 192, 202, 203, 206, 208, 248, 250, 322, 331, 337, 338.

Cross pattée over cross pattée, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Cross pattée over cross pommée, 11.

Cross pattée within cross pattée, and three pellets, 167.

Cross pattée within four crescents, 5.

Cross pattée within four crosses pattées, 167, 203.

Cross pattée within four pellets, 103.

Cross pattée within lozenge, from each corner of which issues beaded straight line, 31.

Cross pattée, CYNT in angles, 9.

Cross pattée, pellet in each angle, 10, 11, 27.

Cross pattée, wedge in each angle, 3.

Cross pattée, voided, 103.

Cross pommée on cross, 12.

Cross pommée on cross pattée, 11.

Cross pommée over cross moline, forming rose, 86.

Cross potent, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11.

Cross voided between two circles, dividing moneyer's name, 86.

Cross voided, long, CRVX in angles, 206.

Cross voided, long, PACX in angles, 305, 335.

Cross voided, long, fleur-de-lis in each angle, 306, 324.

Cross voided, long, fleurs-de-lis and trefoil in angles, 306.

Cross voided, long, trefoil in each angle, 306.

Cross voided, long, limbs terminating in one crescent, PACX in angles, 323, 335.

Cross voided, long, limbs terminating in three crescents, 205, 206, 249, 251, 336.

Cross voided, long, limbs terminating in three crescents, PACX in angles, 252.

Cross voided, long, limbs terminating in three crescents, annulet in each angle, 252.

Cross voided, long, limbs terminating in three crescents, crescents in two angles, 207.

Cross voided, long, limbs terminating in three crescents and bisecting ornamented square, 207, 249.

Cross voided, long, on quatrefoil, limbs terminating in three crescents, 249, 250, 251, 252.

Cross voided, short, 337.

Cross voided, short, annulet in centre, 305.

Cross voided, short, circle in centre, 253, 254, 305, 322, 323.

Cross voided, short, pellet in centre, 254, 334.

Cross voided, short, CRVX in angles, 205, 322.

Cross voided, short, PACX in angles, 323, 335.

Cross voided, short, annulet in each angle, 253, 322.

Cross voided, short, broken annulet or crescent in each angle, 253, 322.

Cross voided, short, martlet in each angle, 336, 337.

Cross voided, short, pyramid in each angle, 338.

Cross voided, short, on which quadri-

lateral ornament, 254, 255, 305, 321, 334, 335.

Cross voided, short, limbs expanding, 336.

Cross voided, short, limbs expanding, cross pattée in each angle, 336.

Cross voided, short, limbs terminating in segment of circle, 337.

Cross voided, short, limbs terminating in three crescents, annulet in centre, 336.

Cross voided, short, limbs terminating in three crescents, pyramid in each angle, 339.

CRVX in angles of long cross voided, 206.

CRVX in angles of short cross voided, 205, 322.

CVNT in angles of cross pattée, 9.

D.

DORIB or DORIBI, 9.

DOROB C. (monogram), 1, 2.

Dove, 207.

Dove and olive-branch, 86.

E.

EXA (Exanceaster) in pale, 37

F.

Figures, two, seated, 34.

Fleurs-de-lis in angles of long cross voided, 306, 324.

Fleurs-de-lis and trefoil in angles of long cross voided, 306.

Floral ornament surmounting or dividing moneyer's name, 86.

Floriolate stem with two branches enclosing moneyer's name, 143

Floriolate cross, leaf in each angle, 22.

Flower and rose-branch above and below moneyer's name, 121.

Four crosses pattées around central one, 167, 203.

G.

GLEAPA (Glenwaceaster), divided by T, 37.

H.

Hand of Providence, 86, 204.

Hand of Providence giving benediction, 204.

Hand of Providence between A W, 192, 203, 204.

Hand of Providence between W A, 204.

K.

King seated on throne, 337.

King's name and mint (Orenasforda) in three lines, 36, 37.

King's name in four lines, 37, 84.

L.

LINCOLLA divided by moneyer's name, 35.

Lincoln, monogram of, 35

London, monogram of, 35; between moneyer's name, 35.

Long cross voided. *See* Cross voided, long.

Lozenge, within which cross pattée; beaded line issuing from each angle of lozenge, 34.

M.

Martlet in each angle of short cross voided, 336, 337.

Mint name (BAÐ), in one line, 84.
 Mint name (BAÐ), and moneyer's name in two lines, 37.
 Mint name dividing moneyer's name, 157, 166.
 Mint names in pale (EXA. and PIN.), 37.
 Mint and king's names in three lines, 36, 37.
 Moneyer's name across field, 85.
 Moneyer's name between two lines, 85, 157.
 Moneyer's name between rose-branch and flower, 124.
 Moneyer's name between two stars, 85.
 Moneyer's name divided by cross, sideways, 37.
 Moneyer's name divided by floriate stem, 143.
 Moneyer's name divided by ornament, &c., 157.
 Moneyer's name divided by saltire, 85.
 Moneyer's name, divided or surmounted by floral ornament, 86.
 Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, 36, 37, 84, 85, 86, 103, 104, 123, 124, 143, 156, 157, 165, 166.
 Moneyer's name in two lines across field and divided by mint name, 157, 166.
 Moneyer's name in three lines across field, 27, 33.
 Moneyer's name in four lines across field, &c., 27.
 Moneyer's name on limbs and between angles of cross, 12, 21, 22.
 Moneyer's name within and without leaves of quatrefoil, &c., 33, 34.
 Moneyer's name and mint (BAÐ) in two lines, 37.
 Monograms, A. W., 2
 " CANT, 9.

Monograms, Christian, 10.
 " DORIB or DORIBI, 9.
 " DOROB. C., 1, 2.
 " of Lincoln, 35.
 " of London, 35.
 " of Roiseng, 36.
 " FA (SAX), 5.
 " SAX, 5.
 " SAXON, 5.
 " SAXONV, 10.
 " XX, 4.

O.

OCCIDENTALIVM around SAXON-
 IORVM in three lines, 10
 Olive-branch held by Dove, 86.
 Ornament dividing moneyer's name, 157.
 ORSNAFORDA in two lines divided by king's name, 36, 37.
 Ovals four, forming cross, 255, 304, 321.

P.

PACX in angles of long cross voided, 305.
 PACX in angles of long cross voided, limbs terminating in one crescent, 323, 335.
 PACX in angles of long cross voided, limbs terminating in three crescents, 232.
 PACX in angles of short cross, voided, 323, 335.
 PAX across field, 339, 461.
 Pellet in centre of short cross voided, 254, 334.
 Pellets, three, and cross pattée around central cross pattée, 167.
 Providence, hand of, 86, 204.
 Providence, hand of, giving benediction, 204.

Providence, hand of, between A W,
192, 203, 204.

Providence, hand of, between W A,
204.

Pyramid in each angle of short cross
voided, 333.

Pyramid in each angle of short cross
voided, limbs terminating in three
crescents, 339.

Q.

Quadrilateral ornament on short cross
voided, 254, 255, 305, 321, 331, 335.

Quatrefoil with moneyer's name within,
34.

Quatrefoil with moneyer's name within
and without, 33.

Quatrefoil within long cross voided,
limbs terminating in three crescents,
249, 250, 251, 252.

R.

Roiseng, monogram of, 36.

Rose formed of cross pommée over
cross moline, 86.

Rose-branch and flower above and
below moneyer's name, 124.

Rosette, 85, 104, 124, 143, 166.

S.

SA (SAX), monogram of, 5.

St. Andrew, coinage of, 7.

St. Edmund, coinage of, 36.

Saltire dividing moneyer's name, 85.

SAX ? (monogram), 5.

SAXON (monogram), 5.

SAXONIORVM in three lines, 5, 10.

SAXONIORVM in three lines, around
OCCIDENTALIVM, 10.

SAXONV (monogram), 10.

Short cross voided. *See* Cross voided,
short.

Solidus type on coin of Ælfred, 34.

Sovereign type of Edward Conf., 337.

Square, ornamented, bisected by long
cross voided, limbs terminating in
three crescents, 207, 249.

Star, above and below moneyer's
name, 85.

Star of six points between two pellets,
103.

Star of six rays pattée, 11.

Star of eight rays pattée, 3.

Star of nine rays pattée, 3.

T.

T with limbs extended, dividing name
of mint, 37.

Temple, façade of, 27.

Throne, on which king seated, 337.

Trefoil in each angle of long cross
voided, 206.

Trefoil ornament enclosing moneyer's
name, 143.

Trefoil, slipped, in each angle of cross,
34.

Tribach, limbs fourchée, 3.

Tribach moline, 3.

W.

WIN (Winchester) in pale, 37.

W (monogram), 4.

W (monogram), 10.

W. A. divided by hand of Providence,
204.

IV.—INDEX OF MINTS.*

* See General Index for historical notices, &c. of Mints.

- Aylesbury (Æglesburh), Æthelræd II., 208; Cnut, 255; Edward Conf., 339.
- Bardney (Bardnig), Æthelræd II., 208; Cnut, 255.
- Bath (Baðan), Ælfred, 38; Eadweard the Elder, 87; Æthelstan, 105; Eadgar, 168; Eadweard II., 192; Æthelræd II., 209; Cnut, 256; Harold I., 307; Edward Conf., 339.
- Bedford (Bedanford or Bedeford), Eadwig, 158; Eadgar, 168; Eadweard II., 192; Æthelræd II., 209; Cnut, 256; Harold I., 307; Edward Conf., 341; Harold II., 461.
- Bedwin (Bedewine), Edward Conf., 342.
- Berkeley (Boorelea), Edward Conf., 342.
- Brewton (Briutune), Cnut, 257.
- Bristol (Briegstow), Cnut, 257; Harold I., 307; Edward Conf., 342; Harold II., 461.
- Buckingham (Buccingham), Æthelræd II., 210.
- Cadbury (Cadanburh), Cnut, 258.
- Cambridge (Grantebrycege), Æthelræd II., 218; Cnut, 271; Harold I., 310; Edward Conf., 374; Harold II., 465.
- Canterbury (Cantwaraburh or Dorobernia), Ecgbeorht, 6; Æthelwulf, 13; Ælfred, 38; Æthelstan, 106; Eadgar, 168; Eadweard II., 193; Æthelræd II., 210; Cnut, 258; Harold I., 308; Edward Conf., 343; Harold II., 462.
- Castle Rising (Roiseng), Ælfred, 54.
- Chester (Leigeceaster), Æthelstan, 108; Eadmund, 124; Eadgar, 171; Æthelræd II., 220; Cnut, 276; Harold I., 312; Edward Conf., 388; Harold II., 467.
- Chichester (Cisceastro or Cicestrie), Æthelræd II., 211; Cnut, 258; Harold I., 308; Edward Conf., 348; Harold II., 462.
- Colchester (Colenceastre), Æthelræd II., 211; Cnut, 259; Harold I., 308; Edward Conf., 350; Harold II., 462.
- Crewkerne (Cruccern), Cnut, 260.
- Cricklade (Creegelade or Croegelade), Cnut, 259; Edward Conf., 351.
- Derby (Deoraby), Æthelstan, 105; Eadgar, 169; Eadweard II., 193; Æthelræd II., 212; Edward Conf., 352; Harold II., 462.
- Derham (Dyrham), Edward Conf., 356.
- Dorchester (Dorceastre), Cnut, 261; Edward Conf., 355.
- Dorobernia. See Canterbury.
- Dover (Doferan), Æthelræd II., 212; Cnut, 260; Harold I., 309; Edward Conf., 353; Harold II., 463.

Edmundsbury. *See* St. Edmundsbury.
 Eboracum or Eborac. *See* York.
 Exeter (Exancastre, Exceastre, &c.).
 Ælfred, 46; Æthelstan, 106; Eadgar, 169; Æthelred II., 213; Cnut, 261; Harold I., 309; Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 357; Harold II., 461.
 Geosaburh. *See* Jedburgh.
 Gifolceaster. *See* Ilchester.
 Gipeswic. *See* Ipswich.
 Gloucester (Glenwecester), Ælfred, 46; Æthelstan, 109; Æthelred II., 217; Cnut, 270; Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 373; Harold II., 463.
 Grantebryce. *See* Cambridge.
 Guildford (Gildeforda or Guldseforla), Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 375; Harold II., 461.
 Hamtune. *See* Southampton.
 Hastings (Hæstinga or Hæstingport), Cnut, 272; Harold I., 311; Edward Conf., 376; Harold II., 466.
 Hereford, Æthelstan, 108; Æthelred II., 219; Cnut, 273; Harthacnut, 325; Edward Conf., 380; Harold II., 466.
 Hertford (Heortford), Eadweard II., 194; Æthelred II., 218; Cnut, 273; Edward Conf., 379.
 Horndon (Hornunduna), Edward Conf., 382.
 Huntingdon (Huntandune), Eadwig, 159; Eadgar, 170; Æthelred II., 219; Cnut, 274; Edward Conf., 382; Harold II., 466.
 Hythe (Hysa), Cnut, 274; Edward Conf., 383.

Ilchester (Gifolceaster), Æthelred II., 216; Cnut, 269; Edward Conf., 371; Harold II., 461.
 Ipswich (Gipeswic), Eadweard II., 193; Æthelred II., 217; Cnut, 270; Harold I., 310; Edward Conf., 371; Harold II., 463.
 Jedburgh (Geosaburh), Æthelred II., 216.
 Lancaster (Landcaster), Cnut, 275.
 Langport (Lancport or Longport), Æthelstan, 112; Cnut, 275; Edward Conf., 386.
 Leicester (Leherceaster), Cnut, 275; Harold I., 311; Harthacnut, 326; Edward Conf., 387; Harold II., 467.
 Leigeceaster. *See* Chester.
 Lewes (Lawes), Eadgar, 170; Æthelred II., 208, 210; Cnut, 271; Harold I., 311; Edward Conf., 381; Harold II., 466.
 Lincoln (Lincolla or Lincolne), Ælfred, 46; Eadweard II., 191; Æthelred II., 221; Cnut, 278; Harold I., 312; Harthacnut, 326; Edward Conf., 391; Harold II., 467.
 London (Londonia or Lundene), Ælfred, 47; Æthelstan, 111; Eadmund, 125; Eadgar, 172; Eadweard II., 193; Æthelred II., 223; Cnut, 281; Harold I., 313; Harthacnut, 326; Edward Conf., 397; Harold II., 468.
 Longport. *See* Langport.
 Luffwick (Luneic), Eadweard II., 195.
 Lydford (Lydanford), Æthelred II., 230.
 Lyme (Limene), Eadweard II., 191.

Maldon (Mældune), Æthelræd II., 230; Cnut, 287; Edward Conf., 417.
 Malmesbury (Mealmesburh), Cnut, 288; Edward Conf., 118.

Newark (Newe), Eadwig, 160.

Newport (Niweporte), Edward Conf., 418.

Norwich (Norðwic), Æthelstan, 112; Eadmund, 125; Eadred, 144; Æthelræd II., 231; Cnut, 288; Harold I., 315; Edward Conf., 418; Harold II., 463.

Nottingham (Snotingham), Æthelstan, 113; Cnut, 292; Harold I., 316; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 429; Harold II., 470.

Oxford (Orsnaforda or Oxnaford), Ælfred, 50; Æthelstan, 112; Æthelræd II., 232; Cnut, 288; Harold I., 315; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 420; Harold II., 463.

Richborough (Riceburh), Cnut, 289; Edward Conf., 422.

Rochester (Rofeceastre), Eadgar, 173; Æthelræd II., 232; Cnut, 290; Harold I., 315; Edward Conf., 422; Harold II., 470.

Roiseng. *See* Castle Rising.

Romney (Rumena), Æthelræd II., 233; Cnut, 290; Edward Conf., 423; Harold II., 470.

St. Eadmundsbury (Eadmundsburh), Edward Conf., 356.

Salisbury (Sereburh), Cnut, 291; Edward Conf., 428.

Sandwich (Sandwic), Æthelræd II., 233; Edward Conf., 421.

Shaftesbury (Sceftesburh), Æthelræd II., 233; Cnut, 290; Edward Conf., 425; Harold II., 170.

Shrewsbury (Scrobesburh), Æthelstan, 113; Æthelræd II., 233; Cnut, 291; Harold I., 316; Edward Conf., 427.

Sidbury (Siðesteburh), Æthelræd II., 234; Cnut, 292.

Snotingham. *See* Nottingham.

Southampton (Hamtune), Eadwig, 159; Eadgar, 170; Eadweard II., 191; Æthelræd II., 218; Cnut, 272; Harold I., 311; Edward Conf., 379; Harold II., 465.

Southwark (Suðgeweorc), Æthelræd II., 235; Cnut, 294; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 433; Harold II., 471.

Stafford (Stæfforda), Edward Conf., 429.

Stamford (Stanford), Eadgar, 173; Eadweard II., 195; Æthelræd II., 234; Cnut, 293; Harold I., 316; Edward Conf., 431; Harold II., 471.

Stanwick (Stanwic), Æthelræd II., 235.

Steyning (Stænig), Cnut, 292; Harthacnut, 327; Edward Conf., 430; Harold II., 470.

Sudbury (Suðburh), Æthelræd II., 235; Edward Conf., 433.

Suðgeweorc. *See* Southwark.

Tamworth (Tamweorð), Edward Conf., 431.

Taunton (Tantune), Cnut, 294; Edward Conf., 435.

Tempsford (Tæmeseforda or Teme-sanford), Eadgar, 173.

Thetford (Þeotford), Eadgar, 175; Æthelræd II., 210; Cnut, 299; Harold I., 318; Edward Conf., 453; Harold II., 471.

Torksey (Turcesige), Æthelræd II., 236
 Totness (Totanæs), Æthelræd II., 236;
 Cnut, 295.

Turcesige. *See* Torksey.

Wallingford (Wealingaford or Weliga-
 ford), Æthelstan, 114; Eadgar, 174;
 Æthelræd II., 237; Cnut, 296;
 Harold I., 317; Edward Conf., 436;
 Harold II., 471.

Wareham (Werham), Æthelstan, 114;
 Æthelræd II., 237; Edward Conf.,
 438; Harold II., 472.

Warwick (Wæringwic), Æthelstan,
 114; Cnut, 295; Harold I., 316;
 Edward Conf., 435; Harold II., 471.

Watchet (Weedport), Æthelræd II.,
 236; Cnut, 295; Edward Conf., 438.

Welmesford, Cnut, 296.

Wilton (Wiltune), Eadgar, 174; Æthel-
 ræd II., 237; Cnut, 297; Harold I.,
 317; Edward Conf., 440; Harold II.,
 472

Winchcombe (Winceleumb), Cnut, 299.
 Winchelsea (Wincelsea), Eadgar, 174;
 Edward Conf., 453.

Winchester (Wincestro or Wintonia),
 Ælfred, 55; Æthelstan, 115; Ead-
 wig, 160; Eadgar, 175; Eadweard
 II., 196; Æthelræd II., 238; Cnut,
 297; Harold I., 317; Harthacnut,
 328; Edward Conf., 443; Harold II.,
 473.

Worcester (Wihraceaster or Woricea-
 ster), Æthelræd II., 210; Cnut, 296;
 Edward Conf., 439.

York (Eboracum or Eoferwic), Æthel-
 stan, 106; Eadwig, 158; Eadgar,
 169; Eadweard II., 193; Æthelræd
 II., 214; Cnut, 262; Harold I., 309;
 Edward Conf., 359; Harold II., 463.

Deotford. *See* Thetford.

TABLES. ·

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·056	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

TABLE

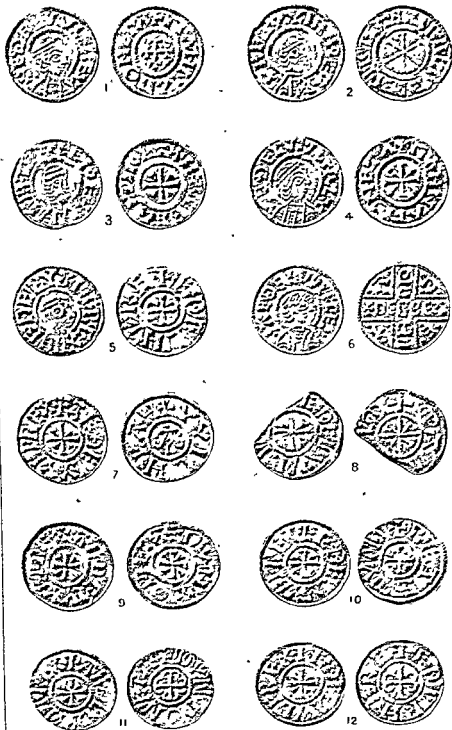
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CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
		90
3.5		85
		80
		75
3.		70
		65
2.5		60
		55
2.		50
		45
1.5		40
		35
1.		30
.9		25
.8		20
.7		15
.6		10
.5		5
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		
	MIONNET'S SCALE	
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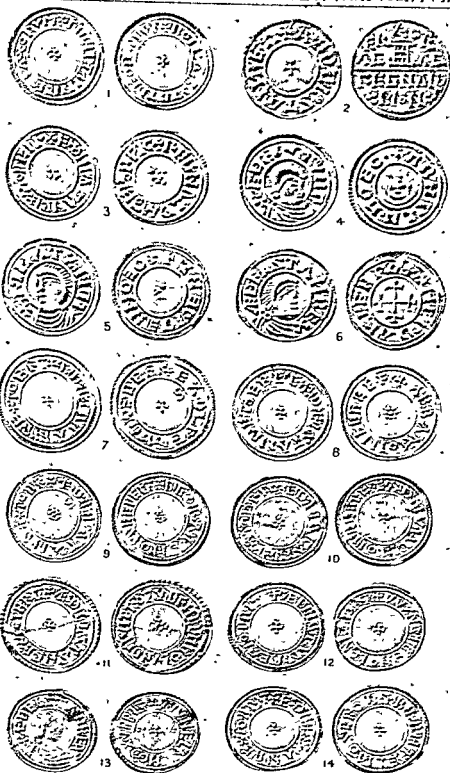
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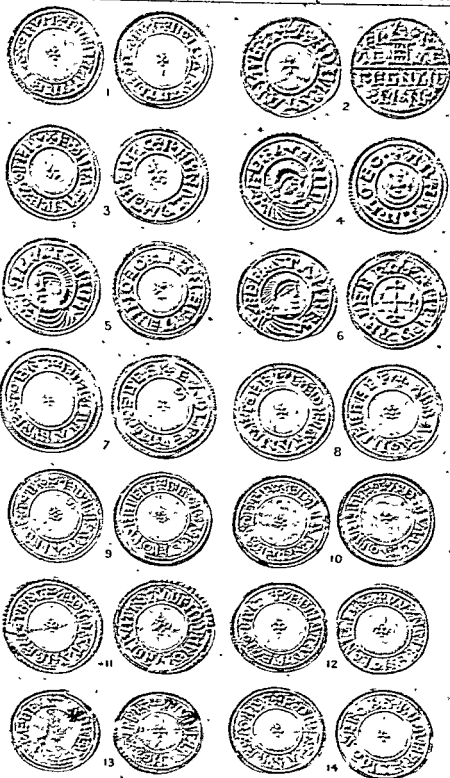
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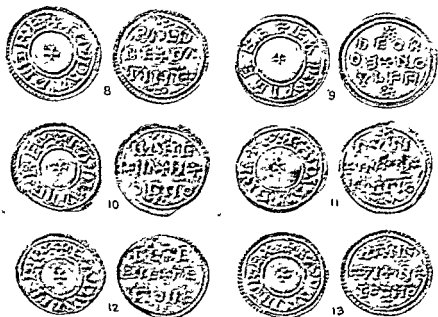


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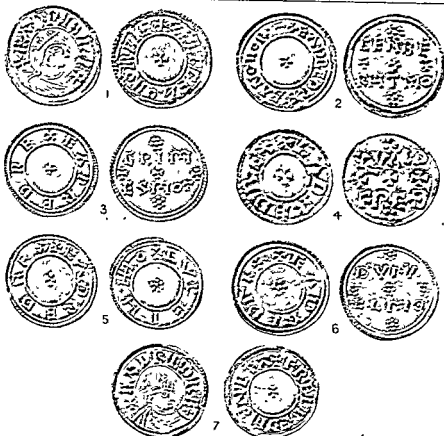




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EADRED



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EADGAR

EADWIG - EADGAR.



EADGAR



EADWEARD II





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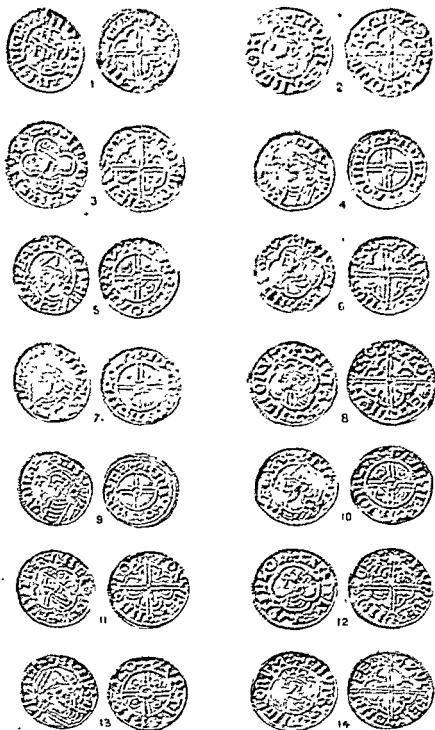


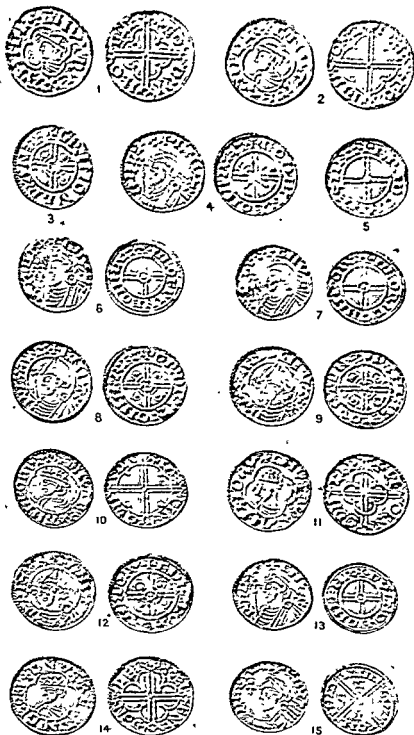
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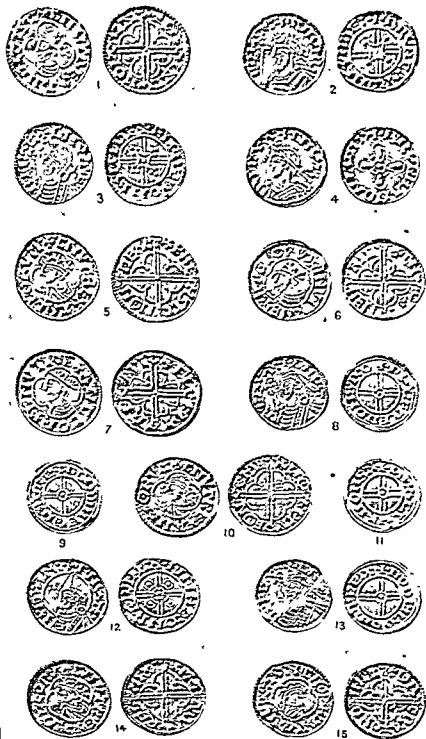


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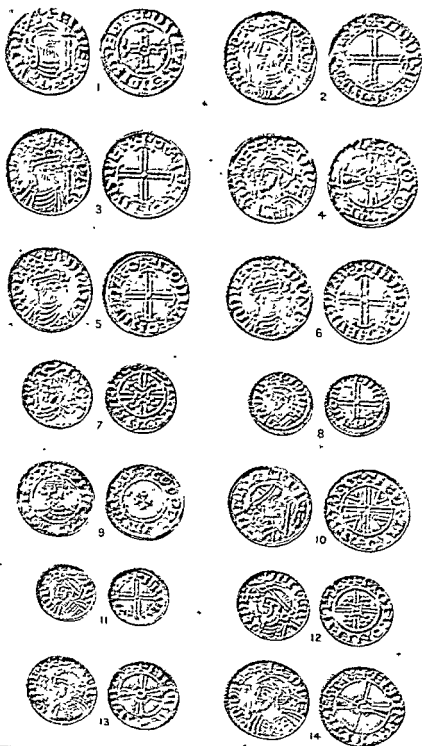




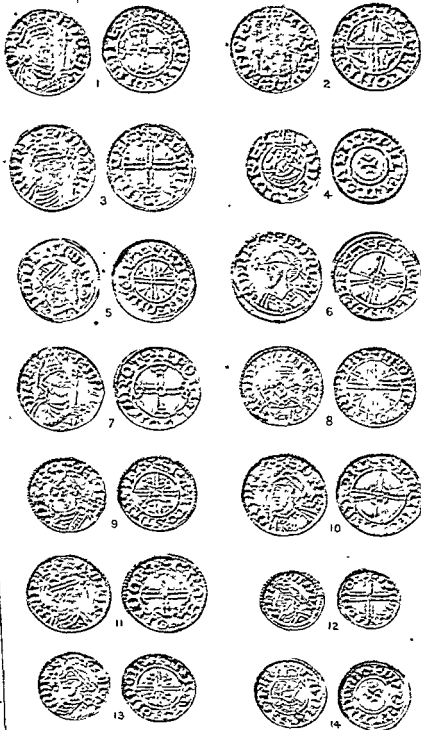


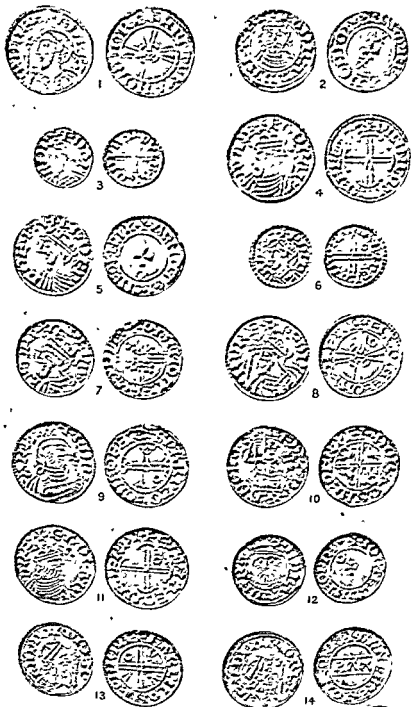






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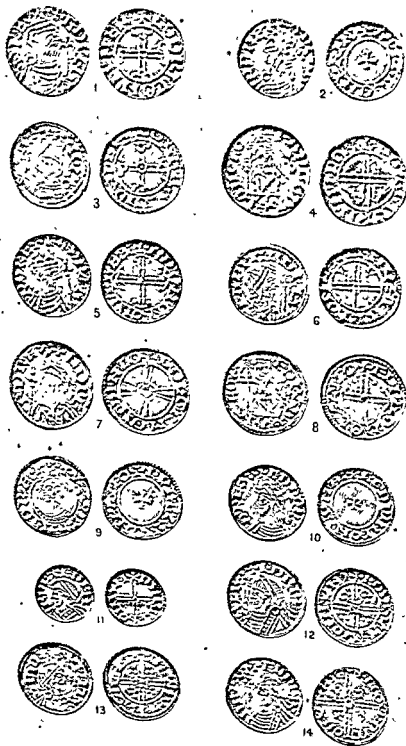
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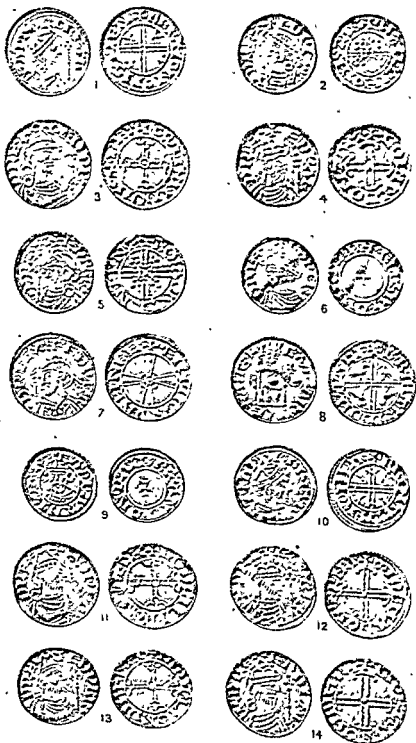
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EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.







EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.





